INDIA-GAZZ
JULY-SEP
1879



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 27.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Probate and Administration Bill, 1879.
The District Delegates Bill, 1879.
The Benares Family Domains Bill, 1879.
The Religious Congregations Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1879.

No. 17.—Mr. W. F. Agnew received charge of his offices of Officiating Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. J. V. Woodman, in the afternoon of the 27th June, 1879.

No. 18.—Mr. P. O'Kinealy received charge of his office of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. W. F. Agnew, in the afternoon of the 27th June, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th June 1879.

No. 1179.—The Governor General in Council has received, with deep concern, the announcement of the death of LORD LAWRENCE, late Viceroy and Governor General of India.

No Statesman, since Warren Hastings, has administered the Government of India with a genius and an experience so exclusively trained and developed in her service as those of the illustrious man whose life, now closed in the fulness of fame, though not of age, bequeaths to his country a bright example of all that is noblest in the high qualities for which the Civil Service of India has justly been renowned; and in which, with such examples before it, it will never be deficient.

The eminent services rendered to India by LORD LAWRENCE, both as Ruler of the Punjab, in the heroic defence of British power, and as Viceroy, in the peaceful administration of a rescued Empire, cannot be fitly acknowledged in this sad record of the grief which she suffers by his death, and of the pride with which she cherishes his name.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, however, desiring to give some public expression to those feelings and to that national gratitude which is the best reward of national services, directs that the flag of Fort William shall, during to-morrow, the first of July, be lowered half mast high; that thirty-one minute guns shall be fired, at sunset, from the Fort; and that the last gun shall be fired, and the flag dropped, as the sun sets.

His Excellency in Council further directs that on this sorrowful occasion the same marks of national respect shall be simultaneously shown at all the other seats of Government in India; in order that, throughout the length and breadth of the Empire with whose history the fame of LORD LAWRENCE is imperishably associated, honour may be rendered to the memory of the Statesman who ruled India with a wisdom strengthened in her laborious service, and whose fortitude, severely tested, was splendidly displayed throughout her fiercest trial.

EDUCATION.

The 30th June 1879.

No. 148.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in Law of the Rajshahye College in Bengal to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st January 1880, and up to the standard for the B.L. Examination.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd July 1879.

No. 1228.—The services of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st instant.

FORESTS.

The 3rd July 1879.

No. 574F.—Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 25th June 1879, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 576F.—Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 21st February 1879, as a temporary measure, while holding the post of Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

No. 578F.—Messrs. R. H. M. Ellis and G. G. Minniken, Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservators of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 24th May and 1st June 1879, respectively.

Mr. W. Johnstone, L.C.E., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade with effect from the 24th May 1879.

MARINE SURVEYS.

The 2nd July 1879.

No. 149.—Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, is granted three months' privilege leave under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 150.—Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Marine Survey Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Marine Surveys during the absence of Commander A. D. Taylor, or until further orders.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Simla, the 30th June 1879.

No. 61.—The unexpired portion (eight days) of the furlough granted to Mr. F. Fedden, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 4, dated the 15th January 1879, is hereby cancelled.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 1st July 1879.

No. 1207 *G.-P.*—In recognition of the meritorious service rendered to Government by Baboo Shama Churn Dey, late Assistant to the Comptroller General, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 4th July 1879.

No. 1371 *G.-G.—Appointment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Muscat, to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Nixon, retired.

Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 4th July 1879.

No. 1597.—*Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of May* 1879, *with the corresponding figures on the same date in* 1878 *and* 1877 :—

		Rs.
1877	...	... 12,54,51,584
1878	...	... 13,14,82,931
1879	...	... 13,61,92,070

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 4th July 1879.

No. 1598.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1879-80.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	52,00,000	57,50,875	5,50,875	...	2,08,00,000	2,30,28,500	22,28,500	...
Bombay ...	23,89,000	21,37,625	...	2,51,375	64,87,000	57,80,225	...	7,06,755
TOTAL ...	75,89,000	78,88,500	2,99,500	...	2,72,87,000	2,88,08,725	15,21,725	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 586.—SUBSTANTIVE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Jackson, Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel, with the Colonel's allowance, from the 29th June 1879, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 587.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Goorkhas,—11th December 1877.

No. 588.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain John Hugh Green,—1st July 1879.

No. 589.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain John Edmund Waller, General List, Infantry,—4th July 1879.

No. 590.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following *permanent* and *temporary* promotions are made in the warrant grade of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, from the dates specified :—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room, &c.	
TEMPORARY.				
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) William Weston.	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	28th March 1879...	*Vice* Temporary Sub-Conductor F. Deane, invalided.	Or until further orders.
OFFICIATING.				
Magazine Sergeant Alfred Beauchamp.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	28th March 1879...	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor W. Weston, promoted.	
Sub-Conductor Andrew Giblin ...	Officiating Conductor.	2nd April 1879 ...	*Vice* Conductor J. Symington, on furlough to Europe, medical certificate.	
Magazine Sergeant John Penfold ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor A. Giblin, Officiating as Conductor.	
Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heathcoate.	Officiating Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.	13th April 1879 ...	*Vice* Deputy Commissary J. Baker, on furlough to Europe, medical certificate.	
Deputy Assistant Commissary George B. Bleazby.	Officiating Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Assistant Commissary T Heathcoate, Officiating as Deputy Commissary.	
Conductor Godfrey Leonard ...	Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary G. B. Bleazby, Officiating as Assistant Commissary.	
Sub-Conductor Hugh Corrigan ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Conductor G. Leonard, Officiating as Deputy Assistant Commissary.	
Magazine Sergeant John Cooke ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor H. Corrigan, Officiating as Conductor.	
PERMANENT.				
Sub-Conductor Edward White, Probationary Millman, Gunpowder Factory.	*Conductor* ...	*15th April* 1879.		
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James N. Wauche.	Conductor ...	Ditto ...	*Vice* Conductor W. Fuller, transferred to Pension Establishment.	
Magazine Sergeant Thomas Mace (on furlough).	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor J. N. Wauche, promoted.	
TEMPORARY.				
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) James Williams.	Temporary Conductor.	15th April 1879 ...	*Vice* Temporary Conductor J. N. Wauche, promoted.	Or until further orders.
OFFICIATING.				
Sub-Conductor Edward Whyte ...	Officiating Conductor.	15th April 1879 ...	*Vice* Officiating Conductor J. Williams, promoted.	
Magazine Sergeant Lawrence James O'Connell.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Mace, on furlough to Europe, medical certificate.	
Sub-Conductor Thomas Hindle ...	Officiating Conductor.	30th April 1879 ...	*Vice* Conductor D. Buckley, Officiating as Assistant Overseer at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, *vice* Hunt, on furlough to Europe, medical certificate.	

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room, &c.	
Magazine Sergeant Edwin Berry ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	30th April 1879 ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Hindle, Officiating as Conductor.	Or until further orders.
Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant William Swinnerton.	Officiating Deputy Commissary.	1st May 1879 ...	*Vice* Deputy Commissary W. Skeaf, on leave, private affairs in India.	
Deputy Assistant Commissary William Devine.	Officiating Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Assistant Commissary William Swinnerton, Officiating as Deputy Commissary.	
Conductor Joseph Comber ...	Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary William Devine, Officiating as Assistant Commissary.	
Sub-Conductor William P. Pickering	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Conductor J. Comber, Officiating as Deputy Assistant Commissary.	
Magazine Sergeant Alfred Suggate...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor William P. Pickering, Officiating as Conductor.	
Sub-Conductor Patrick Wyer ...	Officiating Conductor.	20th May 1879 ...	*Vice* Conductor J. Kirk, on leave, medical certificate, to Murree.	
Magazine Sergeant John Bennie ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor P. Wyer, Officiating as Conductor.	
PERMANENT.				
Sergeant William B. Mason, Draftsman, Gun Carriage Factory.	*Sub-Conductor* ...	*21st May* 1879.		
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Smith.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	21st May 1879 ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor D. Murphy, reduced to ranks and remanded to regimental duty.	
TEMPORARY.				
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) John Cooke.	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	21st May 1879 ...	*Vice* Temporary Sub-Conductor T. Smith, promoted.	Or until further orders.
OFFICIATING.				
Magazine Sergeant Richard Whitmore.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	21st May 1879 ...	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor J. Cooke, promoted.	
PERMANENT.				
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Todd.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	26th May 1879 ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Edward Austin, deceased.	
TEMPORARY.				
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Andrew Giblin.	Temporary Conductor.	26th May 1879 ...	*Vice* Temporary Conductor Edward Austin, deceased.	Or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) John Penfold.	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Temporary Sub-Conductor T. Todd, promoted.	
OFFICIATING.				
Sub-Conductor Thomas Smith ...	Officiating Conductor	26th May 1879 ...	*Vice* Officiating Conductor A. Giblin, promoted.	
Magazine Sergeant George Hadden	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor J. Penfold, promoted.	
PERMANENT.				
Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant James Miller, V.C., Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Factory.	*Deputy Commissary.*	*29th May* 1879.		
Assistant Commissary (Officiating Deputy Commissary) Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heathcoate.	Deputy Commissary	Ditto ...	*Vice* Deputy Commissary W. Skeaf, transferred to Pension Establishment.	
Deputy Assistant Commissary (Officiating Assistant Commissary) George B. Bleazby.	Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Assistant Commissary T. Heathcoate, promoted.	
Conductor E. W. Allum, Assistant Timber Agent.	*Deputy Assistant Commissary.*	*Ditto* ..		
Conductor (Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary) Godfrey Leonard.	Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary George B. Bleazby, promoted.	
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Thomas Ratcliffe.	Conductor ...	Ditto ...	*Vice* Conductor G. Leonard, promoted.	
Magazine Sergeant J. J. Bennett.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Ratcliffe, promoted.	
TEMPORARY.				
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Hugh Corrigan.	Temporary Conductor.	29th May 1879 ...	*Vice* Temporary Conductor T. Ratcliffe, promoted, or until further orders.	

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room, &c.	
OFFICIATING.				
Magazine Sergeant Samuel Durrell	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	31st May 1879 ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor R. Boyce, reverted to regimental duty.	Or until further orders.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Todd ...	Officiating Conductor	1st June 1879 ...	Vice Conductor S. Smith, on leave to Murree.	
Magazine Sergeant William H. Chart	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Sub-Conductor T. Todd, Officiating as Conductor.	

No. 591.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major A. Vivian, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel Jones, deceased.

Major W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Vivian.

Major J. D. Macpherson, Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Anderson.

No. 592.—*5th Punjab Cavalry*—

Major F. Hammond, 2nd in Command, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Major Williams, on furlough.

Major J. C. Stewart, Squadron Commander, to be Officiating 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Hammond.

Captains W. J. Vousden and J. B. Watts, Squadron Officers, to be Officiating 2nd and 3rd Squadron Commanders, respectively, during the absence of Captain F. S. Carr.

No. 593.—That part of G. G. O. No. 601 of 1878, notifying that Captain Lewes had vacated the appointment of Quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is cancelled.

No. 594.—NATIVE ARMY—

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Alayar Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kan Singh, deceased,—11th April 1879.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Newaz Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Kadir Khan, invalided; Havildar Nasir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Newaz Khan, promoted; Havildar Kameerdeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kale Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kassie Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Purm Sookh, invalided; Havildar Kindore, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mudarie, invalided; Havildar Ram Lall, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kassie Singh, promoted,—1st August 1878.

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Dhunnie Ram, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sooltana Sing, invalided,—1st May 1879.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Soojawal, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dyal Singh, deceased,—21st March 1879.

No. 595.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Corps.

Major T. W. Rawlins, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Colonel A. Cory, resigned.

No. 596.—*Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. R. M. Waller, B.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, to be Commandant, *vice* Major Lewin, resigned.

CLOTHING.

No. 597.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 5 of 1879, the "*kit bag*" authorized* for British soldiers of valise equipped regiments serving in India, being an article of regimental necessaries, will be supplied by the Clothing Department.

* G. O. No. 401 of 1878

2. The "*bags, canvas, kit or vitry painted*" authorized† for the carriage of the soldier's Indian kit, &c., &c., being articles of equipment, will continue to be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

† Para 1096, Bengal Army Regulations. G. O. No. 282 of 1873.

3. In contradistinction to the "kit bags" referred to in the first paragraph, the latter articles will in future be designated "*Bags, Equipment, Canvas or Vitry, painted.*"

EQUIPMENT.

No. 598.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 717 of 1875, the following scale of traces, rope, saddlery, for breast harness, for batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, respectively, is laid down in substitution of that authorized by G. G. O. No. 1280 of 1876:—

	ON WAR ESTABLISHMENT Horse Artillery.	ON WAR ESTABLISHMENT Field Artillery.	ON PEACE ESTABLISHMENT Horse Artillery.	ON PEACE ESTABLISHMENT Field Artillery.
Traces, Rope, Saddlery.				
Breast harness, pairs . ..	62	22	36	14
Straps, trace, breast harness, pairs ..	124	44	72	28
Tugs do. do. do. .	124	44	72	28

Equipment tables should be corrected accordingly.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 599.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. C. Bernard, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. A. McNeale, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 8th Bengal Cavalry, —(p. a.) for 1 year 126 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal, urgent private affairs, for 121 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. M. Porter, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—(m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule IX, note 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 600.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 134, dated the 18th June 1879, granting Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, six months' leave of absence to Madras, from date of departure, for the purpose of studying the native language.

No. 601.—Lieutenant D. J. Flynn, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 602.—The temporary rank of Surgeon-General is conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General A. Christison, M.D., for such time as he may be employed under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the rank to be local within the limits of those provinces.

ORDNANCE.

No. 603.—ESTABLISHMENTS—

The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 392, dated the 9th May 1879 :—

1. In lines 2 and 3 for "Commanding Officers of Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery" read *Officers Commanding Batteries and Royal Artillery in Divisions and Districts.*
2. In N.B. following the scale of "Merit Marks" to be accorded for admission to the Ordnance Department, omit clause 1.
3. In the scale of "Merit Marks" to be accorded for promotion to the grade of Sub-Conductor, for "Brigade Sergeant-Major" and "Quartermaster Sergeant" read *District Sergeant-Major, Royal Artillery*, and *District Quartermaster Sergeant, Royal Artillery.*

The two last-mentioned ranks to head the list.

4. In N.B. following the scale of "Merit Marks" to be accorded for promotion to the grade of Sub-Conductor, clause 1 to be omitted.
5. In tenth line from top of page 3 for "Brigade Sergeant-Major" or "Quartermaster Sergeant of the Royal Artillery" read *District Sergeant-Major* or *Quartermaster Sergeant of Royal Artillery.*

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 604.—Hospital Apprentices C. G. Findley and James C. Johnstone, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

No. 605.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sepoy Lall Singh " Nund Singh	for conspicuous gallantry on the 7th March 1879, near Maidanack, when on escort duty with a survey party.

Mhairwara Battalion.

Hospital Assistant Synd Noor Khan Naick Gopa (2nd) Sepoy Madari	for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kam Dakka on the 22nd April 1879.

ROYAL WARRANTS.

No. 606.—The following Royal Warrant is published for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 961 of 1878 :—

Royal Warrant Retirement of Combatant Officers of Cavalry and Infantry subject to Indian Retiring Regulations.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we deem it expedient further to amend in certain respects the regulations which govern the retirement of combatant officers of our Cavalry and Infantry, subject to Indian Retiring Regulations;

Our will and pleasure is that this our Warrant be established and obeyed in respect of all matters herein contained, and that it be construed, administered and interpreted with our Warrants of the 1st May, 1878, and 6th September, 1878.

1. An officer who, having been transferred from our Indian Forces to one of the following regiments of our Cavalry and Infantry, *viz.* :—

The 19th, 20th or 21st Hussars,

The 101st to the 109th regiment inclusive,

shall have subsequently exchanged into another regiment, and who shall become ineligible for promotion under Articles 13, 14 or 19 of our Warrant of the 1st May, 1878, or who shall be removed from his regiment to half pay under the provisions of Articles 127, 128 or 130 of our said Warrant, may be placed upon the half pay of the next substantive rank above that which he held in his regiment.

2. An officer who, having been transferred from our Indian Forces to one of the following regiments of our Cavalry and Infantry, *viz.*.—

The 19th, 20th or 21st Hussars,

The 101st to the 109th regiment inclusive,

shall have subsequently exchanged into another regiment, and who, having become ineligible for further promotion, shall have retired from or been removed from his regiment on half pay, under the provisions of the foregoing article, may at any time retire from our Army on the pension laid down in Articles 1166*a*, 1167*a* or 1169*a* of our Warrant of the 6th September, 1878, surrendering thereby all claim to retired pension under Indian Retiring Regulations.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 29th day of April, 1879, in the 42nd year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

FRED. STANLEY.

Secretary of State's Instructions on the foregoing Warrant.

1. An officer who exchanged, before or after the date of the foregoing Warrant, from one of the regiments specified therein, has become ineligible for the special half pay or pensions laid down in the Warrant of 6th September, 1878 (Clause 165, Army Circulars, 1878), for officers subject to Indian Retiring Regulations.

2. An officer who has so exchanged will, however, become eligible for the special half pay and pensions referred to in paragraph 1, when the contingencies contemplated by Articles 1 and 2 of the foregoing Warrant shall have occurred.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 607.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 320 of 1879, the services of Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

No. 608.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 304 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant A. R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 609.—G. G. O. No. 11 of the 3rd January 1879, placing the services of Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th June 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 24th to 30th June 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall ...	20th June 1879.	Badesh Khel, Kuram Valley.		
Madras Staff Corps ...	Brigadier-General A. C. McMaster. .	22nd June 1879.	Mooltan.		
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant B. Poulter ...	22nd June 1879.	Peshawar.		
63rd Foot	Lieutenant J. Lavender ...	22nd June 1879.	Solon.		
12th Foot	Captain R. B. Reed ...	24th June 1879.	Lundikotal, Afghanistan.		

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 40.—Mr. E. R. Shopland, Officiating Marine Store-keeper, Calcutta, to be Port Officer, Akyab, *vice* Mr. Wells.

No. 41.—Mr. M. Bean, Acting Commander, I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be Officiating Port Officer, Moulmein, *vice* Mr. Dodd, proceeded on furlough.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 42.—The services of Mr. D. Rodrigues, 2nd Class Engineer, I.G.S. *May Frere*, on probation, being no longer required, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 43.—Mr. A. J. Dodd, Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under Sections 12 and 24 of the Civil Leave Code.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 44.—The services of Mr. E. R. Wells, Port Officer, Akyab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th June 1879.

No. 277.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 52 and 254, dated respectively the 24th January and 9th June 1879, for "Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, *Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,*" read Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, *Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.*

The 3rd July 1879.

No. 278.—Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, who was deputed to England on special duty, resumed charge of his office from Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, B.A., on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 8 of 1879.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1879":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Portions of Indian Succession Act extended to grants of probate or administration in the case of Hindús, &c.

2. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), by Act No. II of 1877 (*to amend Act No. XIII of 1875*), and by the District Delegates Act, 1879 (that is to say):—

sections 179 to 186 (both inclusive);
sections 188 and 189;
sections 191 to 199 (both inclusive);
part XXX;
part XXXI, except section 239;
parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive),

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331, or any order passed by the Governor General in Council under section 332, of that Act, apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of that Act dying on or after the said first day of January, 1880.

Addition to section 199 of said Act.

3. The portions of the said Act thus applied shall be read as if after section 199 the following were inserted (that is to say):—

"199A. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

"When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

"When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased."

Amendment of section 256 of said Act.

4. In section 256 of the said Act as applied by this Act, after the word "committed" the following shall be inserted (namely): "and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate shall be granted."

Power to refuse letters of administration.

5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall, except in cases to which the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, applies, be in the discretion of the Court to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act.

Saving clause.

6. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*e*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Interpretation-clause.

7. In this Act, and in the said sections and parts of the Indian Succession Act as applied by this Act, all words defined in section three of that Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively.

Probate and administration to be granted only under this Act.

8. No probate of a will or letters of administration to the estate of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted as aforesaid dying on or after the said first day of January, 1880, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

9. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely) :—

(*a*). For the portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed" the words "and section one hundred and eighty-seven" shall be substituted.

(*b*). In section three, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

(*c*). The third clause of the same section and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1880.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made since first January, 1866.

10. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted by the Governor General in Council from the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, which may have been made since the first day of January, 1866, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law of British India at this moment stands, there is, speaking generally, no means of conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act.

The Hindú Wills Act is at present limited in its operation to the Presidency-towns and Lower Bengal; and, even if the proposal to extend it to other parts of British India, now under consideration, is carried out, it will still only apply to cases of testamentary succession among Hindús.

The grant of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 makes the person who has obtained it a representative only for certain very limited purposes; and, though in the Bombay Presidency a certificate purporting to confer larger powers may be obtained under Regulation VIII of 1827, it is by no means clear what the status of the holder of such a certificate precisely is.

In the Presidency-towns probates of the wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased Natives can be granted under the Supreme Court Charters in cases to which the Succession Act and the Hindú Wills Act do not apply; but the representative status conferred by such grants falls far short of that conferred by similar grants in the case of deceased European British subjects.

2. From this state of things much trouble and litigation at times result. The heirs may be very numerous; their interests may differ in degree; some of them may be minors or otherwise incapacitated; others may be residing at a distance; the titles of some may be disputed; the settlement of claims against the estate may thus be a matter of endless complication; the making of a satisfactory title to any portion of it which it may be necessary to sell may be impossible.

3. The necessity of devising some means of removing these difficulties was brought to the notice of the Government of India some time ago by Mr. Broughton, then Administrator General of Bengal, and now a Judge of the Calcutta High Court; and a Bill drafted by him was circulated for the opinions of local authorities. That Bill, while guarding against any interference with the succession laws of the classes in question, went in effect to apply to them the provisions of the Indian Succession Act relating to probate and administration, and, amongst others, those provisions which make the grant of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right derived by succession from a deceased person.

4. The reports of the local authorities have now been received, and their purport may be briefly described by saying that, while there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desire to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential has been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense.

5. The present Bill has been drawn on the lines thus indicated. It applies to the estates of all persons not at present governed by the Indian Succession Act the portions of that Act relating to the grant of probate and administration and the powers, duties and procedure of executors and administrators, omitting, however, those sections (187 and 190) which make it compulsory to obtain probate or administration, and also those sections (200 to 207) which lay down the order according to which the various persons interested are entitled to administration on an intestacy.

6. These latter sections it would be impossible to apply, as they are in part based on a law of intestate succession differing from that of the classes for which the Bill has been drawn. The only rule it seems possible to lay down for these classes is the broad one that the grant shall follow the interest; that, when several persons inheriting portions of the estate claim administration, the Judge may grant it to any one or more of them as he thinks fit, and that, when no such person applies, he may grant it to a creditor.

7. This is the rule laid down by section 3 of the Bill; and, as it is apprehended that in some cases of family feuds a person entitled to a trifling share of the deceased's estate might apply for administration merely for the purpose of harassing his co-heirs by compelling them to apply, a full discretion has been reserved (in section 5) to refuse, for reasons recorded, to grant any application.

8. The Indian Succession Act, following the English law, provides for the taking of security for the due discharge of his office only from an administrator, it being considered that, in the case of an executor who is selected by the testator himself, such security can safely be dispensed with. But amongst the classes to which this Act will apply cases will, it is apprehended, occasionally occur in which it may be expedient to take security even from an executor; and accordingly a section (4) has been inserted in the Bill amending section 256 of the Succession Act in such a manner as to give a power to the Court to require an executor to give security.

9. Section 6 of the Bill saves in the fullest manner the substantive laws of succession of the classes to which the Bill applies.

10. Section 8 is intended to put an end to the imperfect grants of probate and administration under the old Supreme Court Charters already referred to.

11. The portions of the Hindú Wills Act specified in section 9 are repealed merely because they are re-enacted with a wider application in the present Bill. Section 10 is intended to remove all doubt as to the validity of certain grants of probate and administration which have been made in British Burma.

SIMLA; The 16th May, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 9 of 1879.

A Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the grant of probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The District Delegates Act, 1879":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Addition of section after section 235 of Succession Act.

2. After section 235 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be added:—

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

"235 A. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit, to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called District Delegates."

Addition of section after section 241 of same Act.

3. After section 241 of the said Act, the following section shall be added:—

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

"241 A. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death resided within the jurisdiction of such Delegate."

Addition to sections 244 and 246 of same Act.

4. To sections 244 and 246 of the said Act, respectively, the following words shall be added: "and when the application is to a District Delegate, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death resided within the jurisdiction of such Delegate."

Substitution of section for section 251 of same Act.

5. For section 251 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

"251. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any

District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased resided at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same."

Amendment of section 253 of same Act.

6. In section 253 of the said Act, after the word "Judge" the words "or officer," and after the word "made" the words "or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate," shall be inserted.

Addition of sections after section 253 of same Act.

7. After section 253 of the said Act, the following sections shall be added:—

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

"253 A. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

"*Explanation.*—By 'contention' is understood the appearance of any one in person or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf to oppose the proceeding.

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

"253 B. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application, leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

"253 C. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge."

Amendment of sections 254, 255 and 308 of same Act.

8. In the said Act, sections 254 and 255, respectively, after the words "I, Judge of the District of ," the words "(*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*))"; and in section 308, after the words "District Judge by whom" the words "or by whose District Delegate" shall be inserted.

Introduction of the words "or District Delegate" in certain sections of same Act.

9. In the said Act, sections 240, 250, 255 and 259, after the words "District Judge," and in section 250 and section 254 (when it first occurs) after the word "Judge," the words "or District Delegate" shall be inserted respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Succession Act as originally framed by the Law Commissioners empowered the District Judge to appoint judicial officers to act for him as delegates to grant probates and letters of administration in non-contentious cases much in the same way as the District Registrars appointed under the Court of Probate Act, 1857, do in England; but the provisions relating to this matter were struck out of the Bill by the Select Committee, partly because they were deemed unnecessary, and partly because it was apprehended that the power which was to be conferred on District Judges would give rise to abuse.

If, however, the Bill which has been drafted to provide for granting probate of the wills and administration to the estates of persons now exempted from the operation of the Indian Succession Act becomes law, it is probable that the business of granting probate and administration will increase to such an extent that the District Judges will be unable to dispose of it without assistance.

The present Bill has accordingly been framed with a view to replacing in the Succession Act, with some slight modifications in point of form, the sections removed from it by the Select Committee; but, in order to avoid as far as possible the danger of abuse apprehended by the Select Committee, the power of appointing the delegates has been vested not in the District Judges, but in the High Courts, and its exercise has in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter been made subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

SIMLA;
The 28th May, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 10 of 1879.

A Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 (*for amending the Provisions of Regulation XV of* 1795, *and for defining the Authority of the Rajah of Benares in the Mahals therein referred to*) in manner hereinafter appointed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Benares Family Domains Act, 1879";

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal of certain portions of Bengal Regulation VII of 1828.

2. The following portions of Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 shall be repealed (namely) :—

(*a*) in section 5, the words and figures "under the rules contained in Regulation XLI, 1795";

(*b*) section 9;

(*c*) in section 14, the words "under the Regulations" in both places in which they occur;

(*d*) in section 19, the words "before the Court of circuit";

(*e*) in section 20, the proviso.

New section substituted for section 3 of same Regulation.

3. In the same Regulation, for section 3, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Superintendence of mahals vested in Commissioner.

"3. The superintendence of the said mahals shall be vested in the Commissioner of the Benares Division, hereinafter called 'the Superintendent.'

"The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may from time to time appoint a Deputy Superintendent of the said mahals, and confer upon him all or any of the powers of the Superintendent, to be exercised by him subject to the general control of the Superintendent."

Amendment of same Regulation, section 7.

4. In the same Regulation, section 7, for the last twenty-two words, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

"The orders thus passed by the Superintendent shall be subject to appeal to, and revision by, the Board of Revenue, whose order thereon shall be final, unless altered or set aside by the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Clause added to section 10 of same Regulation.

5. To section 10 of the same Regulation the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"The Mahárájá may delegate to one or more of his officers the exercise of all or any of the powers vested in him under this section in the whole or any part of the said mahals."

Amendment of same Regulation, section 11.

6. In the same Regulation, section 11, for the words and figures "Regulation XI, 1822," the words "the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces" shall be substituted.

Amendment of same Regulation, section 12.

7. In the same Regulation, section 12, for the words "Boards of Revenue," the words "Commissioners of Divisions and the Board of Revenue" shall be substituted;

and, for the words "towards the Board," the words "towards the Commissioner" shall be substituted.

Amendment of same Regulation, section 13.

8. In the same Regulation, section 13, for the words "Governor General in Council," the words "Board of Revenue" shall be substituted.

Amendment of, and addition to, same Regulation, section 16.

9. In the same Regulation, section 16, for the words "a Native Commissioner shall be maintained by the Rajah in each of the parganas referred to in Regulation XV, 1795," the following shall be substituted (namely): "A Native Commissioner or two or three Native Commissioners as the said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time direct shall be maintained by the Mahárájá."

And to the same section the following shall be added (namely):—

"The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Native Commissioners shall be determined by the Mahárájá, and may be altered by him from time to time."

Amendment of same Regulation, section 21.

10. In the same Regulation, section 21, for the words and figures "contained in Regulation XXIII of 1814" to the end of the section, the following shall be substituted (namely) : "prescribed by the said Lieutenant-Governor under section 22 of this Regulation."

Sections substituted for sections 22 to 26 of same Regulation.

11. For sections 22 to 26, both inclusive, of the same Regulation, the following sections shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

"22. The said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate the procedure and powers of the Native Commissioners, and to determine the cases in which, the mode in which, and the authority to or by which, the orders and decisions of such Commissioners shall be subject to appeal or revision.

"Such rules shall, when published in the local Gazette, have the force of law :

"Provided that no such rule shall be so published until the opinion of the Mahárájá thereon has been taken and considered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"In matters not otherwise provided for by the rules made under this section, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply.

Procedure in case of doubt as to Judge's jurisdiction.

"23. If, in any suit instituted or appeal presented under this Regulation in any Court, the Judge or presiding officer doubts whether he has jurisdiction, he may refer the matter to the Board of Revenue; and, on any such reference being made, the said Board may order the Judge or presiding officer either to proceed with the case, or to return the plaint or appeal for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit or appeal.

"The order of the said Board on any such reference shall be final.

Operation of general Acts.

"24. Except as provided by this Regulation or the rules made hereunder, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces shall be deemed to be in force in the Family Domains.

"25. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"'Board of Revenue' means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, or such officer or officers as may hereafter be lawfully appointed to exercise, within the province of Benares, the powers of such Board:

'Board of Revenue:'

"'Regulations' includes Acts for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces."

'Regulations.'

12. All orders heretofore passed by the Governor General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces or any other authority regarding revisions of settlement or other matters connected with the revenue administration of the tracts of territory mentioned in the preamble to Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 shall be deemed to have been passed in accordance with law; and no order or decision purporting to have been passed by any civil or revenue authority under the provisions of that Regulation shall be called in question in any Court.

Validation of past orders, &c.

13. In the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, first schedule, Part IV, and in the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, sixth schedule, Part IV, the following shall be repealed (that is to say):—

Parts of Acts XIV and XV of 1874 repealed.

"V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District.

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District."

14. In the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, section 8, after clause (*j*) the following shall be inserted (namely):—

Clause added to Act XV of 1874, s. 8.

"(*jj*) extend to Pargana Bhadohi or Pargana Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District, or to Pargana Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District, any law not now in force therein."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. By Bengal Regulation VII of 1828, it was provided that, in certain parganas in the Benares Division, known as the Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares, the settlement and collection of the revenue and the administration of justice in cases relating to land should be conducted by the Mahárájá and his officers, under the supervision of a Superintendent appointed by, and subject to the control of, the Governor General in Council.

2. For a long time past, owing to the changes that have taken place in these parganas and in the country generally, it has been found impossible to proceed in strict accordance with that Regulation. Powers which should have been exercised by the Governor General in Council have, perhaps without sufficient warrant of law, been delegated to the Board of Revenue; and the functions of the Superintendent have been to a great extent discharged by a Deputy Superintendent—an officer unknown to the law.

3. These difficulties and some others of minor importance arising from the antiquated form of the Regulation might be got over by action under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, in the Schedule to which the Domains are included; but this mode of proceeding would be distasteful to the Mahárájá, who objects to the Domains being treated as a Scheduled District; and the Government, being anxious as far as possible to meet his wishes, have determined to do what is required by special legislation.

4. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared to withdraw the Domains from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act, and to enact directly the requisite amendments of the old Regulation.

5. The most important of these amendments consist in giving power to appoint a Deputy Superintendent; in placing the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent under the control of the Board of Revenue; in empowering the Mahárájá to delegate his functions as Collector; in giving him a greater freedom as to the number of judicial officers to be appointed, and enabling him to alter the local limits of their jurisdiction; and in empowering the Lieutenant-Governor, after reference to the Mahárájá, to make rules regulating the powers and procedure of these officers and the course of appeal from their decisions.

Most of these amendments go no further than to legalize existing practice.

6. A clause has been added to remove all doubt as to the validity of past proceedings.

The 23rd May, 1879. B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1879.

A Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain congregations associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold certain property acquired for such purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Religious Congregations Act, 1879":

Short title.

It shall come into force at once; and

Commencement.

shall extend to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or any persons whom the Governor General in Council may,

from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from the operation of this Act.

Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for.

2. When any congregation associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any moveable property,

or any immoveable property for—

(*a*) a church, chapel, meeting-house or other place for religious worship,

(*b*) a dwelling-house for the minister of such congregation, with offices and garden,

(*c*) a hall or rooms for the meeting and transaction of the business of such congregation,

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such congregation,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of any such trustee or of any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in a manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such congregation, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, and shall be executed in the presence of such meeting, and attested by two or more credible witnesses.

Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding anything contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any transfer, conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts and with and subject to the same powers and provisions as it was vested in the old trustees.

Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3.)

Memorandum of the choice and appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate
at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said*) on the day of 18 , A. B. of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of

(*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel*) and property now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—
(*here insert the same*).

Second.—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—
(*here insert the same*).

Dated this day of 187 .

Signed by the said A. B. as Chairman of the said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the presence of—

C. D.
E. F.

A. B.,
Chairman of the said Meeting.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

CERTAIN members of the Simla Union Church, so far back as the year 1873, drew the attention of Government to the hardship under which they laboured in being unable, without constantly recurring trouble and expense, to keep up a permanent and effective body of trustees to whom to commit the property of the Church. The Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time made a similar representation to Government; and there are probably other bodies associated for religious purposes in India who experience like difficulties.

2. The present Bill is drawn on the lines of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 28 (commonly known as Peto's Act), which was passed to meet a similar difficulty felt by Religious Societies in England. It differs from that Act, however, first in applying only to Religious Congregations and not to Societies formed for purposes of education; and secondly, in providing for the case of moveable as well as immoveable property.

3. It simply provides that, if property of certain specified descriptions is conveyed to trustees in trust for any Religious Congregation, and no special provision is made for the appointment of new trustees, new trustees may be appointed in such manner as that Congregation may determine; and further, that on the appointment of new trustees whether in exercise of the powers thus conferred or otherwise, the property shall vest in them without any further conveyance.

4. Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are excepted from the provisions of the Bill, as it is thought undesirable to interfere with the laws regulating their endowments.

SIMLA;
The 30th May, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Probate and Administration Bill, 1879.
The District Delegates Bill, 1879.
The Benares Family Domains Bill, 1879.
The Religious Congregations Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th July 1879.

No. 1254.—In supersession of that portion of Home Department Notification No. 740, dated the 2nd April 1878, which relates to the boundaries of the Tharrawaddy District, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the boundaries of that district shall be as follow:—

North—The Prome District

South—The Rangoon and Henzada Districts.

East—The Shwegyeen and Toungoo Districts.

West—The River Irrawaddy.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 1258.—The following revised rules are substituted for Rules 17 and 18 of the Rules under "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," published on the 6th March 1879:—

RULE 17.—The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written, or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

RULE 18.—Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, Article 1, Clause (*a*) of "the Court Fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court fee stamp of one anna.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th July 1879.

No. 435.—*Appointments.*—Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Town Magistrate, 2nd Class, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the 14th January 1879.

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Town Magistrate, 2nd Class, with effect from the same date.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 438.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. T. White, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 5th ultimo.

No. 440.—Mr. S. F. A. Smith is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 445.—Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil service, with effect from the 7th proximo.

MEDICAL.

The 10th July 1879.

No. 397.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Browne, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 7th July 1879.

No. 211.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. A. Heath, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, with effect from the 19th April 1879, *vice* Mr. E. R. Christian, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, deceased.

2. This cancels the Home Department Notification No. 146, dated the 23rd May last, so far as regards Mr. Heath.

No. 212.—*Appointment.*—Mr. E. A. Hobson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, on return from privilege leave.

Mr. Hobson will continue so to officiate till Mr. E. Moffat's return from furlough, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 9th July 1879.

No. 162.—With reference to Part II. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, the following rules are, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 33 of that Regulation for the land revenue administration of the Settlement of Port Blair for a period of five years :—

I.—The boundaries of each village and its surrounding lands shall be fixed by the Revenue Officer, and a sketch of the boundaries prepared after the erection of masonry boundary marks on the sites selected by the officer.

II.—A khasrah survey of each village and its lands will then be made by the amins, the shajrah will be prepared in accordance with the system adopted in the North-Western Provinces, the khasrah being kept in the following form :—

Number of field.	Number and name of cultivator.	Dimensions.		Total area in Bengal bigahs.	Description of soil.	Description of crop.	REMARKS.
		East and West.	North and South.				

III.—From the above papers the khatconi, or abstract of holdings, will be prepared. This important settlement paper should be prepared in the Land Revenue Office by some official other than

the amins who surveyed the villages. The form in which the khateoni is to be kept is given below ; from it the total yearly rent to be paid by any ryot can be ascertained at a glance :

KHATEONI OF MOUZAH.

Number.	Number and name of cultivator.	Number of field in khasrah	Area in Bengal Bigahs.				Rate per bigah.	Total rent.	Remarks.
			Hill.		Valley.				
			Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.			
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Total ...								

IV.—The maximum land rent is fixed at Rs. 1-8 per bigah for paddy land and annas 12 per bigah for hill land to last for five years from the date of the first collection, subject, however, to increases where leases of land which may have lapsed to Government are put up and sold by auction.

For land cultivated with sugarcane alone the maximum rent is fixed at Rs. 3 per bigah, inclusive of the ordinary land rent. Application is to be made to the District officer for permission to plant cane, and the khasrah numbers of the fields intended for cane cultivation should, if possible, be stated.

V.—The following form of pattah in Urdu shall be given to the present occupants of the land, the conditions being duly printed on the back :

Name of Village.	Number of khateoni.	Number and name of cultivator.	Area in Bengal Bigahs.			Rate per bigah.	Rent.	Remarks.
			Hill.	Valley.	Area under cane cultivation.			
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Conditions of Pattah.

(1.) The rent prescribed in this pattah will be paid in such manner and at such times as the Chief Commissioner may direct. Should the holder fail to pay the rent as directed, this pattah is liable to cancellation without further proceedings in a civil court.

(2.) The holder binds himself to pay school, chokidari, grazing, conservancy and such other fees or cesses as the Chief Commissioner may impose; also to abide by such rules regarding the supply of produce to Government as may be framed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner.

(3.) The Chief Commissioner may at any time determine this pattah subject to payment of such compensation, if any, as he may see fit to grant under the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation of 1876.

(4.) Subject to the above conditions the holder of this pattah will continue to occupy the land detailed therein for the period of this settlement unless he be remanded to labour or voluntarily surrender the land, in which case he will be required to pay the rent due for the succeeding half-year. A ryot who wishes to voluntarily surrender his land must give three months' notice before the close of the year. After the expiration of the settlement the Government is at liberty to transfer the pattah to any other than the present holder without paying him compensation, provided that, should the present holder agree to the terms of any new settlement, he shall be allowed to retain his pattah on the terms of such new settlement.

(5.) The rate of rent as entered in this pattah to remain the same as long as the pattah is in force.

(6.) Should a transfer of the land specified in this pattah be sanctioned by proper authority, a fee of five per cent. on the amount realized by the transfer will be paid by the ryot making the transfer to Government at the time of the registration of such transfer.

(7.) The cultivation of the poppy, ganjah or other intoxicating or noxious plants is forbidden.

VI.—The following kabuliyatnama in Urdu shall be executed by every free-holder of pattah :

I , inhabitant of , do hereby agree to abide by the conditions endorsed on my pattah No. of , and, should I fail to observe these conditions, I am aware that the said pattah is liable to be cancelled without further proceedings in a civil court in addition to any other penalty which by law I may incur.

Now the said conditions are as follows :

(1.) I will pay the rent prescribed in said pattah in such manner and at such times as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(2.) I will pay school, chokidari, grazing, conservancy and such other fees or cesses as the Chief Commissioner may impose, and abide by such rules regarding the supply of country produce to Government as may be framed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner.

(3.) I am aware that the Chief Commissioner may at any time determine the said pattah, subject to payment of such compensation, if any, as he may see fit to grant under the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation of 1876.

(4.) I am aware that, should I wish to voluntarily surrender my pattah, I must give three months' notice before the close of the year, and that I shall be liable to pay the rent due for the half-year succeeding that in which I resigned, and I am aware that, after the termination of the present settlement, the Government is at liberty to transfer the land specified in my said pattah without paying me any compensation.

(5.) Should I desire to transfer the land specified in my said pattah, and should such transfer be sanctioned, I will pay to Government at the time of the registration of such transfer five per cent. on the amount realized by me from the transferree.

(6.) I will not cultivate poppy, ganjah, or other intoxicating or noxious plants.

VII.—On the completion of the khasrah and shajrah of a village, a plan of such village, showing the house-sites duly numbered and the names of the occupiers will be prepared, together with a list of these houses in the following form :

Number on map.	Number and name of owner.		Employment of owner.	Tax.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	

Public buildings will also be included in the above list though no rent is payable.

VIII.—On the completion of the above plans and lists pattahs in Urdu will be granted to all house-owners.

IX.—The pattahs will be prepared in the following form, and be issued subject to the following conditions which will be printed on their reverse :

Number.	Name of village.	Number and name of owner.		BOUNDARIES.				Occupation of owner.	Tax.	REMARKS.
				N.	S.	E.	W.			
									Rs. As. P.	

CONDITIONS.

(1.) The house-site tax to be paid in two equal instalments in January and July. Failure to pay the tax to entail the cancellation of this pattah in addition to any other penalties which may be incurred.

(2.) The Chief Commissioner, or other officer appointed by him, may at any time remove the building referred to in this pattah, subject to the payment of such compensation, if any, to the owner as the Chief Commissioner may see fit to grant under the powers conferred on him by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation of 1876.

(3.) Should the transfer of this pattah be sanctioned, a fee of 5 per cent. on the price realized by the transfer shall be paid by the transferrer to Government at the time of the registration of such transfer.

(4.) The size and description of house to be erected on the site referred to in this pattah shall be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner or other officer empowered by him.

(5.) The holder of this pattah will pay school, chokidari, grazing, and such other fees or cesses as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time impose, and will abide by such rules regarding the supply of milk and other country produce to Government as may be framed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner.

FORM OF KABULIYATNAMA IN URDU TO BE EXECUTED BY EVERY FREE-HOLDER OF A HOUSE.

I, inhabitant of , do hereby agree to abide by the conditions endorsed on my house pattah No. , of , and should I fail to observe these conditions, I am aware that the said pattah is liable to be cancelled without further proceedings in a civil court, in addition to any other penalty which by law I may incur.

Now the conditions are these—

(1.) The payment of the tax on my house site in two equal instalments in January and July.

(2.) The Chief Commissioner may at any time remove the buildings standing on the site for which this pattah is granted, paying me such compensation as he may see fit to grant under the powers conferred on him by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation of 1876.

(3.) Should I desire to transfer this pattah by sale, I will pay to Government a fee of Rs. 5 per cent. on the price realized at the time of the registration of the transfer.

(4.) The size and description of house to be erected on the site described in this pattah shall be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner or other officer empowered by him.

(5.) I will pay such school, chokidari, grazing, and other fees or cesses as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time impose, and will abide by such rules regarding the supply of milk and other country produce to Government as may be framed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner.

X.—For land revenue purposes the sites of houses in Port Blair Settlement shall be classed as follows:

1st class, or those whose owners or holders earn a net annual income of Rs. 1,200 or upwards.

2nd class, or those whose owners or holders earn a net annual income of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200.

3rd class, or those whose holders earn a net annual income of Rs. 200 to Rs. 600.

4th class, or those whose owners earn less than Rs. 200.

The holders of 1st class house sites shall pay Rs. 25 tax annually; the holders of 2nd class house sites shall pay Rs. 10 tax annually; the holders of 3rd class house sites shall pay Rs. 5 tax annually; the holders of 4th class house sites shall pay Rs. 2 tax annually.

N. B.—Sites for cattle-sheds shall be reckoned as 4th class house sites.

XI.—District officers shall determine from time to time the class to which each site shall belong, and should any householder object to the class assigned to his site, he may apply by petition to the district officer concerned, within 30 days after the publication of the lists, specifying the classes to which the sites have been assigned, to have the class of his site changed.

XII.—The district officer shall fix a day for hearing the petitions, and after hearing the same shall pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

XIII.—The sites of houses occupied by revenue-paying cultivators will be exempt from taxation.

XIV.—Finally, an abstract shall be prepared in the following form, giving all particulars of the land and its value in each village:

Abstract showing the description of land and classification of house sites, total rent demand, &c., of village.

Valley Land.					Hill land under cultivation.								Hill land uncultivated and fallow land, &c.											Grand Total.		Village house sites.							Grand total of all rent of village.
Not rented.	Free of rent.	Under rent.	Total area.	Amount of rent due.	Not rented.	Free of rent.	Officers' gardens.	Police gardens	Under rent.	Government cultivation.	Total area in bighas.	Amount of rent due.	Grazing land.	Jungle.	Cantonments.	Officers' quarters.	Village.	Roads.	Tanks.	Swamps.	Government buildings.	Total area in bighas.	Rent.	Total area in bighas.	Total rent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cultivators' houses.	Total area in bighas.	Rent of house sites.	

XV.—The settlement records of Port Blair will thus consist of the following papers for each village:

(1) Boundary maps.
(2) Khasrah
(3) Shajrah.
(4) Khateoni.
(5) Plan of house sites.
(6) Register of house sites.
(7) Abstract of land and house sites comprised in the village.

XVI.—These papers will be kept in a separate file book for each village, a copy being supplied to the village chaudri to whom due information of all changes will be communicated.

XVII.—Chaudris will be held responsible to keep these papers duly corrected up to date, and at the close of the collection of an instalment will bring their village records to the district office for purposes of comparison with the originals.

XVIII.—In each district an Urdu register of all changes (*dakhil kharij*) shall be maintained in the following form:

DAKHIL KHARIJ REGISTER DISTRICT.

Register No.	Date.	Village.	Khateoni or Khasra-shumari number.	Number and name of former owner.	Number and name of transferree.	Particulars of transfer.	Number and date of order sanctioning transfer.	Remarks.

Every entry in the above register to be attested by the initials of the district officer.

XIX.—Of the above papers, the khateoni and village abstract shall be maintained in English as well as Urdu. All changes directed in district orders shall be noted at once in the English "khateoni," and initialled by the district officer. At the commencement of each year a fresh abstract of each village, land revenue, &c., shall be prepared in English, from which the revenue demand and present condition of the lands of the village can be easily ascertained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XX.—The Chief Commissioner may grant a license in writing to a ryot to graze two bullocks for every fifteen bigahs of land he may hold, and cut grass or firewood without payment except what he may be called on to pay under Clause 2, Section 6 of these Rules, in such plots of Government jungle as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose. Special permission, on application, will be granted to a ryot for cutting building and other timber subject to such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may think fit to impose. Save when a free license is given under this rule both ryots and other persons shall be liable to pay fees at the rates to be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, and not exceeding those noted in the margin for grazing their cattle on such lands as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time set apart for that purpose.

Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c., over three years old	... 2 Rs. per head per year.
Ditto under three years and over six months old	... 1 Re. ditto ditto.
Calves under six months	... Free.
Goats over six months	... ½ Re. per head per year.

FORESTS.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 595*F*.—Mr. J. S. Battie, Forest Ranger of the 6th Grade in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 24th May 1879.

Mr. Battie will remain attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 10th July 1879.

No. 56*G.-M.*—The following order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 19th June 1879, on the return of Captain M. G. Gerard from Field Service, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th June 1879.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th July 1879.

No. 171*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act IV of 1879 (the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications, *viz.*:—

The second paragraph of section one, and the third paragraph of section two shall be omitted. In section three, in the definition of Railway Administration, the words "or a Native State," and in section fifty, the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted.

POLITICAL.

The 8th July 1879.

No. 1220*G.-P.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 578P, dated 14th February 1879, for "Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, *Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade*" read "*Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.*"

The 11th July 1879.

No. 1223*G.-P.*—The following Notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd January 1879, is republished for general information:—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
November 28th, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Ross to be Her Majesty's Consul General for the Province of Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the Dominions of Persia.

GENERAL.

The 9th July 1879.

No. 1394*G.-G.*—Captain F. H. Maitland, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, will rank as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, during the period of his employment on special duty at Chirkari.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

Simla, the 12th July 1879.

No. 1705.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwarra, on the 2nd day of August 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th July 1879.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 610.—The Governor General in Council hereby ordains the publication of further reports received from the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the more important operations of the campaign now successfully terminated in Afghanistan.

2. The Governor General in Council takes this occasion to offer to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief his congratulations on the skilful conduct and satisfactory conclusion of the war.

3. The gallantry of the troops, both British and Native of all branches of the Service, has been conspicuously displayed wherever it was tested on the field of battle; whilst the steadiness of their discipline has been uninterruptedly maintained in the orderly occupation of positions rapidly secured by their valour, and patiently protected by their presence.

4. The political objects of the war have been completely attained by its military results; and these are largely due to the efficiency with which, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the tasks allotted to them have been carried out, and the difficulties opposed to them surmounted, by the General Officers Commanding the forces employed in the campaign.

5. The Governor General in Council has received with pleasure from the Commander-in-Chief His Excellency's acknowledgments of the ability with which, in the elaboration of his arrangements, he has been assisted by the Heads of the General Staff of the Army.

6. For their steady courage and disciplined endurance throughout the vicissitudes of this campaign the highest praise is due to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the British and Native Forces engaged.

7. The services rendered by the superior and subordinate officers of the Medical, Ordnance, Survey, Telegraph, and Postal Departments merit from the Government of India an acknowledgment which cannot be too unreservedly recorded.

8. The work required of the Commissariat Department—supply and transport—was of an exceptionally difficult and arduous character: and in acknowledging these difficulties, as also the zeal and energy evinced by the officers generally in overcoming them, it is incumbent also to place on record, that great credit is due to the Civil and Political Officers from whom that Department received such valuable assistance.

9. The other duties devolving on the Political Officers attached to the operating columns were of a very delicate character, requiring for their successful performance much tact and discretion. They have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Governor General in Council.

10. Special recognition is due to the valuable and self-denying labours of the Clergy of all denominations who were present with the troops in the field.

11. The Governor General in Council desires to express his high appreciation of the cordial co-operation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and of the Administrative Officers of that Province, in the prosecution of a campaign materially aided by the experienced advice and loyal assistance of the Punjab Government.

12. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, by his personal supervision of the collection of supplies and transport in Sindh, has rendered to the Government of India services which are most highly appreciated and gratefully recorded by the Governor General in Council.

13. The prompt and practical loyalty with which the just cause of the British Government in its declaration and prosecution of hostilities against the Amir of Kabul has been espoused and supported by the Chiefs and Princes of India, cannot be too warmly acknowledged; and the Governor General in Council highly appreciates the efficiency with which their military duties were performed by the Contingents from the Punjab States, under their able commander.

14. The Governor General in Council deeply deplores the many valuable lives lost, not only in action with the enemy, but also by the fatal effects of exposure and disease. He desires to express to the relatives of all who have thus perished in the cause of their country his deep sympathy in their bereavement.

A nominal return of casualties will hereafter be published.

15. The Governor General in Council has recommended to Her Majesty's Government that a medal, with clasps for those present at Ali Musjid and Peiwar Kotal, be awarded to all officers and men engaged in the late Afghan war.

ALI MUSJID, 21st November 1878.

No. 833, dated Camp, Jellalabad, 17th March 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR SAMUEL BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

In my despatch No. 111 of the 29th November 1878, I had the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an outline of the proceedings of the force under my command at Ali Musjid on the 21st November.

2. Though the 1st Brigade did not reach their destination at the time I reckoned on to co-operate with me, still the movements of the 1st and 2nd Brigades were observed by the enemy on Rotas, and this, together with the arrival of the Guides and 1st Sikhs at Kata Koostea under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Corps of Guides, had the effect I relied on, and made the Amir's troops commence a retreat.

3. Moreover, a small force of the 20th Native Infantry, detached under Major H. W. Gordon of that regiment from Tubai, came across a party of the enemy on Rotas, and drove them before them, and some fifty were captured by a few men under Captain W. H. Meiklejohn of the same regiment.

4. The attack at 4-30 P.M. of the 21st made on the entrenchments by Brigadier-General Appleyard, C.B., with detachments of the 81st Foot, the 14th Sikhs, and the 27th Native Infantry, decidedly contributed to shake those who still held, and this portion of the enemy also took the earliest advantage of the darkness to abandon their position unobserved.

5. The bulk of the defenders appear to have escaped by the Chura Valley and the Pesh Bolak road, but the cavalry and a few infantry retired up the pass towards Kata Koostea. The Guides and 1st Sikhs having, however, reached this point about 4 P.M., received these fugitives with a heavy fire, and killed several men and horses, wounding many others.

6. On the morning of 22nd November more of the enemy appeared coming from Ali Musjid, and were stopped and captured at Kata Koostea.

The total of prisoners here was 280 of all ranks, with 256 stand of arms, and 25 horses and mules.

7. His Excellency will observe that the whole plan of attack was carried out in accordance with the sketch drawn up by me after my reconnaissance of Ali Musjid on the 16th November. The only part of the day's proceedings which did not come off exactly was the failure of the 1st Brigade and a part of the 2nd Brigade to reach their destination in time.

8. The enemy's positions may be thus described :—

Their extreme right rested on a ridge connecting with the big range of hills behind Ali Musjid, and a line of breastworks, broken by three peaks, extended at an angle of 45° from this range due east. These peaks commanded the fort of Ali Musjid, and upon them and along the line of breastworks eight pieces of artillery were posted.

9. Between the eastern peak and the fort of Ali Musjid, distant about 500 yards, there was a deep gorge.

10. The fort is on a detached hill commanding the defile; within it eight guns were mounted; some 40 or 50 yards below the fort, on a cliff, two more; and below that again, one gun a few feet above the stream. All these guns could play on any force advancing from Jamrud.

11. Immediately opposite the fort, across the stream, three guns were on a cliff, but they commanded only the straight course of the stream for about 1,200 yards from Ali Musjid to the easterly bend of the stream. From this point a sort of covered way and entrenchments were continued along the face of a very precipitous cliff under the Rotas mountain, and extended some 600 yards, completing the defences on the enemy's left; and two mountain guns were in position on commanding points along this precipitous face.

12. Above this portion of the line, and on the highest points of the spurs from the Rotas mountain, the irregular troops were posted, and remained looking down on us. To keep them in check, detachments from the 51st and 81st Foot occupied intervening ridges, until the appearance of the 1st and 2nd Brigades in the distance during the afternoon compelled them to move. Some of these troops, as already mentioned in paragraph 3, were captured by a detachment of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry.

13. The enemy's works, on the whole, were of a most formidable character.

14. The strength of the enemy was, as has been reliably ascertained, as follows :—

Cavalry	... ...	200 men.
Artillery	4 Batteries =	24 guns.
Infantry	6 Regiments=3,000 men (armed with Enfield rifles).	
Khasadar (levies) ...	...	600 men.

The numbers here given correspond exactly to the strength reported to Major Cavagnari.

15. The casualty roll was transmitted with my previous despatch.

I do not pretend to estimate the loss of the enemy. The killed and wounded were scattered in various parts of the defences.

16. My subsequent proceedings and my arrival at Dakka with the 10th Hussars, the Guides Cavalry, and the 14th Sikhs have already been reported. Here I was subsequently joined by the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and by I-C, Royal Horse Artillery.

17. The officers on the Divisional Staff, to whom I am under great obligations, and whose names I beg to bring to His Excellency's notice, are—

Major G. W. Smith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster General.

18. My acknowledgments are also due to the undermentioned officers, whose names I desire to submit to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Brigadier-General F. E. Appleyard, C.B., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery.

Colonel (now Major-General) F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., commanding Royal Engineers.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Gibbons, A.M.D., Principal Medical Officer.

19. I must bear record to the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt and the officers of the Commissariat Department, who worked most zealously when called upon at short notice and under especial difficulty, as the demands for the Kuram Force rendered it no easy task to meet the calls for the Peshawar Column.

20. I would again reiterate and bring to the notice of His Excellency the cheerful good conduct and the cool and steady behaviour of both officers and men, which left nothing to be desired. No troops could have been steadier or more anxious to come to close quarters with the enemy, nor could any have borne more cheerfully the discomforts incidental to roughing it in these hills, although suffering from want of water and other privations.

21. In conclusion, I would add that this final report has been delayed owing to the papers received from Commanding Officers having been mis-sent, and only received again since my arrival in Jellalabad.

22. A return of the ordnance captured has been already submitted.

PEIWAR KOTAL, 2nd December 1878.

No. 295, dated Camp, Matun, 24th January 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENL. F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Column,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

With reference to the correspondence forwarded with your No. 107F.C. of the 13th January 1879, I have the honor to submit, in continuation of my despatch, dated the 5th December 1878, the following supplementary account of the operations which led to the capture of the Peiwar Kotal.

2. In paragraph 18 of my previous despatch I reported that the following troops, under Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, were left in camp on the night of the 1st December, when the turning force under my personal command marched for the Spin Gawai Kotal, *viz.* :—

2 Guns, F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
3 Guns, G-3rd, Royal Artillery.
12th Bengal Cavalry.
2-8th Foot (Wing).
5th Punjab Infantry.

3. The guns, under escort of a company of the 8th Foot, were placed in position about 1,700 yards from the Peiwar Kotal shortly before daybreak, and they opened on the enemy's artillery about a quarter past six o'clock.

4. The infantry were at the same time extended under cover, and slightly in advance of the guns.

5. At 8 A.M. two companies of the 8th Regiment were pushed forward to within 1,300 yards of the enemy's line of defence.

6. At about eleven o'clock the two Afghan guns which were placed to our left of the pass were silenced.

The infantry simultaneously advanced from ridge to ridge, and by noon had approached to within 1,400 yards of the top of the pass.

7. At this time Brigadier-General Cobbe was severely wounded, and the command of the troops devolved on Colonel F. Barry Drew of the 8th Regiment.

8. The 5th Punjab Infantry, who were on the right of the attack, and who had succeeded in gaining a position close under the main ridge, now established communication with and joined the column which had come over the Spin Gawai Kotal.

9. Shortly after one o'clock the remaining infantry, which consisted of five companies of the 8th Regiment, gained a crest from which they were able to open fire at a distance of 800 yards upon the enemy's guns at the Kotal.

10. About 2 P.M. the enemy's defence appeared to be so much shaken that Colonel Drew resolved to deliver his attack. As his infantry were crossing the broken ground to gain the road which led up to the Kotal, they were subjected to a dropping fire; but once on the road all opposition ceased, and shortly before half-past two the troops entered the Afghan position without suffering further loss.

11. The 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., were immediately sent in pursuit, and captured several guns which had been abandoned by the enemy in their rapid flight. Colonel Gough brings to notice the aid he received from Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Royal Hussars, his Orderly Officer.

12. Colonel Drew brings forward the names of the following officers, who rendered excellent service on this occasion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tanner, who took command of the 8th Foot on Colonel Drew succeeding to the command of the brigade.

Surgeon-Major G. Gibsone, who was most active in his attendance on the wounded.

Major Sidney Parry, R.A., commanding the artillery of Brigadier-General Cobbe's force, whose guns were exposed to a heavy fire during the greater part of the day.

Captain R. G. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain A. Scott, V.C., Brigade Major.

Captain T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer.

13. Brigadier-General J. B. Thelwall, C.B., who commanded an infantry brigade in the turning force, mentions the following officers as deserving of commendation :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Tyndall, commanding the 2nd Punjab Infantry, whose fine corps rendered excellent service during the day, especially when left in charge of the advanced position to the north of the Kotal.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Currie, commanding the 23rd Pioneers.

Captain F. S. Carr, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain G. deC. Morton, Brigade Major.

Lieutenants G. V. Turner, 8th Foot, and S. Grant, R.E., Orderly Officers to Brigadier-General Thelwall.

14. Colonel J. J. H. Gordon and the officers and men of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry deserve to be mentioned for the assistance they afforded. I noticed that the detachments under Major G. N. Channer, V.C., and Lieutenant H. P. Picot were most forward.

15. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lindsay, commanding the Royal Artillery in this force, reports that he has received valuable assistance from Lieutenant E. G. Osborne, R.A., his Adjutant, and that this officer was most useful in aiding the officers of No. 1 Mountain Battery, especially after Captain J. A. Kelso had been killed.

16. Brigadier-General Cobbe has begged me to mention the assistance he received on all occasions from his Orderly Officers, Lieutenants F. W. Reader, 17th, and E. L. Maisey, 8th Foot.

17. In conclusion, I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the excellent services which have been performed by the 23rd Pioneers since the commencement of the campaign. The men of this corps began to work on the Kohat-Thull road on the 2nd November, and they have been continuously employed ever since. Whether in action or at work, the conduct of this distinguished regiment is equally admirable, and I wish to place on record my high appreciation of the services which have been rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Currie and the regiment under his command.

SAPA PASS, Decem 1878

Dated Camp, Fort Kuram, 18th December 1878.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, the following report of the march of a brigade of troops under my command from Ali-kheyl to Fort Kuram.

2. It had been ascertained that, besides the regular route through the Peiwar Kotal, two roads connected the above-mentioned places—one following the course of the Hazar-darakht stream till its junction with the Kuram, and then passing down the valley of that river; the other cutting off the angle thus formed, by crossing the range of hills which at this point runs south from the peak of Sika Ram.

3. As it was important to have an exact knowledge of the lines of communication between the Kuram Valley proper and the trans-Peiwar district of Hariab, in which Ali-kheyl is situated, I determined to explore one of these alternative routes.

4. I selected that which passed through the hills—first because it was the shorter of the two, and secondly, because it had been used by the Amir three years ago when sending a mountain battery to Fort Kuram.

5. The route was described as easily practicable for camels, and was known to be entirely in the territories of the Jaji and Chakmani tribes, whose headmen were in camp.

6. On the 12th December the following troops marched from Ali-kheyl for the village of Sapari:—

No. 1 Mountain Battery.
Wing, 72nd Highlanders.
5th Goorkhas.
23rd Pioneers.

7. The route lay for the first four miles along the river valley, and then turned sharp to the left, leading up a narrow glen, thickly wooded with pine trees (chiefly the edible pine), till an open, elevated plateau was reached, on which stood the hamlet of Sapari.

8. When I arrived at the village of Karmana, about three miles from Ali-kheyl, the headmen came to pay their respects, and informed me that it was probable the force would be annoyed by the men of the Mangal tribe when passing through the defile which lay between Sapari and the next halting-place, Kharaiah, on the Kuram river.

9. Although I was anxious not to come to blows with the Mangals, yet it was now too late to turn back. I therefore determined to occupy the head of the defile that evening, and to march early the next morning, so as to get as much baggage as possible over the *kotal* before the Mangals should have time to collect.

10. The 23rd Pioneers accordingly bivouacked for the night at the head of the pass, which was about 2½ miles beyond our camp at Sapari; and at 2 A.M. on the morning of the 13th December the baggage was sent on in advance of the column, in charge of Captain F. T. Goad, Assistant Superintendent of Transport.

11. Although it was a bright moonlight night, the camels were able to make but slow progress, owing to the steepness of the ascent; and at daylight not a single camel had reached the summit of the pass, though all the mules had crossed over. The camels were much delayed by their slipping on the frozen surface of a stream which frequently crossed the road.

12. Being desirous that the progress of the column should not be delayed, I directed four companies of the 23rd Pioneers to form the advance guard, and the remainder of the regiment to assist in guarding that part of the baggage which had already crossed the *kotal*. The 5th Goorkhas were ordered to act as rear-guard; and the 72nd Highlanders and No. 1 Mountain Battery were thus passed to the front.

13. I proceeded myself with the 23rd Pioneers. We observed a few men moving about the hill-tops, but no shot was fired at us; though their hostility was shown by their cutting down two camp-followers of the 23rd Pioneers who had unfortunately lingered behind the baggage-guard.

14. About 11 A.M. the last of the camels had passed over the *kotal*; and as the long column of animals was descending the steep and narrow valley, the Mangals, of whom nearly a hundred men had now collected, and who subsequently increased considerably in number, commenced firing into the baggage-guards and pressing the 5th Goorkhas.

15. From this time till nearly 4 P.M., when the column cleared the hills, the Mangals never ceased annoying the rear-guard, and sometimes became so bold in their attacks as to oblige the Goorkhas to charge up the hill and drive them back.

16. It was about this time that Captain Goad, who had been most active in keeping order in the baggage-train, received the wound from the effects of which I deeply regret to say that he subsequently died. I desire here to record the high value which I placed on the services of this officer. Belonging to the 5th Regiment of the Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Goad volunteered for active service; and owing to his experience of transport work, and to his natural ability and zeal, he had already rendered most valuable aid in the difficult task of organizing the transport trains. I much deplore his death, both personally and on account of the loss which the public service has sustained.

17. The conduct and steady behaviour of the 5th Goorkhas on this occasion merit my warmest commendations. For nearly five hours this regiment maintained a rear-guard fight over most difficult ground with a bold and active enemy, thoroughly acquainted with the locality; and so successfully was their duty performed, that not a single baggage animal or load was lost. It is therefore my pleasure and my duty to bring the gallant conduct of this fine regiment once more to the special notice of His Excellency and of the Government of India.

18. The British officers present with the corps on this occasion were Major A. FitzHugh, commanding, Captain J. Cook, Captain C. F. Powell, Lieutenant A. R. Martin, Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, and Surgeon-Major G. Farrell. All these officers set an excellent example to their men, and were, Major FitzHugh reports, ably seconded by the native officers and non-commissioned officers.

19. But the 5th Goorkhas did not perform their duty without sustaining severe loss. Captain Powell, who was most forward and gallant in the fight, was very severely wounded; and three Goorkha sepoys were killed and eleven wounded, of whom one has since died. The whole force mourns the loss of these brave men.

20. Valuable service was also rendered by some men of the 72nd Highlanders (especially by Sergeant William Greer), who were on baggage-guard, and who by their cool behaviour and excellent shooting did much to keep back the enemy.

21. The whole of the baggage and rear-guard had cleared the hills before nightfall.

22. On the 14th December Field Force headquarters moved to Kuram Fort, but I left the troops in camp at Kharaiah, pending the result of enquiries which I have caused to be made by the political officers attached to the column regarding the possibility of punishing the Mangal tribes for the attack made on us.

23. I may add that, from the fact of an Enfield rifle having been picked up in the pass, and from a few of the men being partially dressed in uniform, it is probable that the attack was incited and shared in by some of the refugees from the Amir's troops who were driven out of the Peiwar Kotal position on the 2nd instant.

24. The road from Kharaiah to Kuram Fort lies entirely along the left bank of the river, and presents no features worthy of report.

25. The *kotal* and defile of Sapari are now ascertained to be unsuited for the passage of convoys or troops with camel carriage. Infantry and

mountain guns could traverse the route, though the natural features of the ground would always make it difficult to force a passage if the defile were held by an enemy.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action fought in the Sapari Pass on the 13th December 1878.

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.							REMARKS.
	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	Total.	
No. 1 Mountain Battery				1					1		2	
72nd Highlanders ..									1		1	
23rd Bl. N. I. (Pioneers)				1						2*	3	* Both mortally.
5th Goorkha Regiment			3		1				11†		15	† One sepoy since dead.
Transport Department					1						1	
Total ..			3	2	2				13	2	22	
GRAND TOTAL ..	5				17						22	

Names of officers wounded.

Captain Charles F. Powell, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Quartermaster, 5th Goorkha Regiment *(mortally,—since dead)*.

Captain Frederick T. Goad, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Transport *(mortally, —since dead)*.

BAZAR VALLEY, December 1878.

Dated Camp, Jamrud, 26th December 1878.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. F. F. MAUDE, C.B., V.C., Commdg. 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on receipt of the Adjutant General's telegram dated the 2nd instant, I addressed a letter to Major Cavagnari, C.S.I., Chief Political Officer, forwarding my instructions for his information, and requesting his views regarding paragraph 5 of that telegram.

2. That officer replied to my letter on the 9th December, and with special reference to that part of my instructions which alluded to the village of Chura, remarked as follows: "I am of opinion that the conduct of the Zakka Khels of Bazar and Bara necessitates their being punished as soon as the military arrangements for doing so are completed. The Malikdin Khel of Chura are professedly friendly, and up to date their conduct has not been such as to render chastisement necessary."

3. On receipt of this communication I considered it advisable to ask for further particulars connected with the attack on Bazar, and this I accordingly did in my letter No. 105K., dated the 12th December.

4. Major Cavagnari replied by heliogram that he wished me to attack Bazar in co-operation with Sir Samuel Browne, and that Captain Tucker, Political Officer at Ali Musjid, had been instructed to put himself in communication with me, and to afford me information. I have mislaid the heliogram, but, to the best of my recollection, this was the purport of it.

5. On the 16th I received a letter from Sir Samuel Browne, dated the 14th, to which I at once replied.

6. On the same date I received a heliogram from Sir Samuel Browne, saying that, with reference to his letter dated the 14th, the survey officer had reported the intended road from Lundi Khana to be impracticable, and that he could not therefore co-operate as originally intended.

7. On receipt of this communication I at once decided to proceed with the attack myself, and issued orders for the march on the 18th and attack at daybreak on the 19th.

8. On the 17th, however, I received a letter from Colonel C. M. Macgregor, on special service, which stated that he had the previous day been able to remove Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne's objections to co-operation from the Dakka side, and that Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., was prepared to lead a force into Bazar by the Sasobai Pass on any date that might be agreed upon between Colonel Macgregor and myself.

9. As I understood from Captain Tucker, Political Officer, that it was important to cut off the enemy's retreat by the Sasobai Pass, I considered it advisable under these circumstances to put off my proposed attack by one day, and in pursuance of this resolve I sent Lieutenant-Colonel M. Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General, to arrange all further details with Colonel Macgregor at Ali Musjid.

10. By this arrangement it was settled that two guns of No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery, should march on the 18th for Lundi Kotal, and being there joined by 250 of the 27th Native Infantry, should proceed next day to effect a junction with a detachment of 300 of the 17th Foot near the west mouth of the Khyber Pass, whence the united force would make the best of their way to the Sasobai Pass, endeavouring to reach it as soon after daybreak on the morning of the 20th as possible.

11. At 5 P.M. on the 19th, the troops of my Division assembled a short distance below Ali Musjid, and taking the road by the Chura Kandao, the column marched on during the night. The night was dark, no moon till 3 A.M., and the mountain road only a pathway. At 4 A.M. the head of the column had not reached further than within half a mile of Chura.

12. Captain Tucker then reported that he had been misinformed as to the distance to Chura, and that as Bazar was still at least eight miles further, and the road to it lay through the bed of the Chura stream, which had to be forded about knee deep by the infantry constantly, there was no longer any hope of surprising the enemy at daybreak.

13. As the troops from Jamrud had already been under arms since 9 A.M. the previous day, and no advantage was to be gained by advancing any further till daylight broke, I halted there till then, and let the men get something to eat.

14. The column then moved on, passing the village of Chura, inhabited by friendly Malikdin Khels, up the bed of the river.

After passing Chura I crowned the heights on both sides of the river with flanking parties of the Goorkhas, and I sent on Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, with a troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers, to reconnoitre. That officer reported no signs of an enemy, so the column moved on without opposition, except a few long shots fired from the surrounding hills, and reached Wallai, the first village of Bazar, at 12-30 P.M., which was found to be deserted.

15. My first object now was to open communication with Brigadier-General Tytler, and I accordingly despatched a note to him, and was gratified before the evening to receive an answer from him, saying that, though the road he had taken had proved very difficult, he had reached the Sasobai Pass, and would effect a junction with me next day.

We then bivouacked for the night at Wallai, the usual picquets having been thrown out.

16. Captain Tucker informed me that he had offered certain terms to the Bazar people, and that he had named 9 o'clock next morning as the time at which they were to be complied with, and that, in the event of their not being complied with, he wished the troops to march at that hour and destroy the towers and villages.

17. I therefore directed the troops to parade at 9 A.M., when Captain Tucker informed me that his terms had not been complied with.

Exactly at that hour Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., reported himself, and his opportune appearance at that hour excited in no small degree the admiration of the friendly chiefs.

I arranged with him to undertake the destruction of all towers in the village of Nekai, and any others near his position, while my force moved on the principal village of China.

18. Shortly after 9 A.M., after leaving a sufficient guard in camp, my force therefore marched for the village of China, I having sent the troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers under Major W. H. Macnaghten on a short time before by a different route to the far (west) end of the Bazar Valley, where there was a village called Halwai, with orders to cut off any one who might be driven out of China, and to destroy Halwai if possible.

This troop performed the duty entrusted to it with great efficiency, took possession of the village of Halwai, and destroyed it.

19. On arriving at China, it was found to be deserted. I therefore detached the 2nd Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macintyre, V.C., to the south of the valley, and a detachment of the Mhairwarra Battalion under Captain O'M. Creagh to the east of China.

20. In this manner every village in the valley of any importance was visited, and their towers destroyed. In all, including that of Wallai, not less than ten towers were destroyed.

This accomplished, the troops returned to Wallai, and bivouacked there again.

The enemy had everywhere escaped with all his cattle and moveable property; a matter not altogether to be regretted, as the destruction of the towers and the capture of a large quantity of grain sufficiently punished them, as well as adequately marked their inability to cope with our power.

21. On the 22nd my force returned to Ali Musjid, and that of Brigadier-General Tytler to Dakka. I have not yet heard whether any opposition was offered to this officer's force, but the only resistance attempted on the road followed by my column was by a small party of Zakka Khels, who fired some shots into the column and rear-guard, dangerously wounding a Goorkha, since dead, and causing our only casualty.

22. In carrying out the chastisement of the Zakka Khels, described in the foregoing, I have of course acted in strict conformity with the views of the political authorities, from whom I received every assistance, and therefore having described briefly the events so far as they came within my province, I leave it to the political officer to report to his own department the political reasons which called for the services of the troops under my command, and the political effect our visit to Bazar may be likely to cause.

23. The spirit of officers and men throughout was excellent, and I wish to favourably mention the name of Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., second in command, and to record the valuable assistance I received from Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Quartermaster General's Department, on special service, who was with me during the expedition.

24. Annexed is as good a plan of the country alluded to in this letter as I have been able to obtain.

25. Since writing the above I have received a report from Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., commanding the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force.

26. Brigadier-General Tytler, in this report, No. 31, dated the 26th December 1878, states that, in compliance with orders, he marched from Dakka on the 19th instant, with a force as per margin, with two days' rations, for the purpose of co-operating with the force from my division in the Bazar district against the Zakka Khels. The two mountain guns and the detachment of the 27th Native Infantry had only arrived from Lundi Kotal early on the morning of the 19th, and to give the men and animals necessary rest they were directed to follow the column in the evening.

STRENGTH OF COLUMN.

DETAIL.	British officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men	Guns.	TOTAL.
Staff .. .	5	..		.
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery	1	50	2	51
1st Battalion 17th Foot .	10	300	...	310
Sappers and Miners ..	1	41	..	42
27th Native Infantry ..	3	263	..	266
45th Sikhs .. .	2	114	.	116
TOTAL	17	768	2	785

27. Starting from Dakka at 12-30 P.M., Brigadier-General Tytler bivouacked in a grassy plain about eight miles distant, and resumed his march at 5 A.M. on the 20th instant, as soon as the moonlight enabled him to see the way.

28. By sun-rise he reached the village of Chunar, which a column under his command had destroyed on the 10th instant. The headman came out to make his submission, and he was taken with other villagers as guides. The column was

joined at this place by the guns and the detachment of the 27th Native Infantry.

29. From Chunar the path turns abruptly to the left in a south-easterly direction. After a march of three or four miles the column at 9 A.M. approached the Sistobi villages, against which Brigadier-General Tytler had been directed to operate. The road passes along a valley of average breadth, and, over a slightly rising ground to the right, the village becomes visible. As soon as Brigadier-General Tytler had reconnoitred the position, he lined the heights on either side of the road commanding the villages with infantry posted within easy rifle range (from 300 to 700 yards); he then sent on the Chunar guides to bring in the headmen.

30. Some of the villagers had begun to escape up the opposite hill-side. The Chunar men, however, shortly returned with the headmen of each of the five villages composing the district.

31. These men professed their adhesion to our cause, and gave offers of help. Brigadier-General Tytler therefore promised them protection from damage, and moved the troops to the stream of water between the villages and halted them for breakfast, directing the two most intelligent headmen to attend him, on his further advance, as guides.

32. The march was resumed about 12-30 P.M., the road continuing in a south-east direction up a valley with a stream of water. The valley was well cultivated and here began to be wooded; after a mile and a half the road turned to the right up a zig-zag path, where men could only march in single file to the top of the *kandao* or pass of Sistobi. The ascent was estimated at 1,200 feet, and the hill-side covered with oak forest. From the top of the pass a great portion of the Bazar plain was visible, extending apparently ten or twelve miles in length and varying in breadth from two to five miles, and studded with numerous trees. A similar zig-zag path led the column through a gorge into the plain.

33. Continuing in a south-east direction the march was directed towards the largest tower, at the foot of the opposite hills, about four miles distant. This place was reached about four in the evening, and was found to consist of a large cave-village of about sixty dwellings, entirely deserted.

Large quantities of grass and *bhusa* were found stored for winter use; other supplies had been removed.

Brigadier-General Tytler decided upon bivouacking here for the night, and soon after received my communication from Wallai, alluded to in paragraph 15 of this report. My camp was about three miles to the east.

34. Early on the morning of the 21st, Brigadier-General Tytler gave orders to Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Tompson, 17th Foot, for the destruction of this and two other villages in the vicinity, and directed the principal towers to be mined. He then rode over to my camp to confer with me, as mentioned in paragraph 17, and received my instructions to destroy the village of Nekai, four or five miles to the westward of his bivouac, whilst my force moved, as before mentioned, on the village of China. I also supplied his force with a quarter day's rations for Europeans, and ordered him, after destroying Nekai, to return to Dakka.

35. Accordingly Brigadier-General Tytler, at 11 o'clock on the same day, blew up the two towers that had been mined, and, after completing the destruction of the neighbouring villages, marched for Nekai, which he burnt, securing some bags of *atta*, which were afterwards issued to the native troops and followers.

36. It was now too late to reach the Sistobi Pass before night, and there was no water nearer than the Sistobi villages; but learning that there was water and a camping ground some few miles off in another pass, called the Tubbai Pass, by which Dakka could be reached, Brigadier-General Tytler resolved to pass the night there, and move by the new route on Dakka next day. This appeared desirable for the purpose of opening up and exploring the country.

37. The road shortly entered a wooded valley, with a gradual ascent for about four miles. About 4-30 P.M. the column reached the camping ground above mentioned, which consisted of several grassy plots in wooded ground, the water coming from a *nullah* 100 yards to the right. The ground was commanded on all sides by hills, and these were at once occupied with outlying picquets. It was evident that the enemy were now beginning to gather around. The rear-guard, coming up the valley, was sharply attacked close to the camping ground, and one man of the 17th Foot shot through the leg.

It was chiefly owing to the careful disposition of the numerous picquets that the column was quite undisturbed during the night, and the troops obtained the repose so needful for the arduous operations of the following day.

38. Brigadier-General Tytler had no doubt that the tribes were gathering during the night to molest him on his retreat. He carefully examined the guides as to the nature and direction of the roads. The top of the pass was about a mile distant, and from there one road diverged to the left to Pesh Bolak, while the other turned to the right to Dakka. The road up to the pass was overhung on the left by a high precipitous mountain, inaccessible from this side; on the right the road was commanded by a series of hills of practicable access.

The guides stated that there was little risk of attack from the left, but that the right should be carefully guarded.

39. As the Afridis notoriously attack the baggage-guard in preference to any other force, General Tytler determined altogether to change the usual order of march, and issued orders for each corps to take its own baggage with it, and the artillery and sappers, being most encumbered with mules, were to follow close to the advanced guard, and a very strong rear-guard to be left behind, quite unencumbered with the charge of baggage, to resist pressure from the rear.

40. Shortly after daybreak on the morning of the 22nd, Lieutenant H. N. M'Rae, 45th Sikhs, was ordered with his detachment to occupy the heights to the right of the pass, and the Brigade-Major, Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, was sent to point out the positions for these flanking parties. Lieutenant M'Rae was directed to occupy the heights on the right in advance of the advanced guard, each party to rejoin the rear-guard as it passed.

Captain J. Cook, with two companies of the 27th Native Infantry, was sent to the top of the

pass to examine and secure the road leading in from the left, and to check any enemy who might hold the high hill on the left.

41. These dispositions had not been completed when two shots were fired from above the water gorge, to the right of Brigadier-General Tytler's position. These he believes to have been signal shots to notify to the tribes that he was beginning to move. Brigadier-General Tytler was on the point of marching off; he at once sent a company of the 17th Foot, under Captain J. H. Gamble, up the gorge, with orders to drive back any enemy and rejoin the column further on, under protection of the flanking parties. This was carried out without casualties, a considerable number of Afridis being driven back.

42. The column commenced its march at 8-30 A.M.; the road was winding and steep, and very difficult for mules; the distance to the top was about a mile and a quarter, and the ascent about 1,000 feet; the path was mostly covered overhead with foliage. The column had hardly started when a lively fusilade was commenced upon it from the high hill to the left, and from behind rocks on its sides; but owing to the distance and the road being hidden by trees it proved harmless; but as the column neared the top of the pass they became more exposed, and the flanking parties on its right fired across the valley, but, owing to the distance, with little effect. General Tytler had sent Major A. A. A. Kinloch, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to the top of the pass to see his orders carried out.

43. At this time Captain Cook had, with the bulk of his men, gone some distance along the road to the left to examine and secure the pass. Seeing the Afridis on the top of the steep mountain becoming troublesome, he directed Lieutenant H.P.Leach, R.E., with his half company of sappers (who had just reached the crest), along with a party of the 27th Native Infantry under Lieutenant G. A. Williams, to take the summit of the hill. This was gallantly carried, the advance of the sappers and the 27th Native Infantry being covered by the fire of the troops on the crest. In this operation one sapper was shot through the arm. The mountain was then occupied, and held by a detachment of the 27th Native Infantry until the whole force had passed. Meanwhile the advance guard, guns, and the different corps, each as compact as possible, baggage-animals in the centre, were pushed down the pass at a steady pace. General Tytler and his staff remained with the rear of the column to superintend the advance, and did not reach the top of the pass till 9-15 A.M.

44. Before this time the rear-guard, consisting of one company of Europeans and one company of the 27th Native Infantry, under Captain W. Lonsdale, 17th Foot, had become hotly engaged, and were reinforced by Captain Gamble's company of the 17th Regiment, which had now descended from the hills.

The enemy could be seen from the crest of the hills moving about the camp ground, and General Tytler directed some marksmen of the 17th Regiment to open fire upon them at 1,800 yards, which had the effect of checking their advance and making them seek cover. The rear-guard nevertheless had much trouble in keeping back the enemy, owing to the dense forest and the difficulty in seeing them, and it was 11 o'clock before they reached the summit of the pass.

45. Brigadier-General Tytler now directed Captain Lonsdale, commanding the rear-guard, with one company of the 17th Regiment and two companies of the 27th Native Infantry, to hold the crest of the pass until the flanking parties were withdrawn and then to follow the column. He himself, escorted by a company of the 17th Regiment and a detachment of the 45th Sikhs, proceeded down the pass to overtake the main body. The hills on the flank were everywhere guarded by flanking parties of the 15th Sikhs, who had been very judiciously posted by Lieutenant M'Rae of that regiment. Nevertheless the main body had been more or less molested in several places.

46. About three miles below the pass the road narrows into a hollow pass about five or six feet broad, with high perpendicular walls of rock on each side, the water of the stream being there frozen into thick masses of ice, which was found difficult for the mules; the entrance as well as the outlet of this pass were commanded from the heights by Sikh flanking parties. Nevertheless a deep and narrow gorge from the right enabled the enemy, estimated at about 100 men, to creep down unperceived and occupy a sheltered position about 200 yards from the outlet. As the 17th Regiment and the 27th Native Infantry successively emerged in some confusion, they were met by a heavy fire from these men; one man of the 17th was shot through the leg; also a man of the 27th Native Infantry, and the man of the 17th who had been wounded the previous evening was shot dead in his *doolie*.

47. Lieutenant R. J. G. Creed, with half a company of the 17th Regiment, moved up the hill to dislodge the enemy, but so dangerous did the position appear to General Tytler that he left his Orderly Officer, Captain G. W. Rogers, 4th Goorkhas, with a force of 30 Sikhs, to hold the position till the rear-guard should have passed. The enemy, as he anticipated, returned, but were kept in check by the fire of Captain Rogers' party.

48. About four miles from the top of the pass the valley opens out into a plain, with cultivated land, owned by the friendly Shinwaris; there the column halted for the rear-guard, which shortly came in. They had had a continuous skirmish with the enemy from the top of the pass to the mouth of the gorge, where Captain Rogers had been left, the enemy seizing post after post of the rear-guard and flanking parties as soon as they were abandoned. But after reaching the cultivation all opposition ceased.

49. At this place the troops were mustered, and Brigadier-General Tytler had the satisfaction to learn that no man and no property whatever were missing, and that the casualties only amounted to one man killed and seven men wounded. I regret to add that one of the wounded, Private Thomas Bashford, 17th Regiment, died of his wound the following day.

Several officers and men had narrow escapes, having been hit in the clothing. General Tytler attributes the small number of casualties in some measure to the heavy tree *jungle*, which gave cover and rendered aiming difficult.

50. Brigadier-General Tytler resumed his march from this spot at 2 P.M., and for some distance followed the stream through well-cultivated land, and passed several villages strongly fortified.

Villages of Shoolgurrie.

the headmen of which came out to pay their respects to the officer commanding the advanced guard.

After some miles the column emerged on waterless grassy plains, such as are common near Dakka. After darkness set in, the grass was set on fire along the road by the advanced guard, to show the way to the column. Dakka was reached by the advanced guard shortly after 9 P.M., but an extremely precipitous pass three miles from Dakka so lengthened out the column that it was 11-30 P.M. before the whole force had entered Dakka. The distance traversed is estimated at 22 miles.

51. Appended are the return of casualties, return of ammunition expended, and sketch map of the route of Brigadier-General Tytler's column.

52. It is impossible to estimate the number or losses of the enemy, owing to the broken nature of the ground and the large area over which fighting took place simultaneously. Several of the enemy were seen to fall.

53. Brigadier-General Tytler in his report desires to bring to my special notice the gallant bearing and soldierlike qualities of all the officers and men composing this column. The men throughout displayed gallantry, endurance and coolness under fire, which elicited his warmest admiration. There was no hurry; mules that had thrown their loads were quietly loaded under fire; the small number of rounds expended, 1,029, alone proves the entire absence of hurried firing; and the endurance of officers and men is sufficiently evident when it is considered that the force was fighting and marching continuously without food from 8 in the morning till 11 at night, through a totally unknown and very difficult country.

54. Brigadier-General Tytler wishes specially to bring to notice the names of the following officers, to whom he expresses himself much indebted, and who rendered him throughout the most valuable assistance :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Tompson, 1-17th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Utterson, 1-17th Regiment.

Captain J. Cook, 14th Sikhs, commanding detachment, 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. N. M'Rae, commanding detachment, 45th Sikhs.

Lieutenant O. S. Smyth, commanding two guns, No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant H. P. Leach, R.E., commanding company, Sappers and Miners.

Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, Brigade Major.

Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain G. W. Rogers, 4th Goorkhas, Orderly Officer.

Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., who surveyed the route, and whose sketch is enclosed.

Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, whose attendance to the wounded was indefatigable.

Brigadier-General Tytler also reports that he received much valuable assistance from Ressaldar Adul Beg, Guide Cavalry, who acted as interpreter with the native guides.

He also desires to bring to notice his indebtedness to Mr. A. Forbes, special correspondent, who accompanied the column throughout the day, and being on the spot when two of the men were wounded, bandaged their wounds and looked after them until the arrival of the medical officer.

55. In conclusion I beg to enclose a letter, No. 287, dated 31st December 1878, enclosing Brigadier-General Tytler's report,* from Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, commanding 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force.

I fully concur with Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne's remarks, in which he observes that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not fail to appreciate the excellent services performed by Brigadier-General Tytler and the officers and men under his command. The arrangements and dispositions for the retirement were well conceived and ably executed, and no doubt the effect on the tribes will be beneficial, feeling as they must that their fastnesses in the hills, hitherto deemed inaccessible, are being gradually explored and laid open, with loss of prestige and property to them, and little damage to ourselves.

The force under Brigadier-General Tytler had to undergo long and fatiguing marches in a difficult country, testing their power of endurance and showing the soldierlike spirit that animates them all.

* Not published, the facts being embodied in the above despatch.

Return of killed, wounded and missing in the first Expedition to the Bazar Valley, from the 19th to the 22nd December 1878.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.						Missing.			Total.	Remarks.
	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Native officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	Serjeants.	Rank and file.	Followers.		
D-A, R. H. Artillery (3 guns)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th Co., Bengal Sappers & Miners			...	...			...	1		...		...	1	
11th Bengal Lancers (1 troop)	...		...	...		...	...	...		...		...	...	
13th " " (1 ")	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
1st Battalion 5th Foot (300 men)	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	
1st " 17th " (300 men)	...	...	1	...			...	2*	...	...	...	...	3	
51st Foot (200 men)	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27th Bengal N. I. (263 men)				...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
45th " " (114 men)	...		...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	2	
2nd Goorkha Regt. (500 men)	...	...	...				...	1†		...		...	1	
Mhairwarra Battalion (400 men)	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	11	
Grand Total	1			9						1			11	

* One man since dead.

† Since dead.

SAIF-U-DIN, 4th January 1879.

No. 163K., dated Kandahar, 25th March 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. D. M. STEWART, C.B., Commdg. Field Force, Kandahar,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 4th January last the troops forming the advanced guards of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the force under my command, then in movement towards Kandahar, engaged the enemy's cavalry.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. PALLISER, C.B., Commanding.

Right Column.	Left Column.
A-B, R. H. A., 2 guns.	A-B, R. H. A., 2 guns.
15th Hussars, 79 Sabres.	15th Hussars, 123 Sabres.
2nd Punjab Cavalry, 200 Sabres.	1st Punjab Cavalry, 219 Sabres.
3rd Sind Horse, 30 Sabres.	26th P. N. I., 419.
	32nd Pioneers, 539.
	2nd Biluch Regt., 266.
	4th and 9th Companies, Sappers and Miners.

2. The columns of this advance were moving in concert by two separate *kotals* from the Mel Manda Valley towards that of Tukt-i-Pul, the left along the *kafila* route by the Kurkonna, and the right by the Ghlo Kotal, in such order that the movement of a body of Afghan cavalry through the latter was not observed by the column passing through the former *kotal*. The firing of the guns of the Horse Artillery with the right, however, drew the cavalry of the left advance to that side, and the enemy retiring in order from the Ghlo Kotal was vigorously charged and broken.

3. The advance which followed brought our troops in contact with the enemy's supports, and firing was continued by the infantry until dusk, Saif-u-din having been occupied about an hour before.

4. The enemy numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 horsemen in all, and their loss is estimated at 100 killed and wounded, the casualties on our side being—

1 Officer and 6 men of the 15th Hussars wounded.

1 Jemadar and 3 sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry wounded.

5. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., for the success obtained on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in endorsing the opinions expressed by him regarding the conduct of the affair and the behaviour of all those who had the good fortune to take part in it.

Dated Camp, Saif-u-din, 5th January 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. PALLISER, C.B., Commanding the Advance,

To—The Assistant Quartermaster General, Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, an action yesterday, the 4th January, between the advanced forces under my command and the enemy.

2. Pursuant to Field Force orders, the left column of the advance under my immediate command (strength as per margin) was marching across the Mel Valley from Shah Pussand's village, near Hauz-i-Ahmed, to encamp at its present position in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley, and the right column under Colonel T. G. Kennedy, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was simultaneously moving from Killa Futteh-oolla to encamp at the three water *karezes* fronting the Ghlo Pass, leading from the Mel to the Tukt-i-Pul Valley.

Left Column.	Right Column.
A-B, R. H. A., 2 guns.	A-B., R. H. A., 2 guns.
15th Hussars, 123 Sabres.	15th Hussars, 79 Sabres.
1st Punjab Cavalry 219 Sabres.	2nd Punjab Cavalry, 200 Sabres
25th Punjab Native Infantry, 419.	3rd Sind Horse, 30 Sabres.
32nd Pioneers, 539.	
2nd Biluchis, 266.	
4th and 9th Companies, Sappers and Miners, 117.	

3. I had already despatched through the Kurkonna Pass (my line of route) into the Tukt-i-Pul Valley a reconnaissance consisting of 100 Sabres of the 15th King's Hussars and 28 Sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major G. Luck, 15th King's Hussars. About 1 P.M. I received a note from that officer, saying that he had exchanged shots with the enemy's scouts, and that they were retiring before him.

About the same time a letter from Colonel Kennedy reached me, to the effect that he had information of the intention of the enemy to oppose us in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley, and suggesting that a reconnaissance in force should be made from both columns through the passes in our respective fronts. I assented to this proposal, and ordered him to carry it out on his side, and at the same time sent word to Major Luck to fall back and draw the enemy on to the fire of our guns, which were coming on.

4. Taking all the available cavalry and the two guns, A-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant C. H. H. Mayne, acting under the orders of Captain R. G. S. Marshall, the officer commanding the battery, who was present, we trotted through the pass. The road being very rough and stony, I then ordered the guns to come on at a steady pace, and galloped forward with my Brigade Major, Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, and Major C. S. Maclean, 1st Punjab Cavalry (Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., and Major A. LeMesurier, R.E., also accompanying me), to join Major Luck, who was halted about a mile on this, the north, side of the pass. He reported that he had tried to draw the enemy on, but that they would not engage, and kept at a distance. He had dismounted some of his men, who used their carbines with effect, having emptied several saddles and captured one prisoner and some baggage.

5. Throwing out a line of scouts, we advanced parallel to the course of the Kadani river, over very undulating ground (steep-sided and stony ravines), and presently sighted the enemy in detached groups of horsemen on the ridges, about a mile distant. We were endeavouring to get near them, they retiring as we advanced, when artillery fire was heard from the Ghlo Pass on our right. Concluding that Colonel Kennedy was engaged, and that an opportunity would offer itself of attacking the rear of the enemy opposed to him, we changed our direction for the north end of that pass.

At the same time I sent orders as follows:—

To Captain Marshall—

For the guns and escort to continue on the *kafila* road (the ground we had been going over being impracticable even for horse-artillery).

To Lieutenant-Colonel N. Barton, 25th Punjab Infantry, commanding the infantry—

To bring the baggage through the pass; to hold it (the pass) with the 32nd Pioneers, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fellowes; and to push on the remainder of the infantry to the guns.

6. Continuing at as rapid a pace as the nature of the ground would admit of, after going three miles, we neared the mouth of the Ghlo Pass, as if coming from the Kandahar direction—one troop of the 15th Hussars, commanded by Captain H. Hall, and the detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, led by Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, in the first

line, supported by a troop of the 15th Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant A. G. Holland; Major Luck being in command of the squadron of Hussars.

Force engaged on north of the Ghlo Kotal.
4 Staff Officers.
100 Sabres, 15th King's Hussars.
30 Sabers 1st Punjab Cavalry.

7. I found the enemy debouching from the Ghlo Pass to the number of not less than 300 cavalry, in compact bodies, moving steadily in a northerly direction along the foot of the mountain, and presenting their left flank towards us. I was very doubtful on approaching the enemy, who were in three squadrons, as to whether they were friends or foes, being half inclined to think by their steady movement that they might be Colonel Kennedy's cavalry; but doubt did not last long, for Major Luck, who had joined his own scouts, raised his sword, and gave a cheer. This being responded to heartily by our whole body, Hussars and Sowars, showed, on the other hand, to the objects of our gaze, that we were not the friends coming to their aid which they seemed to take us for. On our nearing them at a charging pace, the enemy gave us a volley, which killed two horses of the Hussars. Our determined attack soon, however, changed their show of resistance to a complete rout; they were pursued along the base of the hills, suffering as heavy a loss from our men's swords as the tired condition of our horses and the stony ground enabled them (the men) to inflict. Not knowing but that more of the enemy might still be in the pass, I ordered Captain Hall to rally his troop, while Majors Maclean and Luck, with their men, continued the pursuit some distance further.

8. Presently a body of cavalry issued from the pass, and approached us. Owing to a dust-storm which was then blowing, it was difficult to distinguish whether they were Afghans or not. Captain Hall dismounted some of his men, with the intention of giving them a volley prior to attacking them, if foes; happily before this could be done, it became evident that we were being joined by Colonel Kennedy and his force of cavalry and horse-artillery (the latter having been purposely masked). Majors Maclean and Luck now rejoined.

9. It was found that our loss had been as follows:—

One officer (Major Luck), one non-commissioned officer, and five troopers of the 15th Hussars wounded, two of the latter, Privates Bridgham and Collins, severely; two horses killed, three horses wounded, and two horses missing.

Of the 1st Punjab Cavalry—

Three sowars wounded, one, Ram Rukha, severely; one horse killed, one horse severely wounded, one horse missing.

Of the enemy twenty-four were counted dead on the field, and six prisoners taken, of whom two were severely and one slightly wounded; these are now in the hospital of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, receiving careful attention; nine horses were also captured. Many more wounded (men and horses) of the enemy got away. All the wounds on our side were from sabre cuts. The wounded were promptly attended by Surgeon C. J. McCartie, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Our own being a long way in the rear, *doolies* and a stretcher were provided by Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey, in medical charge of Royal Horse Artillery with Colonel Kennedy's force.

10. It being now 3 P.M., leaving Majors Maclean and Luck to bring their men and wounded to the proposed site of camp, I returned with Colonel R. H. Sankey and Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., towards Saif-u-din, with the intention of selecting ground for the encampment of the force.

11. On emerging from the ravine in which lies the village of Saif-u-din, I found the infantry and guns in position under Colonel H. Moore, C.I.E., who had in my absence assumed command. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were reported as being some distance in front; they were firing distant shots at the detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry (gun escort) under the command of Captain H. Dela M. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who had advanced to drive them back. Having selected a site for camp, I permitted the officer commanding the Royal Horse Artillery, Captain Marshall, to fire a few rounds at these groups of *sowars*, which he did apparently with good effect; the enemy dispersed but did not retire; a few men of the artillery and scouts advanced, dismounted, and opened fire at 500 yards, as I considered it useless expending any more artillery ammunition at such scattered objects; still the enemy did not retreat, but remained circling about. I therefore ordered three companies of the infantry to be brought up, but by some mistake four companies of Biluchis under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nicholetts, supported by the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hoggan, advanced. After a few rounds from two companies of the 2nd Biluchis, the effect of which could not well be ascertained owing to the coming darkness, the whole force, with the exception of a strong picket, was retired to camp. Strong patrols during the night (which passed quietly) failed to find any trace of the enemy. From a reconnaissance this morning it was discovered that they had retired towards Kandahar.

12. I have every reason to believe that the enemy in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 cavalry. No infantry were seen on this side of the Ghlo Kotal, those opposed to Colonel Kennedy having retreated to the mountains.

The enemy's loss could not have been less than 100 killed and wounded during the day. I have since been informed that they have admitted this loss to be correct.

13. I beg to bring to the favorable notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Colonel T. G. Kennedy, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and commanding the Right Column of the advance, and the officers named by him. Colonel Kennedy has on this, and all other occasions since he has been under my command, rendered valuable and most willing services, for which I feel deeply indebted. Of the officers under my personal command, I beg to recommend—

Major C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for his forward and gallant conduct, which was but consistent with the high reputation gained by him on former fields. Since the commencement of my service in this campaign, this officer has always been associated with me, not only as commandant of his regiment, but also as political officer with the troops I have commanded, and he has rendered very valuable assistance in obtaining information and in collecting supplies; Major G. Luck, commanding the squadron of the 15th Hussars, whose dash and spirited leading of his men could not have been surpassed; Captain J. R. R. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who led

his men gallantly, and by his opportune aid in cutting down an Afghan who, on foot, was aiming his carbine at close quarters at Captain Abadie, probably saved that officer's life; Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers (Brigade Major), whose zeal and judgment were as usual prominently useful to me; Captain R. G. S. Marshall, A-B, Royal Horse Artillery, for the precision with which his guns were served; Lieutenant the Honourable Rupert Leigh, 15th King's Hussars, who (in the unavoidable absence of Captain E. B. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, my Aide-de-Camp, on signalling duties) acted ably as my Orderly Officer.

14. I desire here to bear testimony to the cheerful alacrity with which the officers and men of the squadron of the 15th Hussars have shared with their comrades of the Punjab Cavalry all the onerous and fatiguing duties attaching to Light Cavalry in the field.

15. The conduct of the following Native officer and men deserve special mention, and I beg to recommend them as worthy claimants for the distinction of the Order of Merit :—

Jemadar Huknewaz Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who was wounded on the right hand in a personal encounter with one of the enemy, whom he killed.

Sowar Mahomed Takhi, of Captain D. S. Cunninghame's 1st Punjab Cavalry detachment, who remained behind to pick up a comrade whose horse had been shot dead, in face of a large body of the enemy.

Sowars Ram Rukha and Akhmat Khan, who gallantly rescued a dismounted trooper, Private J. Lowe, 15th Hussars, who was in danger of being cut off by the enemy, when Ram Rukha and his comrade charged in a most gallant manner. The former received a severe wound in the encounter.

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the action fought at Saif-u-din on the 4th January 1879.

Corps.	Killed. Sergeants.	Killed. Drummers.	Killed. Rank and file.	Wounded. British officers.	Wounded. Native officers.	Wounded. Sergeants.	Wounded. Drummers.	Wounded. Rank and file.	Total.	Remarks.
A B, R H. A.										
15th Hussars ...				1		1		5	7	2 horses killed, 3 wounded, and 4 missing.
1st Punjab Cavalry					1		...	3	4	1 horse killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing
2nd „ „										
3rd Sind Horse (*det.*) ...										
26th Bengal Native Infantry										
32nd „ „ (Pioneers)										
29th Bombay Native Infantry										
Bengal Sappers and Miners (4th and 9th Companies)										
Total				1	1	1	...	8	11	
GRAND TOTAL ..	...			11						

Names of officers wounded.

Major G. Luck, 15th Hussars, *slightly*.

Jemadar Hukncwaz Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, *slightly*.

MATUN, 7th January 1879.

No. 186F.C., dated Camp, Umballa, 17th January 1879.

From—COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, C.B., Offg. Quarter-master General in India,

To—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying narrative* by Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., commanding the Kuram Field Force, of the circumstances attending the occupation of the Khost district by the troops under his command.

* Dated 10th January 1879.

Dated Camp Matun, Khost Valley, 10th January 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENL. F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, the following narrative of the circumstances attending the occupation of the Khost district by the force under my command.

2. On the 2nd January I marched from Hazar Pir with the undermentioned troops, *viz.* :—

Squadron, 10th Royal Hussars.
Wing, 72nd Highlanders (200 men).
Three troops, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
No. 1 Mountain Battery.
No. 2 „ „
21st Punjab Native Infantry.
28th „ „ „

Colonel F. B. Drew (with the 1st Infantry Brigade Staff) was in command of the infantry portion of the column, Colonel H. Gough, C.B., V.C., of the cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lindsay, R.A., of the artillery.

3. The first march, 10½ miles, was to Jaji Maidan. The road passed over open rolling hills, and presented no difficulties: it could easily be made practicable for wheeled guns.

Jaji Maidan consists of a cluster of about ten small villages, situated in a basin formed by low hills.

The troops had to encamp on the rice-fields, which are dry and suitable for the purpose at this season, but it would be almost impossible to place troops anywhere near the village during rainy weather. The people of Jaji Maidan were very civil, and the camp was abundantly supplied with fuel, milk, fowls, &c.

4. The next day the column marched to Nar, one of the Bakh group of villages at the northern end of the Khost district. The road lay for five miles up an open valley with low hills on each side, easily accessible by infantry, and with several small villages scattered about, until a *kotal* or pass was reached which commanded a view of part of the Khost plain. The ascent to the *kotal* is easy and open, but the descent on the Khost side is for a short distance very rough and steep. The hills close in on the road at this point, and though they are easily practicable for infantry, and are free from forest, yet the broken nature of the ground renders this part of the route defensible, and if held by an enemy, strong detachments of infantry would be required to crown the heights on each side of the pass.

These remarks apply of course with increased force to an advance made from below, *i.e.*, the Khost side. This difficult part of the road only continues for about four miles, when the bed of a wide *nullah* is reached, which opens gradually out into the level plain of the Khost Valley. The total distance from Jaji Maidan to the village of Nar is about 11 miles.

5. As I had received information that the Mangals might possibly attempt to attack my baggage while marching through the pass, and as the camels could not possibly arrive in our camp until long after dark, I resolved to halt the commissariat convoy (which carried 15 days' provisions for the column, and consisted of nearly 900 camels) at the village of Dhani, situated about a mile on the Jaji Maidan side of the *kotal*. A squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, No. 1 Mountain Battery, and the 21st Punjab Native Infantry were also halted there as an escort for the convoy. The whole joined our camp at Nar the next morning without having been molested on the road.

6. The column halted at Nar on the 4th January.

7. On the 5th January we marched six miles over a perfectly open and level plain to the village of Khubi.

8. Muhammad Akram Khan, the Afghan Deputy Governor of the Khost district, came into our camp to-day accompanied by a small escort. I had been in correspondence with him for several weeks, and he had agreed to maintain order in Khost until our arrival, stipulating, in return, that we should guarantee his personal safety, and allow him subsequently to proceed either to Kabul or to British territory, as he might desire. To these conditions I had agreed, in the hope that by this means our occupation of the Khost Valley might be accomplished without bloodshed, and with the least possible disturbance to the settled government of the country. It also seemed desirable that we should obtain possession of the fort at Matun uninjured, and of the office records which Muhammad Akram Khan was reported to possess, and which it was believed would afford full details regarding the revenues which the Amir derived from both the Khost and Kuram Valleys.

Before marching from Hazar Pir I sent a letter to Muhammad Akram Khan, informing him of our intended advance, and requesting him to meet me at the village of Khubi.

This he did, and on his arrival in camp I received him in Durbar. He then returned to Matun.

9. On the 6th January the column marched to Matun, and encamped outside the Afghan fort. The road, after passing for three miles across an open plain, led over a *kotal* and then for about two miles through some low hills till the plain was reached, in which are situated Matun and numerous other villages.

The whole district is richly cultivated, and produces large quantities of rice, wheat, &c.

The people also possess considerable herds of cattle and sheep. The total distance from Khubi to the Afghan fort is about eight miles.

10. Muhammad Akram Khan met me on the march half way, and conducted me to the fort, which was found to be in indifferent order, and of the same general plan, but smaller than the fort at Kuram.

The garrison consisted of 200 matchlock-men (Jezailchis), who received me at the entrance.

11. Since our entry into the Khost Valley I had remarked that, though no disturbance had occurred, an uneasy feeling was apparent among the inhabitants.

Some of the most influential *maliks* had not come to pay their respects until sent for; and others who met us on the road had asked for permission to return to their homes before they had even accompanied me to our camp. It was very evident, in short, that the arrival of a British force was not a welcome event to the inhabitants of the country; but I hoped that after a time the people would become reassured, and that, as had happened with the Turis and Jajis, our presence would be accepted as inevitable, and even ultimately as a change for the better.

12. The cause of this state of feeling soon became apparent. After my arrival at Matun fort, Muhammad Akram Khan took an early opportunity of informing me that the *mullas*, of which this province possesses a large number famous for their learning and fanaticism, had been actively engaged in raising religious prejudices against us, and in calling on the people to collect, attack our camp, and endeavour to expel us from the country.

13. There can be no doubt that such exhortations were powerfully aided by the apparent weakness of our force, the small number of which seemed, in the popular judgment, quite inadequate for the occupation of an extensive country such as Khost. The *mullas*, moreover, securely counted on the assistance of the neighbouring hill tribes, and in this they were not disappointed.

14. Muhammad Akram Khan stated that he had received information of large numbers of Mangals assembling, that they were being joined by some of the inhabitants of the Khost Valley, and that it was very probable our camp would be attacked that night.

15. I therefore strengthened the usual picquets, and took every military precaution that the circumstance seemed to require.

16. I also sent for the *maliks* of the neighbouring villages, and requested Colonel Waterfield to address *purwanas* to them to the effect that if our camp was attacked, summary and severe retribution would be exacted from all who had given admittance to Mangals or other persons having hostile intentions toVards us. This measure had the desired effect, for before midnight nearly all the Matun *maliks* came into camp, and informed me that the Mangals had departed for their homes, and that they themselves would remain in our camp as hostages for the good behaviour of the villagers. The night passed quietly.

17. On the following morning I sent some of the *maliks* to ascertain whether the Mangals had really dispersed. They returned with the information that the men had started for their homes as they had promised, but being met by large numbers of their tribesmen on the way to Matun the men had returned; and that considerable numbers of Mangals and other hillmen were now present in the valley; that before long several thousands would be collected; and that our camp would certainly be attacked at night.

18. On receiving this intelligence, I sent out a troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under Major J. C. Stewart, accompanied by Captain F. S. Carr, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to endeavour to ascertain the real position of affairs. The troop had not ridden two miles from our camp when it was fired upon, and soon after the first shots were heard it became clear that the enemy, numbering certainly several thousands, had collected round three sides of our camp.

19. It was evident to me that the time had arrived when prompt and vigorous action was required to ensure our safety. The strength of the column, which amounted to about 2,000 men, all told, was insignificant in comparison with the number we might find arrayed against us; we were separated by many miles of difficult country from our nearest support; and I judged it to be a matter of urgent necessity that the tribes who had dared to organize an attack on our camp should receive speedy and severe punishment.

20. In the first instance I reinforced Major Stewart's troop with all the cavalry at my disposal, under Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., retaining in camp only 25 Sabres of the 5th Punjab Cavalry. I also sent six companies of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry and No. 2 Mountain Battery in support of the cavalry.

These troops operated to the north-west of the camp, where the enemy appeared to have the greatest strength.

21. The right or eastern flank of the camp was protected by a wing of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, under Major F. W. Collis, and two guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery.

The other wing of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, under Captain J. G. T. Carruthers, and the remaining two guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery covered the rear of the camp: while the front and left flank were defended by the wing of the 72nd Highlanders under Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke.

The whole of the troops in and around the camp were placed under command of Colonel Drew.

22. I directed Colonel Drew merely to hold his own until Colonel Gough had disposed of the enemy in his front.

23. This task Colonel Gough performed in a very admirable manner. Dismounting part of his force, he engaged the enemy, drove him up into the higher ranges of the hills, and kept him well in check until the infantry and guns arrived. Colonel Gough then assumed command of all the troops in that part of the field, retired his cavalry under cover of the infantry and artillery fire, and formed them up in the plain ready to cover the withdrawal of the infantry when the time for doing so should arrive.

The squadron of the 10th Hussars under Major T. J. W. Bulkeley did good service on this occasion, and killed many of the enemy by their carbine fire.

The conduct of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under Major B. Williams was not less steady.

The guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery under Captain G. Swinley were extremely well served, and their fire was very effective.

The 28th Punjab Native Infantry, who were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hudson, had my orders not to follow the enemy into the hills. The regiment executed to my satisfaction the duty of keeping him in check.

24. Having satisfied myself that we had completely repulsed the enemy on our north-west side, I returned to the camp and ordered Colonel Drew to carry the villages on our right and rear, from which the enemy had fired on the troops, and to burn them as a punishment to the inhabitants for having given shelter to our assailants.

25. During this operation the troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under Major Stewart, which I had brought with me from Colonel Gough's command, made a very effective charge on a number of the enemy who were escaping from the rear of a village on which the infantry were advancing, and killed about twenty of them.

26. Before it was dark all the troops had been withdrawn to camp, and so completely had the enemy been beaten that they did not venture to follow up our retiring troops, according to the usual Pathan custom. Indeed, from the first moment our men opened fire it was evident that the enemy could not stand in front of our rifles.

27. In the evening I sent for the headmen of the Matun villages, and told them that they had brought this punishment on themselves; that it was my earnest desire to have avoided all bloodshed, and that they must now see the futility of attempting to withstand disciplined troops, however small their number might appear to them to be.

28. The punishment that these people have received has been severe, but the lesson was certainly needed, and I have every reason to expect that the results will be satisfactory.

The principal headmen of the valley have already come into camp, and others from more distant parts of the country are said to be on their way. In the meantime I am neglecting no means to assure the people that they have nothing to fear from us, so long as they abstain from hostile acts. That on the contrary, it is the desire of the British Government to treat the people of this country with forbearance and consideration, and that this force has entered Khost with the sole view of ousting the Government of the Amir of Kabul.

29. There is evidence that the combination against us was wide-spread, and that if a severe example had not been made of those who fought against us on the 7th instant, the ill-feeling would have extended. It might under those circumstances have become impossible to leave any portion of my small column here. The aspect of affairs has now changed; the headmen of nearly all the neighbouring villages have come in, and the remainder are reported to be anxious to submit. This, of course, is all that is required, and Colonel Waterfield agrees with me in thinking that an adequate force could now be left here with safety, provided that the troops in the Kuram Valley are maintained in sufficient strength to keep open our long line of communication.

30. I purpose, therefore, to leave the undermentioned troops in the Matun fort at this place, *viz.*:—

Half a Mountain Battery.
Two troops of Native Cavalry.
A regiment of Native Infantry.

31. Regarding the detailed arrangements which are necessary for the safety and supply of this

detachment, I will do myself the honor to address you in a few days.

32. In conclusion I have to report that I have every reason to be satisfied with the steady conduct of the troops, notwithstanding that they were acting against vastly superior forces.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action of Matun, in the Khost Valley, on the 7th January 1879.

CORPS.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.							MISSING.					Total—officers and men.	REMARKS.
	Sergeants, duffadars, &c.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, duffadars, &c.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	Horses.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	Horses.		
No 1 Mountain Battery, P. F. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. 2 Mountain Battery, P. F. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10th Hussars (1 squadron).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
5th Punjab Cavalry (3 troops).	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	9	
72nd Highlanders (left wing).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21st Bengal N. I. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
28th " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commst. Dept. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Transport Dept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	2	3	20	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7				11						2	2				3	20	

BAZAR VALLEY, January & February 1879.

No. 773F.C., dated Camp, Jellalabad, 2nd March 1879.

From—COL. C. C. JOHNSON, Officiating Quartermaster General in India,

To—COL. H. K. BURNE, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

I am instructed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Lieutenant-General Maude's report of the recent operations in the Bazar Valley, which were carried out under his personal command.

Report by Lieutenant-General F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., Commanding 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, dated 13th February 1879, to the Quartermaster General in India.

2. His Excellency considers that Lieutenant-General Maude acted throughout with great judgment. The effect of the expedition appears to be satisfactory, as the tribes have not given any trouble in the Khyber Pass since.

Dated Camp, Jamrud, 13th February 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. F. MAUDE, C.B., V.C., Commanding 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force,

To—COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, Officiating Quartermaster General in India.

Before I enter upon my report of the recent operations of the force under my command in the Bazar Valley, I have the honor to allude to my instructions bearing on the subject.

2. On the 2nd of December last, when I was ordered by Adjutant General's telegram to proceed at once from Nowshera to take command of the troops in the field as far as and including Ali Musjid garrison, I was instructed, amongst other things, "if considered advisable, to attack Chura or other locality: in this matter consult Political Officer."

3. In compliance with these instructions, I proceeded, on the 19th of December, with a force to the Bazar Valley, and, after blowing up towers, &c., returned on the 23rd of December.

4. On a subsequent date Major Cavagnari, when Colonel Macgregor, Deputy Quartermaster General, was at Jellalabad, gave that officer, in writing, his views upon a second expedition to Bazar and Bara, which were duly laid before me.

5. On the 15th of January I sent you the following telegram:—

"As Major Cavagnari has stated his conviction that an excellent effect would be produced by a temporary occupation of Bazar, and the deliberate visiting in rotation of the villages of the recusant sections in Bazar and Bara; and as he states, moreover, that any measures adopted for the punishment of the refractory sections will not be calculated to interfere with the political arrangements entered into with the Khyber tribes, I propose, with His Excellency's sanction, to effect this object in co-operation with a force from Basawal under Brigadier-General Tytler, which has been arranged by Sir Sam Browne, by sending a column from here by the direct road to Bazar, and one from Ali Musjid, under Brigadier-General Appleyard, by the Alachai road. These columns, having effected a junction, will proceed and join General Tytler at the head of the Bazar Valley. Three days will be taken up in scouring the Bazar Valley from a central position. No opposition is expected in this part of the programme. We are not yet in a position to mature a plan for operations in Bara; but I consider the force which will then be under my command will be sufficient to carry them to a successful issue. In this matter I am working with Colonel Macgregor."

6. It will be observed that Major Cavagnari recommended the temporary occupation of Bazar, and the deliberate visiting in rotation of the villages of the recusant sections in Bazar and Bara, and that my programme contemplated a concentration of the whole force in the Bazar Valley on the fifth day, and no advance on Bara till at least the ninth day.

7. On the 22nd I received the following reply to my telegram of the 15th:—

"Your message 15th. Following reply from Government—beginning: 'Your telegrams 16th and 21st. Expedition to Bazar and Bara for ten days approved.'—Message ends. Chief considered three days in Bazar too short a stay. Report details of force employed."

8. Although I felt fettered by the restriction of ten days fixed for the expedition, I considered it would be out of place in me to question the decision of Government, and I thought it would be better not to foreshadow difficulties, but to wait until they presented themselves.

9. In this view, I at once directed the three columns to march in accordance with my original programme.

From Jamrud.

	All ranks.
D-A, Royal Horse Artillery, 2 guns; elephants	28
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns	22
5th Fusiliers	313
25th Foot	316
13th Bengal Lancers	145
24th Native Infantry	356
Madras Sappers	58

10. The Jamrud Column marched on the 24th January, and taking the road by the Khyber stream, passed the Kuki Khel villages of Junkuddum, Gagrai, and Jabazai. As orders had been previously given by the Political Officer, Captain Tucker, that no armed men were to appear, none were seen, and the demeanour of this section was perfectly quiet.

The column halted for the night in the bed of the river below the Shudunna tower. Next morning it marched by Toda, Meyla, and the Chura Kandao to Barakus, arriving there at 4 P.M.

That part of the baggage of the Ali Musjid Column which was on camels came also by the Chura Kandao; it did not reach Barakus till 8-30 P.M., having been fired at about a mile from camp.

Almost immediately after dark, a few of the enemy opened fire on our camp, killing one horse and wounding a mule; but, being replied to by the piequets, they soon desisted.

11. On the same day, 25th, Brigadier-General Appleyard marched from Ali Musjid by the Alachai road on Karamna, where, at noon, he effected a junction with the 6th Native Infantry under Colonel G. H. Thompson, who had marched from Lundi Kotal the same morning by the Bori Pass. The rest of the day was taken up in blowing up the towers of Karamna, agreeably to the request of the Political Officer.

Ali Musjid force.

	All ranks.
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns	18
51st Foot	213
2nd Goorkhas	312
Mhairwarra Battalion	320
Sappers	31
From Lundi Kotal.	
6th Native Infantry	311

Next morning, the 26th, Brigadier-General Appleyard, having blown up the remaining towers at Karamna, marched on Burj; and at the same time a small column was detached from the Jamrud Column at Barakus to effect a junction with him at Burj. This having been duly effected, and the towers at Burj blown up, the force marched to the Bazar Valley.

12. Meanwhile, the rest of the Jamrud Column marched to the Bazar Valley. On the way the rear-guard was attacked by the enemy near the Oocha Tangai, and two Goorkhas were wounded. The dispositions made by Major A. Battye, 2nd Goorkhas, of a detachment of his regiment in the extreme rear were most judicious, and showed him an adept in handling troops in this sort of warfare.

13. During the night of the 26th there was considerable firing at the piequets, and this extended at one time or other all round the camp. One private of the 25th Foot was killed, and two privates of the same regiment were wounded.

14. At daybreak on the 27th, I sent 300 men, under Colonel J. A. Ruddell, 25th Foot, to scour the China hill; and a detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, 13th Bengal Lancers, was sent round to the west of the hill, to cut off the retreat of any of the enemy. These measures were so far successful that some seven or eight of the enemy who remained on the hill were killed.

The same day I sent 300 men, under Major E. B. Burnaby, 51st Foot, to scour the hills round the Prang Durrah, to the south-east of the valley, from which the enemy had the day before harassed the rear-guard. This force scarcely came in contact with the enemy, who at once retreated to the high range to the south, keeping beyond the range of our rifles. A third party of 400 men, under Colonel C. M. Macgregor, went to open communication with Brigadier-General Tytler's column, which was to arrive by the Sitsobi Pass that morning. This having been effected, that officer marched back to camp; and in the afternoon General Tytler's brigade arrived. Not being satisfied with the position of the camp, as it was partly commanded by neighbouring hills, I moved it into the plain, and took up a strong position.

Brigadier-General Tytler's Force.

	All ranks.
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns	25
17th Foot	413
Rifle Brigade ...	210
Guide Cavalry	32
Sappers	13
4th Goorkhas	201
27th Native Infantry ...	104
45th Sikhs	257

15. There could be no doubt of the hostile feeling of the Zakka Khel towards us, as, directly the force entered their country, it was fired upon by day, and also at night. The inhabitants had also deserted their villages and set fire to them, although the Political Officer had warned them that they would not be molested.

16. On the 27th, I determined to reconnoitre in force the Bokhar Pass (towards Bara) on the following day, in person; and as there seemed every chance of this step being resisted, and as the country was quite unknown to anyone with me, I detailed a force of 1,000 men, with two mountain battery guns, under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, to cover me whilst making my observations.

On the arrival of the force opposite Halwai, two miles from camp, the enemy opened fire from a hill-top opposite that village; and from there to within 1,100 yards of the top of the Bokhar Pass, about five miles, he contested every hill-top. The enemy was forced to abandon each successive position, owing to the judicious advance of Brigadier-General Tytler; and I was enabled to get a good view of the pass and the surrounding hill before returning.

At 1-15 P.M. I gave the order to return, and the retirement was carried out by Brigadier-General Tytler in the same careful manner as the advance had been; and the rear of the troops reached camp just at dusk, the enemy not venturing beyond the high ground near Halwai.

Our loss on this occasion was one private of the 4th Goorkhas, killed; and Lieutenant Holmes, 45th Native Infantry, one sergeant of No. 11-9th Royal Artillery, one *kahar* of D-A, Royal Horse Artillery, and one *kahar* of the Mhairwarra Battalion (since dead) wounded.

I afterwards ascertained that the loss of the enemy was allowed to have been 15 killed.

On the same day, 28th, Captain W. Atkins, 6th Native Infantry, took empty camels back to Ali Musjid for a further supply of provisions. This

party was attacked below the Prang Durrah heights; but owing to Captain Atkins' judicious arrangements, not a man or camel was touched, while four of the enemy were seen to fall.

17. On the 29th, I detached 450 men, under Colonel Thompson, 6th Native Infantry, to blow up the towers of Halwai, where fire had been first opened upon us the day before.

The enemy showed in greater numbers than on the previous day. The towers were blown up; and on Colonel Thompson's return through the low hills to the south of our camp, the whole place at once became alive with them.

That officer skirmished with them on the way back, and inflicted a loss estimated at 20 on them, losing himself one private of the 2nd Goorkhas, killed; and one private of the 25th Foot, one private of the 2nd Goorkhas, one private and one *kahar* of the 24th Native Infantry, and one private of the 45th Native Infantry, wounded.

18. On the same day (29th) Lieutenant-Colonel Low, 13th Bengal Lancers, by my direction, reconnoitred with a squadron of his regiment towards the Sasobai Pass to discover, if possible, a site for a camp, with water, near the Bara passes. He got as far as a point north of where we had reached the previous day without finding a site, when, finding the hills beyond occupied on either flank by strong parties of the enemy, and the ground becoming unsuitable for cavalry, he, according to my instructions, very properly returned to camp, having lost one horse killed. On this occasion Lieutenant A. R. Murray, 13th Bengal Lancers, behaved with considerable gallantry in going to the rescue of the *sowar* whose horse was hit.

19. It was now becoming apparent to me that, notwithstanding the assurance of the political officer that no combination of other sections than those of the Zakka Khel was at all likely, in the absence of specific instructions from Government, a grave responsibility rested on me, lest, in forcing my way to Bara, the commencement of an Afridi war might develop itself.

I mentioned the subject to Brigadier-General Tytler and to Colonel Macgregor, who had both had experience of the hill tribes, and they fully concurred in my opinion as to the probability of an Afridi war being commenced, if I advanced. Although nothing could exceed the energy displayed by Captain Tucker, Political Assistant, who was with me, in endeavouring to get the best information and to settle matters, I felt that in what appeared to me a matter of great delicacy I required, before I pushed on, the opinion of a political officer of higher standing than Captain Tucker. I therefore telegraphed to Major Cavagnari, requesting he would come to me, if possible—mentioning my reasons for doing so. He replied that he could not leave Jellalabad.

20. On this evening (29th) I received your letter No. 327K., dated 26th January, reminding me of the terms of the Viceroy's proclamation of the 21st November 1878, and requesting me to bear in mind that the British Government has declared war, not against the people of Afghanistan or adjoining tribes, but against the Amir and his troops. This letter further directed me to use my utmost endeavours to avoid provoking unnecessary collisions with the tribes and other inhabitants of the country, and to render its occupation as little burdensome to them as may be possible, the British Government being anxious to remain on friendly terms with the people of Afghanistan.

This letter, though in the form of a circular, was addressed to me by name; and as it was dated four days subsequent to the telegram approving of my expedition, and no memorandum was attached to it to the effect that its contents were not applicable to my present situation, I felt more than ever the responsibility attached to my position.

21. On the 30th my position was as follows—A limit of ten days, of which that was the seventh, fixed by Government for my expedition;—conciliation, which I gathered from your letter No. 327K. to be the wish of Government, to be adopted;—the hostile attitude of the tribes rendered an advance impossible without resistance by a combination of tribes;—my conviction that this was not the time when Government would wish to risk an Afridi war. I therefore determined to ask for more explicit orders, which I did that day.

22. On the evening of the 30th, Captain Tucker stated to me that, although on the previous day he had informed me that only sections of the Zakka Khel were assembled to dispute our advance, he had since learned that members of other tribes had assembled, some from a considerable distance, and were still assembling, to combine with the Zakka Khel to oppose us.

I therefore instructed him to endeavour to break up the combination, and that I should report the circumstance and wait for orders. It subsequently transpired that detachments from the Kuki Khel, Aka Khel, Kumbher Khel, Malikdin Khel and Sipah Afridis, as well as from the Sangu Khel Shinwaris and the Orakzais, were assembled in the Bara passes. These detachments were seen by Jemadar Yusseen Khan, 24th Native Infantry, when he went out to endeavour to establish friendly relations with the headmen of the Zakka Khel.

23. Whilst negotiations were going on, on the 31st, a convoy of provisions arrived in camp.

It was on this occasion that Lieutenant Reginald C. Hart, R.E., and some men of the 24th and 45th Native Infantry belonging to the rear-guard of the convoy, seized the opportunity of performing an act of conspicuous gallantry in going under a heavy cross-fire to the rescue of a wounded *sowar*, the details of which I have made the subject of a separate report.

24. On the 31st a still further complication arose by my receiving a telegram from Sir Samuel Browne, dated the 29th, urgently calling for the return of Brigadier-General Tytler's troops, as he had received information that an attack on Jellalabad and Dakka by Mohmands and Bajouries was expected on the 7th of February.

My orders have been throughout to support Sir Samuel Browne. I therefore felt bound to comply with his requisition, which would materially decrease the strength of my force.

It was not the military difficulties of the enterprise that made me anxious, but the conviction that, once I became engaged, it would be difficult to say how far the combination would spread.

25. Just then it transpired that the enemy had suffered severely in the skirmishes of the last few days, and that, in consequence of our protracted occupation of their valley, they were well disposed to open negotiations.

On the 1st February, a deputation from all the sections of the Bara Zakka Khels came into my camp, and expressed themselves desirous of opening friendly relations, bringing in with them some of the camels that had been taken from us in the Khyber Pass some time before.

On the 2nd, the Political Officer reported to me that he had come to terms with them which he considered satisfactory; and thus I was enabled late on that day to give orders for the return of all the columns on the 3rd.

26. That evening (2nd) I received your telegram, dated the 1st, in reply to mine dated the 30th and 31st, informing me that the instructions of Government regarding avoiding unnecessary collision with the people of Afghanistan are accepted as general, and applicable more particularly to tribes which have hitherto been directly under Afghan rule; that my expedition was undertaken entirely on the desire of the local and political authorities, with a view of more efficiently controlling the Khyber and its tribes. Also, that Mr. Macnabb, invested with full political authority, had been directed to at once join me, and, in consultation with him, I was left entirely free to act on my own judgment in carrying out the intention for which the expedition was planned.

Had I been able to detain Brigadier-General Tytler's force, I should certainly have waited for Mr. Macnabb's arrival; but as I could not do so, and it must have marched next morning to arrive in time at Jellalabad and Dakka, and as the political officer expressed himself satisfied with the terms made, I decided to carry out my original intention of the whole force to march next morning.

27. On the 3rd, the different columns left the Bazar Valley—Brigadier-General Tytler by the Sitsobi Pass for Dakka; Brigadier-Generals Blyth and Appleyard by Chura for Jamrud and Ali Musjid respectively—reaching their destinations on the 4th.

I had expressly informed the political officer that I did not consider any settlement of the case satisfactory if the columns were fired at on their return, and that he was to inform the Zakka Khel that if shots were fired, the force would sooner or later to a certainty return. I think it may be taken as a proof of the sincerity of the submission of the Zakka Khel that, contrary to Afridi custom, they refrained from molesting any of the columns.

28. Although the operations which were thus concluded did not afford the troops opportunities for the display of much gallantry, they were not by any means wanting in giving them chances of showing the possession, by both officers and men, of high military qualities; and if I particularize the following, it is because the fortune of war brought their services into prominence.

All ranks showed the greatest anxiety to meet the enemy on all occasions; and whenever they did, although the enemy had the advantage of cover and an intimate knowledge of the country, our troops invariably drove them before them, and obliged them to relinquish position after position. The precision and steadiness of our fire, added to the long range of the Martini-Henry rifle, had the effect which might be expected on the enemy, of making him more cautious than ever, and unwilling to leave cover.

I wish to mention the following officers:—

Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Deputy Quartermaster General, on special service: his great experience, general knowledge, and sound judgment were at all times at my disposal, and were most valuable. Brigadier-Generals F. S. Blyth and F. E. Appleyard, C.B., were zealous in carrying out their respective commands. Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., commanded the troops covering the reconnaissance on the 28th in a very judicious and careful manner.

Colonels J. A. Ruddell, 25th Foot, and G. H. Thomson, 6th Native Infantry, commanded detachments with skill and judgment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Native Infantry, and his fine regiment, my thanks are due for their spirit and soldierly bearing.

Subadar Allum Khan and Jemadar Yusseen Khan materially assisted in bringing about friendly relations with the Zakka Khel.

The manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, 13th Bengal Lancers, conducted the cavalry reconnaissance on the 29th deserves commendation; nor do I forget the gallant and devoted spirit of those of his men who ran the gauntlet of the enemy carrying letters.

Major A. Battye, 2nd Goorkhas, showed great judgment in command of the rear-guard on the 26th; and his knowledge of the people was very useful.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General, whose services I much regret to lose, displayed great activity and readiness on all occasions; and Captain M. G. Gerard, Cavalry Brigade Major, who was acting in the Quartermaster General's Department, was most useful on several occasions.

The services of Brigadier-General J. E. Michell, C.B., Colonel the Hon'ble D. M. Fraser, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery of the Division, Major C. A. Sim, R.E., and Major G. Hatchell, Assistant Adjutant General, were cheerfully given when required.

Lieutenant B. E. Spragge, 51st Foot, and his signalling party were most active in obtaining and conveying intelligence.

The arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded were ably conducted by Surgeon-Major J. A. Hanbury, Principal Medical Officer of the Division. Those of the Commissariat by Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, Principal Commissariat Officer, were also generally satisfactory.

29. It will be observed that the final breaking up of the force was in a measure caused by the sudden recall of Brigadier-General Tytler's force. Had I had my infantry brigades complete—that is, a regiment in place of the 81st Foot, sent back on account of ill-health, and the Bhopal Battalion under my orders—I should not have required to draw upon Sir Samuel Browne's Division, and could have remained at Bazar until Mr. Macnabb joined me. I also wish to mention that the 1st Division has two mountain batteries on its strength, whilst my Division has none, with the exception of four guns temporarily attached.

A list of killed and wounded is attached.

***Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the second Expedition into the Bazar Valley, from the 24th January to the 4th February* 1879.**

Corps.	Killed. Sergeants.	Killed. Drummers.	Killed. Rank and file.	Wounded. British officers.	Wounded. Native officers.	Wounded. Sergeants.	Wounded. Drummers.	Wounded. Rank and file.	Wounded. Followers.	Total.	Remarks.
D-A, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	1	1	
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	. .	...	..	1	
13th Bengal Lancers ...	.	. .	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	1	
1st Battalion 25th Foot ...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	2	..	4	
24th Bengal Native Infantry	..	..	1	...	...	..	..	1	1	3	
45th Bengal Native Infantry	.	...	...	1	..	...	.	1	.	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	.	...	1	...	...	.	...	3	..	4	
4th Goorkha Regiment ...	..	.	1	..	...	...	...	.	.	1	
Mhairwarra Battalion ...		.	...	...	...	.	...	...	1*	1	* Mortally,—since dead.
Total ..	...	.	5	1		1	1	7	3	18	
GRAND TOTAL ...		5				13					

Name of officer wounded.

Lieutenant Henry R. L. Holmes, 2-22nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 45th Native Infantry,—*severely*.

KUSHKI-NAKHUD, 26th February 1879.

No. 1136F.C., dated Camp, Lahore, 9th April 1879.

From—COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, Offg. Quartermaster General in India,

To—COLONEL H. K. BURNE. C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying report from Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Field Force in Southern Afghanistan, regarding the action of Kushki-Nakhud, under Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, on the 26th February 1879.

No. 70K., dated 8th March 1879, and annexures.

2. His Excellency directs me to state that he endorses the commendatory remark of the Lieutenant-General on the conduct of officers and men, and the manner in which the affair was conducted, and regrets the loss of so promising and gallant an officer as Major Reynolds of the 3rd Sind Horse.

No. 70K., dated Kandahar, 8th March 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. D. M. STEWART, C.B., Commanding Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

In continuation of Field Force No. 10K., dated 1st March 1879, I have the honor to report that, at Kushki-Nakhud, on the 26th instant, a detachment, as per margin, was attacked by some 1,500 men from Zamindawar and districts on this side of the river Helmund.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. P. MALCOLMSON, 3RD SIND HORSE, COMMANDING.

3rd Sind Horse—
European officers.
12 Native officers.
266 Rank and File.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—
2 Lance-Duffadars.

29th Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Biluch Regiment).
Lieut.-Colonel O. V. Tanner, Commanding.
3 Native Officers.
118 Rank and File.

Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly. Bombay Staff Corps, Commissariat Dept.

2. The detachment covered the withdrawal of the 2nd Division from the neighbourhood of Girishk, and was moving at a distance of one march in rear.

3. The attack was made in the afternoon, when the detachment had encamped. It was most successfully met, and the enemy was broken up and dispersed by a charge in which the officers and men of the 3rd Sind Horse distinguished themselves.

4. I regret to announce the death of Major W. Reynolds of the 3rd Sind Horse, who, though wounded at the outset, led his squadron into action, and was subsequently killed. His gallantry during the encounter was specially noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, and I am satisfied that by his death the service has lost an officer of much promise.

5. The casualties in the detachment amounted to one officer and four sowars of the 3rd Sind Horse, killed; and one officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, and 23 sowars wounded. The enemy's loss amounted to about 200 killed and 120 wounded.

6. The dispositions made and the management of the affair merit my approbation, and I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. P. Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, who commanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the detachment of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, as well as in bearing testimony to the spirited conduct of the officers and men engaged.

Dated Camp, Attah-Karez, 1st March 1879.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H. P. MALCOLMSON, Commanding 3rd Sind Horse,

To—The Assistant Quartermaster General, 2nd Division, Frontier Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, as follows:—

1. On the 26th instant, in accordance with orders received, forwarded through the Brigadier-General commanding the Cavalry Brigade, I, with the troops marginally noted, followed the brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B. (as a rear-guard), to the village of Kushki-Nakhud, which they had that morning vacated, and encamped there, intending to move on next day.

3rd Sind Horse.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. P. Malcolmson, Commanding.
5 Officers.
12 Native Officers.
26 Duffadars.
240 Rank and File.

Detachment, 29th Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Tanner, Commanding.
3 Native Officers.
6 Havildars.
112 Rank and File.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.
2 Lance-Duffadars.

Lieutenant B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, Commissariat Department.

2. About 4-30 P.M., my videttes informed me that a body of men, who must be the enemy, were advancing on the camp. I immediately ordered my regiment to saddle and mount, and sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, commanding the detachment of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, to fall in his men at once. As soon as I had done this, the enemy were seen in very large numbers, with flags flying, advancing over the crest of some rising ground about a mile and a half from the left front of camp. As soon as the cavalry and

infantry had formed up, I watched the enemy advancing over the broken ground, and requested Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner to bring his right shoulders forward and advance, my intention being to get the enemy under the infantry fire as soon as possible, and then draw them on by retiring into the open ground, which extended for about a mile to the front and left of camp. The infantry opened fire at about 500 yards, when the enemy, apparently to avoid them, kept edging off to their right, which caused them to overlap our left. Knowing that this would (if not allowed to go too far) bring them on ground equally favorable to cavalry, I made no advance, but ordered Major Reynolds to wheel the squadrons of cavalry half-left. He informed me then that he had been hit, so I told him to give over his squadron to another officer, and myself gave the order to the squadrons to wheel up. All this time the enemy had been firing very heavily and rapidly as they advanced, undeterred by the infantry fire, which was dropping numbers of them. When I considered that I had allowed them to come sufficiently into the open, and their intention evidently being to pass my flank and occupy the huts and walled gardens on the left of my camp, I ordered my regiment (the 3rd Sind Horse) to "front—form line," when I saw Major Reynolds in his proper place and concluded his injury had been slight. As soon as the regiment had formed line, I placed myself in front, and advanced, and attacked (when within striking distance) the enemy's line at its most formidable point, *viz.*, the left centre. The regiment attacked most steadily. The enemy made a most determined resistance, and a fierce hand-to-hand fight lasted for about ten minutes, when the enemy gave way, and, dividing into two portions, rapidly retreated, but still disputing the ground fiercely. It was now, when I saw the enemy routed, that I told Major Reynolds to go on, and this was the last I saw of him alive. As soon as I had given Major Reynolds his orders, I wheeled to the left and collected some of my men and tried to intercept a small body of men who were making for a village near camp; but a broad and deep *kareze*, down which I had some distance to go before we could get across, defeated my purpose, and the enemy succeeded in reaching the shelter. Seeing this, I halted, and sent for a few infantry with a view to attacking the village and driving the enemy out. I ordered the cavalry with me (about 30 sabres) to go beyond the village; and when the infantry (about 20 men) arrived, I was on the point of ordering them to attack, when one of my native officers came and reported that the enemy were said to be in large numbers on the opposite side of camp, and evidently intended attacking it. He also said that the guards over the ammunition and treasure in camp were very weak. On hearing this, I countermanded the attack on the village, thinking it not advisable to risk the loss of any of my few men—recalled the cavalry, and retired to a position behind a water-course near my camp, where I drew up the infantry and the cavalry, the latter slightly retired. Having done this, I proceeded to reconnoitre the reported advance of the enemy on the opposite side of the village, which I found to be false, and then went to learn how matters stood on Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner's side, where his success had been reported to me at times. I found that Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner had carried out my instructions most ably, and having changed front to his right when the cavalry had broken the enemy, had pursued their left wing, which retired to the broken ground to the north of the ruined fort, killing a great many, and only stopped when he found it getting late; then he halted and watched their retreat. As it was getting dark, I requested Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner to bring back his men for the protection of camp.

3. While all this occurred, the rest of my regiment were pursuing the right wing of the routed enemy. I did not send any of them after the left wing, as I knew the latter would soon regain the broken ground, when my men would not be able to act with effect; and the result proved I was right. It was about this time I heard of Major Reynolds' death, but still hoped he might be with the pursuing squadrons.

4. As soon as I had convinced myself that no enemy were to be seen, except in the direction in which they were retreating, but still not knowing how numerous they might be, and that, being aware of the smallness of my force, they might attempt a night-attack, I ordered the camp to be struck, and the camp-equipage, ammunition, treasure, and stores to be placed in the fort; and by 8 P.M. I had everything arranged, and occupied an enclosure surrounded (on three sides) by a wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with the infantry and dismounted cavalry. I also detached three small parties to patrol round our position during the night, and to report if they heard any of the enemy on the move. At the same time, I directed a native officer with a troop to patrol the country around during the night, and rejoin me at daylight. As soon as I had routed the enemy, I sent a message to Major-General Biddulph, C.B., asking for reinforcements of cavalry and infantry. The enemy, however, seem to have had quite enough of it, as we were undisturbed during the night, and by daylight they had evacuated the village and gardens into which they had retired, as, on patrolling the country next morning with my regiment, no traces beyond the bodies of the dead and wounded could be found. A reinforcement of a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and a detachment of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nicholetts, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, as per margin, arrived early in the morning.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.
1 Officer.
88 Sabres.
Captain J. H. Broome, Commanding.
29th Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nicholetts, Commanding.
3 Officers.
7 Native Officers.
16 Havildars.
175 Rank and File.

5. At daylight I had all my ammunition, &c., brought out of the fort, and re-occupied the original site of my camp.

6. After I had, as stated in my 4th paragraph, completed my arrangements on the night of the 26th, I visited the hospital, where I was grieved to find the remains of Major Reynolds, who, from accounts I subsequently received, appears to have been killed soon after I had given him the order to lead the pursuit. In him the regiment has lost a most promising officer, and his death has prevented me from recommending him for the special notice of the Major-General Commanding, of which he would have been specially deserving. On Major Reynolds' death the squadrons were

led by Captain P. J. Maitland and Lieutenant H. C. Hogg, with Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith as squadron officer.

7. In attaching Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner's report of the part taken by his detachment in the action, I would beg to bring to notice the able and cool manner in which it was handled, by which I was enabled to bring the whole of my regiment to bear on one point. I have also to recommend the men he mentions (as per margin) to the notice of the Major-General Commanding.

Sowar Hashim Khan.
" Goolzar Khan.
Trumpeter Peer Bux.
Naik Sukawut Shah.
" Abdool Gunnee Khan.

Captain P. J. Maitland, Lieutenant H. C. Hogg, and Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, who commanded and accompanied the pursuing squadrons, were conspicuous for their forward gallantry—the last-named officer having his charger severely wounded by a sabre-cut. Surgeon G. E. E. Burroughs, who accompanied the pursuing columns to give medical assistance, was compelled by circumstances to join in the fight.

8. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, attached to the Commissariat Department, who volunteered his services in leading a portion of Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner's detachment, which were most acceptable, as that officer reports.

9. When the whole of the 3rd Sind Horse behaved so well, it may appear invidious to single out individuals; but I beg to bring forward the names of the men marginally noted, who were seen and reported to have behaved with particular gallantry and to have fought conspicuously.

* Jemadar Rehimtoola Khan.
Kote-Duffadar Mir Jehangir Ali.
Duffadar Muddut Khan.
" Sheik Azumooden.
" Mahomet Oomer Khan.
Naik Dhull Sing, Lieut.-Col. Malcolmson's orderly,—severely wounded while riding immediately behind him.
Sowar Allahdad Khan.
" Rehimtoola Khan.
" Sheik Akbar Ali

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lance Duffadar Abdool Rehim Khan, attached to the Commissariat Department.

10. The strength of the enemy I compute to have been 1,500 or more, of which 500 were reported to be *ghazees* or fanatics, and 50 cavalry. They all fought with the utmost coolness, determination, and contempt of death, which I think the list of our casualties will show, and nothing but discipline and steadiness led to their utter discomfiture.

11. Abu Bukkur, a notorious robber chief, is reported by one of the prisoners to have been killed in the action. This is the man who about three weeks ago perpetrated the murder of a Commissariat *gomashta*, as also that of a *moonshee* and some followers of Colonel Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General and Political Officer with the force, at the village of Sungeen, and carried off about Rs. 1,000 of Government treasure.

12. Numerous weapons of sorts, and several of the enemy's flags, were captured. The enemy are reported to have been led by some chiefs of distinction. There were 163 dead bodies of the enemy counted in the open; and to these must be added many men killed in enclosures where they had taken refuge and were overlooked. So that I put the total of killed at 200 men; and the prisoners, three of whom were taken wounded, say that there were at least 120 wounded who escaped or were carried off.

13. In conclusion, I beg to bring the names of the officers marginally noted to the notice of the Major-General Commanding, as also the gallant conduct of all ranks while engaging the great odds against which they were pitted; and I trust the Major-General will consider that they conducted themselves as became Her Majesty's soldiers, and will think their conduct deserving of being brought to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry.
Captain P. J. Maitland, 3rd Sind Horse.
Lieutenant H. C. Hogg, 3rd Sind Horse.
Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, 3rd Sind Horse.
Lieutenant B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps.

I have the honor to attach the list of casualties.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action of Kushki-Nakhud, 26th February 1879.

Corps.	Killed.						Wounded						Total officers and men.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and file.	Horses.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and file.	Horses.	
3rd Sind Horse	1				4	3	1		...	1	22	25	29
29th Bombay Native Infantry (det.) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..		..	...	..
Total ...	1			.	4	3	1	...	...	1	22	25	29
GRAND TOTAL ..	5					3	24					25	29

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Major William Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 3rd Sind Horse,—*killed.*

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. P. Malcolmson, Commandant, 3rd Sind Horse,—*wounded slightly.*

DEH SARAK, 2[illegible] March 1879.

No. 1423A., dated Simla, 15th April 1879.

From—COL. C. C. JOHNSON, C.B., Offg. Quartermaster General in India,

To—COL. H. K. BURNE, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., No. 972 of the 1st April 1879, reporting certain operations which it was found necessary to undertake against the Shinwaris of Deh Sarak in consequence of an attack made upon a detachment of the 27th Native Infantry, protecting camels and mules sent out to bring in supplies.

2. The punishment inflicted upon the enemy was severe, owing to the able dispositions made by Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., who commanded, and to the steady and excellent conduct of the troops employed on the occasion. His Excellency trusts the Government will appreciate the service so successfully performed.

No. 972, dated Jellalabad, 1st April 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR SAMUEL BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

In continuation of my despatch No. 918, dated the 27th March 1879, I have the honor to report

that on the 18th March, the day following the attack on Captain E. P. Leach and his escort, a detachment of the 27th Native Infantry, under Jemadar Gunesha, protecting some camels and mules sent out to bring in supplies, were attacked by the Shinwaris of Deh Sarak. The Jemadar covered the retirement of his convoy without loss, killing one and wounding two of the enemy.

2. On receipt of the above news, I directed Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., to punish the villages which had furnished the attacking party.

3. Brigadier-General Tytler marched on the morning of the 21th March with a force composed as in the margin.

No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery ..	2 Guns.
11th Bengal Cavalry	90 Sabres.
13th " "	60 "
1-5th Fusiliers	150 Men
1-17th Regiment	250 "
27th Punjab Native Infantry .	50 "
2nd Goorkhas	50 "

4. I have the honor to forward herewith Brigadier-General Tytler's report.

5. I feel sure that the Government of India and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will highly approve of the arrangements and dispositions made by Brigadier-General Tytler, and the conduct of the officers and men engaged. The able and judicious manner in which General Tytler handled the force was most commendable, the results were most satisfactory, and the enemy suffered very heavily, while our loss was trifling.

6. Brigadier-General Tytler has specially brought to notice the excellent and soldierlike manner in which Captain D. H. Thompson, 13th Bengal Lancers, commanded the cavalry detachment and led the charge; and also the gallant behaviour of Kote-Duffadar Sunt Sing, 11th Bengal Lancers, and Lance-Duffadar Ayoob Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 208, dated Camp, Jellalabad, 30th March 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A. TYTLER, C.B., V.C., Commanding 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Peshawar Field Force,

To—The Assistant Quartermaster General, 1st Division, Peshawar Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that, in compliance with his instructions, I proceeded from Basawal on the 21th instant to punish the Deh Sarak villages beyond Pesh Bolak, who had, on the 18th instant, without provocation, fired upon a Commissariat foraging party.

The troops of my own brigade at Basawal being very few in number, Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., of the 2nd Division, who had arrived at Basawal to relieve me, kindly placed troops from his brigade at my disposal, and I was enabled therefore to march in the strength as per margin.

No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery	2 Guns
11th Bengal Cavalry	90 Sabres
13th " "	60 "
1-5th Fusiliers	150 Men.
1-17th Regiment	250 "
27th Punjab Native Infantry	50 "
2nd Goorkhas	50 "

I started from Basawal shortly after 1 A.M., accompanied by Major E. R. Conolly, Political Officer; the road was rough and broken by watercourses, and the night very dark; our progress, therefore, was very slow; and as the first streaks of dawn appeared, I found myself with the column still upwards of two miles from the villages. After the complete surrender of the Maidanak villages a few days previously, I hardly expected armed opposition, and to prevent the offending villagers escaping, I proceeded myself with the cavalry, at a trot, to surround the village, directing the infantry and artillery to follow as rapidly as possible. Day dawned as I approached the village of Mausam, which had been chiefly implicated in the attack on the foraging party. I found this to be a large village fortified in the usual manner, situated on high ground sloping down to the Pesh Bolak plain, and protected by a deep *nullah* on its proper right and a less deep one about 200 yards to its left, on the other side of which there was a level plateau. About half a mile from Mausam, at the bottom of the slope, were three small villages close to each other, near which I halted the cavalry to examine the position. While reconnoitring I detached Lieutenant H. H. R. Heath with a party of the 11th Bengal Cavalry up the deep *nullah* on my left (proper right of Mausam) with orders to push in rear of the village and prevent the people escaping. I had hardly done so when *tom-toms* began to beat, and the people were seen to crowd the walls of the village and occupy the ground in front, while others were collecting in the *nullah* on my right and on the level plateau beyond; and they at once opened fire on me from the village in front, from the *nullah* on the right, and from the furthest of the three villages in my right rear. I at once dismounted a portion of the cavalry, and extended them to reply to this fire, recalling Lieutenant Heath, and placing the rest of the cavalry and led horses in a partly sheltered position near some trees, and sent back orders to bring up the infantry and guns. Lieutenant Heath, who had advanced part of the way up the *nullah*, forced his way past some men firing upon him, who were slain, and gaining the higher ground rejoined me.

For about half an hour I held my position with the cavalry, against increasing numbers of the enemy, who now reached the number of 600 or 700, and kept pushing closer. The infantry, meantime, hurried up at the double with the guns, and as soon as the leading companies arrived, I extended them to take the place of the cavalry skirmishers. I then made the following disposition: two companies were extended against the village of Mausam, two as supports, and the guns unlimbered and placed in position to shell it; two companies were thrown back to watch the village in my rear and keep down the fire of the third village, called Darwazi, which had fired on me; the remainder were kept in reserve near the lower part of the steep *nullah*. I then ordered the guns to shell the village, and the skirmishers to advance. As the skirmishers would be sure to be taken in flank by the enemy gathered on the plateau across the *nullah* on my right, I directed the cavalry under Captain D. H. Thompson, 13th Bengal Lancers, to cross the *nullah* lower down, where they could not be seen, and charge the enemy if a favorable opportunity offered. These movements met with the most complete success. The villagers were overwhelmed by the fire of the artillery and skirmishers, and abandoned the village, which was taken by the infantry with a rush, while the enemy on the plateau across the *nullah*, occupied with the attack on the village, did not observe the approach of the cavalry till too late. But they met them with great gallantry. Captain Thompson, as soon as he came in sight of them, ordered the charge, and rushed upon them with a line of 100 lances. The enemy, about 300 in number, received them with a volley at 60 yards' distance (many of them kneeling and lying down to fire), which

emptied two saddles, but in a moment the whole of them were dispersed, pursued by the Lancers, and from 50 to 60 bodies were left dead on the plain.

The enemy now retreated in every direction, and I occupied a position in advance of the village of Mausam, taking two other villages a few hundred yards from it with infantry, and sending infantry picquets to hold the high ground on my right and left across both *nullahs;* and ordered the men to take breakfast, while the sappers mined the towers of the offending villages. All the time *tom-toms* were beating up the hills, and the enemy gathering from the hills beyond and from the direction of Maidanak on the right and Nazian on the left, while occasional shots were fired on my position. About 9-30 A.M., the towers, having been mined, were blown up, and the village set on fire, and I withdrew to my first position, my flanking parties withdrawing in parallel lines. Here I made another halt to blow up the towers of Darwazi, the village which had attacked my rear. As soon as I abandoned Mausam the enemy crowded into it, and occupied all the surrounding heights, forming a sort of semi-circle round my position. When the Darwazi towers had been blown up and the village set on fire, I commenced a very leisurely retreat by alternate lines of skirmishers, with skirmishers on both my flanks, halting now and then to make use of the guns against large masses of the enemy, who now began crowding on my rear and flanks, sometimes coming within 80 or 100 yards of the skirmishers, and making demonstrations of attacking sword in hand. By this time they numbered about 3,000 men. Their firing was very wild, their efforts to charge perfectly futile; for whenever they exposed themselves, which they freely did, they suffered so severely from my infantry fire that they in every instance recoiled.

The ground was broken and stony and unfit for the use of cavalry, until we approached near Pesh Bolak. I then directed the cavalry to cover the retirement by alternate squadrons, but the enemy could not be tempted to come a second time within charging distance of the Lancers, and hung back. The Khan of Pesh Bolak, who had accompanied me, was afraid of being attacked after I should have retired, and to assure him I remained in his village with the Goorkhas and 27th Native Infantry, sending the remaining troops back to Basawal, but the enemy made no sign of attacking Pesh Bolak. They hung about in large dark masses, a mile and a half off, for upwards of an hour, and then retired. Meantime, Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., sent a party of Goorkhas to Pesh Bolak to relieve those who had been engaged all day. I then returned to camp.

I enclose a report from Captain D. H. Thompson, commanding the cavalry, a sketch of the country by Mr. G. B. Scott, Government Surveyor, and also return of ammunition expended and a casualty return. The latter, I am happy to say, is very small—only two men killed and 12 wounded, and all belonging to the cavalry; not an infantryman or artilleryman of my force was touched.

The casualties of the enemy were very large. I am informed they buried upwards of 160 men next day, and, allowing for the ordinary proportion of wounded, their casualties would probably be about 500 men. Besides the loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, seven of their principal towers were blown up, four villages were burnt and entirely destroyed, six prisoners were taken and made over to the Civil Officer, and a number of swords and guns, as well as some cattle, captured and carried off.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the great steadiness and gallantry of all the troops under my command, and the very careful firing of the men.

I would also desire specially to bring to notice the conduct of Captain D. H. Thompson and the officers and men under his command, whose magnificent and successful cavalry charge elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it. I am also greatly indebted to the following officers, whose names I beg to bring to favorable notice:—

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Utterson, commanding detachment, 1-17th Regiment.

Brevet-Major H. H. Taylor, commanding detachment, 1-5th Regiment.

Captain S. E. Becher, commanding company, 2nd Goorkhas.

Lieutenant H. H. R. Heath, commanding detachment, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant H. P. Leach, commanding detachment, Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant J. W. Thruston, commanding detachment, 27th Punjab Native Infantry.

I also beg to bring to notice the names of Brevet-Major A. H. A. Gordon, my Brigade Major, and Captain G. W. Rogers, 4th Goorkhas, my Orderly Officer, to whose zealous assistance I was much indebted during the day's operations.

I am also under great obligations to Major E. R. Conolly, Political Assistant, who accompanied me throughout, and who during the action rendered me every assistance, acting as Aide-de-Camp.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action of Deh Sarak, 24th March 1879.

CORPS.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.						MISSING	
	Sergeants, havildars, &c.	Trumpeters.	Rank and file.	Horses.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, &c.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Horses.	Horses.	Total—officers and men.
No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery (det.)												..
11th Bengal Lancers (det.)	..		1	1	.	1	1		10	8	1	13
13th „ „ (det.) ...	1			1								1
1st Battalion 5th Foot (det.)												.
1st „ 17th „ (det.)												...
27th Bengal Native Infantry (det.)												..
2nd Goorkha Regiment (det.)												...
Total .	1		1	2		1	1		10	8	1	14
GRAND TOTAL .	2			2	12					8	1	14

Name of officer wounded.

Ressaidar Surdool Sing, 11th Bengal Lancers, *slightly.*

BAGHAO, 24th March 1879.

No. 1819A., dated Simla, 26th April 1879.

From—COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, C.B., Offg. Quartermaster General in India,

To—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires me to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying report* received from Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., commanding the forces in Southern Afghanistan, of a praiseworthy affair which took place on the 24th March, in which the troops forming the 1st Column of the Thal-Chotiali Field Force, under the command of Major F. J. Keen, were attacked at Baghao by tribes from the Zhob and Bori Valleys, numbering about 3,000, under Malik Shah Jehan.

* No. 249K. of 13th April 1879, with enclosures.

2. Major Keen and the officers and men under his command appear to have done good service, and to have thoroughly defeated the enemy, their loss being 150 killed, while that of the troops under Major Keen was 2 killed and 5 wounded.

No. 249K., dated Kandahar, 13th April 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. D. M. STEWART, C.B., Commdg. Field Force, Southern Afghanistan,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at Baghao, on the 24th March, the leading column in movement by the Thal-Chotiali route towards Dera Ghazi Khan, engaged an enemy from the Zhob and Bori Valleys numbering some 3,000 men.

MAJOR F. J. KEEN, 1ST PUNJAB INFANTRY, COMMANDING.

	European officers.	Gunners, Rank and File.
2 Guns, Peshawar Mountain Battery ...	1	46
2 Guns, Bombay Mountain Battery ...	2	79
8th Bengal Cavalry ...	2	158
2nd Sind Horse ...	1	98
1st Punjab Infantry ...	7	489

2. The tribal levies, led by Maliks Shah Jehan of Zhob and Gwarrat of Bori, moved in regular order to the attack of the camp at about 3 P.M. Major Keen had meanwhile received notice of their approach through his videttes, and had completed his dispositions for a counter-attack, which was successfully carried out, the enemy being repulsed with a loss of 150 killed, while of the troops engaged 2 were killed and 5 wounded.

3. Major Keen, commanding, appears to have shown judgment in the arrangements made on this occasion, and the behaviour of the troops was excellent.

4. I have the honor to enclose reports in original, furnishing details.

No. 152, dated Camp, Ooriazgai, Bori Valley, 31st March 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENL. M. A. S. BIDDULPH, C.B., Commanding the Thal-Chotiali Field Force,

To—The Assistant Quartermaster General, Field Forces in Southern Afghanistan.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Field Forces in Southern Afghanistan, the letter marginally noted, with annexed reports and rough sketches, describing an affair which took place on the afternoon of the 24th March, when Major Keen's (the 1st) column of the troops under my command was attacked by a tribal enemy of about 3,000 strong, which he repulsed with a loss of 150 killed on the part of the enemy, and of 2 killed and 5 wounded on our side.

No. 3, dated Camp Baghao, 25th March 1879, from Major Keen, Commanding 1st Column, Thal-Chotiali Field Force, to Assistant Adjutant General. Return of Casualties.

The report made by Major Keen shows that the encampment of the troops at Baghao was properly formed and that the usual outposts were placed, and that due notice of the coming attack was given by the videttes. Major Keen reports, and Major Sandeman states in his report, that the *maliks* of Baghao gave simultaneous notice of the intended onset of the tribal enemy.

I gather from the reports forwarded and from native testimony that the enemy was composed of Zhobis and Boris, consisting of Sanzars, Utmankhels, Arabkhels, and others, and that the force was led by Maliks Shah Jehan of Zhob and Gwarrat of Bori.

The Zhob country lies to the north of Bori, distant some 50 miles from Baghao, and the portion of the force which came from Zhob had to cross the Bori country at the upper end of the valley; and the combined enemy, following up the 1st Column, entered the Smalan Valley by the defile in the neighbourhood of Biani. I calculate that many of the groups of the hostile force from distant villages in the Zhob Valley must have traversed a distance of 60 or 70 miles, and that the collection of such a body of men shows that the attack was premeditated, and that a considerable time was occupied in collecting the men and in making the march to Baghao.

The Bori Valley lies to the north of and next to the Smalan and Baghao Valleys: and there are many passes through the intervening ridge through which roads communicate between the two valleys.

The 1st Column, when at Chinjan, Dargai, and Shinti, was in the more immediate neighbourhood of the Zhob Valley; but no news of the gathering of the men appears to have reached it. At the same time the column was disturbed on its march by attacks of small bodies for some days previous to the main attack.

The attack was made in a curved line, with the flanks thrown forward, and in numbers sufficient to make such an onset exceedingly dangerous, badly armed though the enemy were, if it had been allowed to come home and envelop the camp.

Major Keen had time, however, to fall in his troops in due order, and his dispositions were made with judgment.

The counter-attack of the troops under the command of Major Keen shows a spirited action on his part. The officers in the subordinate commands supported him in a capable manner, and the troops of all arms behaved with a courage and devotion worthy of all praise.

The conduct of the 1st Punjab Infantry in scaling the heights and entering into a hand to hand contest with the enemy I desire to bring to particular notice.

I arrived at Biani on the 29th, and there heard from the headman of that place of the action which had taken place. In consequence of this information, and considering the part taken by the

Utmankhels of the Bori Valley, I am making the march of the 2nd Column through the Bori country; and the 3rd Column, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, is proceeding parallel to me by the Smalan Valley, in communication with me daily.

I have not met with any disturbance or seen any hostile bodies; and I am informed that the enemy's force disbanded, and that the chiefs and people are quite satisfied of their inability to oppose our troops in their passage through this country.

Malik Gwarrat, chief of the Utmankhels, is with me here, rendering good service in procuring supplies, and I have, so far, found sufficient for the support of the column. I am given to understand that the richer portion of the valley lies directly in our track to the eastward.

Dated Camp, Baghao, 25th March 1879.

From—MAJOR F. J. KEEN, Commanding 1st Column, Thal-Chotiali Field Force,

To—The Assistant Adjutant General, Thal-Chotiali Field Force.

I have the honor to report that the column under my command marched from camp Sinjawey on the 24th instant, and arrived at Baghao at about 1 P.M. The usual picquets, both cavalry and infantry, were posted, and at about 3 P.M. two cavalry videttes galloped into camp, and reported the advance of a large force. This news was given at the same time by the *maliks* of the village. I immediately gave orders to fall in, and made dispositions for the safe protection of the camp, leaving Major G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster General, in command, with two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery under Lieutenant R. A. C. King, one squadron of the 2nd Sind Horse under Captain C. A. deN. Lucas, and four companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry, with orders to make such dispositions as he thought fit to meet any attack from the east. I myself proceeded with two guns of the Jacobabad Mountain Battery, under Captain R. Wace, one squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, under Major H. Chapman, and four companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry, under Major T. Higginson, in the direction of the attack.

When the enemy first appeared in sight, they were drawn up in a long line extending for about 700 yards, and I should say that those who were on the lower slope of the hill alone numbered over 1,000, while the number of those on the hill itself could not be ascertained.

The enemy advanced steadily in this formation, firing.

I instructed Major Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to advance with his squadron, so as to protect my left flank, which he did most effectually, and relieved me of all anxiety in that direction.

A party of the 1st Punjab Infantry under Major A. Vallings then moved forward in skirmishing order on the ridges, and the two guns of the Jacobabad Battery were brought into action.

After two or three rounds the enemy were seen to halt, and some of them made their way up the hills on my right. I therefore sent Major Higginson and Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, with about two companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to endeavour to clear the heights. The heights were extremely difficult, but they took their men up in the most gallant manner, and in the face of a determined resistance gained the summit and drove the enemy before them, inflicting very heavy loss.

The descent was so precipitous on the further side of the hill that a great number of the enemy were unable to get away, and were shot or captured in the attempt.

Meanwhile, Major Vallings had advanced along our left, driving the enemy before him, and, rounding the west end of the hill, took up a position on the further side, facing the hill over which the enemy were attempting to escape.

One gun of the Jacobabad Mountain Battery was detached to accompany Major Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and the firing from this gun was seen to do great execution.

The other gun, under Captain Wace, moved along the ridges, coming into action whenever opportunity offered, and making very good firing.

After a little, Major Vallings advanced up the gorge, where a number of men were concealed in caves and behind rocks, and drove them from their position.

The two forces, under Major Higginson and Major Vallings, having thus practically touched, although divided by a precipice, and the enemy being utterly routed, further pursuit was stopped, and the force was ordered to return to camp, which was reached about 6 P.M.

The majority of the enemy were men from Zhob and Bori, under Malik Shah Jehan.

Owing to the smallness of our numbers I felt it to be absolutely necessary to take the initiative before the plans of the enemy were more fully developed, and the very spirited manner in which the troops advanced to the attack and so signally defeated the enemy is worthy of all praise.

Owing to the small body of British officers with the column, it follows that all were prominently engaged, and I am deeply indebted to them all.

To Captain R. Wace and Lieutenant R. W. P. Robertson for the admirable manner in which their guns were worked; to Major H. Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for the very excellent way he handled his cavalry and protected our left flank; to Majors T. Higginson and A. Vallings, 1st Punjab Infantry, who led the men under their command over most difficult ground; and to Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, for the ready assistance he rendered to Major Higginson in crowning the heights, my best thanks are due.

To Major G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, who was left in command of the troops in camp, and whose disposition of them relieved me of the anxiety which I felt for its safety on account of a reported enemy from the eastern end of the valley, my thanks are due; also to Captain C. A. deN. Lucas, 2nd Sind Horse, and Lieutenant R. A. C. King, Peshawar Mountain Battery, who acted with him. To Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Punjab Infantry, Transport Officer, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., I am much indebted for the willing manner

in which they placed their services at my disposal and the assistance they rendered.

To Lieutenant T. C. Pears, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been doing the duties of Staff Officer to the column, I offer my cordial thanks for his very willing assistance on this occasion. He is an officer ever ready for work.

I regret to say that our loss in this engagement was two sepoys of the 1st Punjab Infantry, killed; one havildar and four sepoys of the 1st Punjab Infantry, wounded; and one horse (Major Chapman's, 8th Bengal Cavalry) wounded by a sword cut. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 150 killed; number of wounded unknown. Twenty-two prisoners have been taken, five of whom are wounded. A number of arms, consisting of matchlocks and *tulwars*, are in our possession.

Major Sandeman, C.S.I., Governor General's Agent for Biluchistan, accompanied me during the time the engagement lasted, and I am much indebted to him for his valuable counsel.

A nominal roll of the killed and wounded, and also a sketch of the ground, is attached, and reports by Major Prior, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Captain Wace, Royal Artillery.

Yesterday morning (26th March), I sent out a reconnoitring party under the command of Major Higginson, 1st Punjab Infantry, over the scene of the engagement, to see if any armed parties were in the neighbourhood.

No parties of the enemy were seen; 103 dead bodies were found on the ground; and information was given by wounded men that during the whole night the dead and wounded were being carried off.

Since the above report was written, positive information has been received as to the numbers of the enemy. Several of the *maliks* who were engaged in the attack have since tendered their submission to the Governor General's Agent. These men state that their force numbered 3,000 men.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action of Baghao, on the 24th March 1879.

CORPS.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.					Horses.	Total—officers and men.	REMARKS.
	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.			
No. 3 Mountain Battery, P. F. F. (2 guns).	...		...	...	...				...		
Jacobabad Mountain Battery (2 guns).			...		...						
8th Bengal Cavalry (1 squadron).									1*	...	* Major Chapman's.
2nd Sind Horse (1 squadron)	...		...								
1st Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	2			1		4		7	
Total ...			2			1		4	1	7	
GRAND TOTAL ...		2				5			1	7	

SYUD-BOOT, 27th March 1879.

No. 281-K, dated 5th April 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENL. D. M. STEWART, C.B., Commanding the Kandahar Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the detachment, marginally detailed, came into collision with a body of Barechi Afghans at Syud-Boot, in Shorawak, on the 27th ultimo.

- Major F. T. Humfrey, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding.
- 1 Native Officer and 30 Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
- Native Officers and 176 rank and file, 30th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. The detachment was at the time marching from Khelat to Peshin as escort to Dr. O. T. Duke, Assistant Agent Governor General.

3. The Barechis are said to have numbered 3,000, and were attacked in a position they had occupied upon some sand-hills; 90 of their number were killed and several were wounded, while seven men of the escort were wounded, none dangerously.

4. Dr. Duke's march by Nushki through Shorawak was undertaken with the object of obtaining information regarding the borders of Peshin and Shorawak.

5. I have the honor to enclose the report of the affair received from Major Humfrey, who commanded the escort.

No. 40, dated 28th March 1879.

From—MAJOR F. T. HUMFREY, Commanding detachment, 30th Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), and Escort,

To—The Asst. Adjutant General, Quetta Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Stewart, C.B., commanding the troops in Southern Afghanistan, that an engagement took place yesterday between 1,600 Barechi Pathans and a portion of the escort under my command, strength as per margin, which, after a fight of about five hours, resulted in the most complete defeat of the enemy and the capture of a great portion of their baggage.

- 32 Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
- 40 files, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles.
- About 30 Biluch Sowars.

I am happy to be able to report that on our side not a single life was lost, and only seven men wounded, none of them dangerously.

The enemy suffered severely, and acknowledged that 90 of them were killed; the number of wounded (which must have been very great) I have been unable to ascertain, as they scattered in all directions and returned to their homes after the action.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-General the conduct of Mr. O. T. Duke, who acted under my orders as a volunteer, and who conducted the front attack, while I turned the right flank of the enemy and drove them off the sand-hills, on which they had taken up a very strong position. Mr. Duke also gallantly led the cavalry charge, killing and wounding many, and rendered me every possible assistance and help in his power.

The conduct of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the native officers and men of the 30th Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles, is beyond all praise when opposed to such tremendous odds.

The following officers greatly distinguished themselves:—

Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Subadar Hyder Khan and Jemadar Krishnajee Bajway, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles.

Subadar Mahomed Khan, 30th Native Infantry, had the great responsibility of protecting the camp, and his arrangements were excellent.

The following is a short account of the engagement:

At about 7-30 or 8 A.M. a Biluch *sowar* galloped into camp, and reported that 3,000 Barechi Pathans were rapidly advancing towards the camp, and that they intended attacking it from three different directions at the same time. I immediately ordered out the cavalry to reconnoitre under command of Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, Mr. Duke accompanying them. At about four miles from camp the enemy were first seen, coming along under the protection of the sand-hills. Observing the cavalry and seeing that we were prepared for them, seems to have altered their plan of attacking us on three sides at once, so they came on, as reported to me by Mr. Duke, in one body, and he with the cavalry, prudently retiring, endeavoured to entice them out on the plain; he drew them on till they arrived at the nearest sand-hills to the camp.

At 9 o'clock A.M. I received a note from him, asking me to send out 20 or 30 men of the Rifles, and stating he was bringing them on.

I immediately selected 80 of the best shots in the detachment; 20 files immediately went out under command of Subadar Hyder Khan; and I followed up with a support of 20 files, leaving 50 files to guard the camp, under Subadar Mahomed Khan. As soon as Subadar Hyder Khan had extended his company and opened fire, they retired to the shelter of the sand-hills, which I should think are about 50 or 60 feet high, and took up a very strong position. I quickly perceived that the only way I could drive them off the hills was by attacking them from two directions, so I ordered Subadar Hyder Khan to advance and make the front attack, while I moved to the left, in skirmishing order, under a heavy fire, but fortunately for us only two men were slightly wounded. The Shaghassi Goolam Jan accompanied me, and having a knowledge how the sand-hills lie and are affected by the wind, led me under cover.

I immediately ascended the sand-hills, and on arriving at the top of them the enemy came in sight, the greater portion of them about 300 or 350 yards distant, many nearer, who were immediately shot down. We opened a heavy fire on the mass, killing and wounding many; they at once perceived they were attacked on their front and right, and that the cavalry were on their left, so beat a retreat, fighting bravely, and carrying away their wounded and killed. The cavalry charged over a spur of a sand-hill, led by Mr. O. T. Duke, and, getting right in amongst them, committed great execution.

Having driven them from the sand-hills and captured their baggage, I thought it prudent to sound the halt and return to camp. The fight lasted from about 8-30 A.M. till 2 P.M.

P.S.—Since writing this report all the *sirdars* and *maliks* have come in and surrendered unconditionally.

No. 1428A., dated Simla, 15th April 1879.

From—COL. C. C. JOHNSON, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster General in India,

To—COL. H. K. BURNE, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

Under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report of the successful action at Futtehabad on the 2nd April 1879, under Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

2. His Excellency desires to bring prominently to the notice of Government the gallant conduct of the troops on the occasion, and their skilful handling by Brigadier-General Gough, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the infliction of a severe lesson.

3. In the death of Major Wigram Battye, the service has sustained a severe loss, and the Government of India the services of a most distinguished and gallant soldier.

4. The loss of so gallant a soldier as Lieutenant Wiseman of the 17th Foot is also to be deplored.

No. 1015, dated Camp, Jellalabad, 5th April 1879.

From—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster General of the Army in India.

I have the honor to forward herewith a report from Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, of the action at Futtehabad on the 2nd instant.

2. The affair was a most brilliant one, and reflects the highest credit on all engaged. The enemy received a severe lesson, and his loss, from information subsequently obtained, appears to have been greater than that stated by Brigadier-General Gough.

3. I feel assured His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will appreciate the gallant conduct of the troops and the excellent arrangement and skill displayed by Brigadier-General Gough.

4. I regret the severe loss the service has sustained in the death of Major W. Battye, Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Wiseman, 17th Regiment, and of Ressaidar Mahmoud Khan, Corps of Guides Cavalry, and the non-commissioned officers and men, all of whom conducted themselves so gallantly.

5. In Major Wigram Battye the Government have lost an officer of whom any army would have been proud—a noble and chivalrous character, and beloved by all who knew him. He fell charging at the head of his men, first receiving two bullets in his left hip and shortly after another in the chest.

6. In addition to Brigadier-General Gough's report, I have the honor to attach a sketch of the action by Captain Davidson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and the casualty report and return of ammunition expended.

Dated Camp, Futtehabad, 2nd April 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENL. C. J. S. GOUGH, C.B., V.C., Comdg. Cavalry Brigade,

To- MAJOR G. E. L. S. SANFORD, Asst. Quartermaster General, 1st Divn., Peshawar Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that about 1 P.M. to-day it was reported to me by my look-out picquets that large bodies of men were seen advancing with flags from the direction of Khujja, about south-west of Futtehabad. I therefore ordered the whole force under arms, awaiting further reports. These reported continuous advance on to a plateau commanding the Gundamak road. I therefore arranged for the protection of camp—300 infantry and two troops of cavalry, one from each regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. M'Pherson, 17th Regiment. The position being a very strong one, I considered this sufficient. I ordered Major Battye to proceed at once up the Gundamuk Road on to the plateau, about three miles from camp. I was at this time anxious about the reconnoitring party of the 10th Hussars, which had proceeded to Nimla Bagh and had not yet returned. I followed with three troops of the 10th Hussars and the four guns of I-C, Royal Horse Artillery, directing the remainder of the infantry, about 700 men, to follow at once; and on approaching the point reached by Major Battye, I was glad to hear that the reconnoitring party had rejoined.

I found the enemy posted on the crest of a plateau, both flanks resting on the bluff steep sides overlooking the cultivated valleys. Their front extended about a mile; the crest of the ridge was strongly fortified by breast-works, and completely commanded the whole front, which sloped gently down towards us from it, being steep just at the top; they numbered some thousands, and could not be less than five; the right of their front nearest to our camp being the key of their position. I advanced with the cavalry and horse-artillery to within about 1,200 yards of the enemy, and opened fire. The enemy met our fire by throwing out lines of skirmishers from their right, and I therefore determined to retire across the plateau in the hope of drawing them out of their very strong position. The infantry, too, were now coming up on our left, to which point I directed them, with the view of making my attack in force to carry the right of their position. My retirement was immediately followed up by the enemy, who came streaming out with flags flying, drums beating, and with great gallantry. As I fell back the infantry came up, and were immediately brought into action on the left, and ordered to make a continuous advance, the 17th Foot and the 27th Native Infantry in the front line, with the 45th Native Infantry in reserve. Notwithstanding this the enemy showed a determined resistance, their flag keeping well to the front. During this advance a gallant charge made by some men of the 17th Regiment, under Lieutenant Wiseman, captured the standard, but I much regret at the cost of the life of this gallant young officer. I continued to direct the advance of the infantry; and perceiving that the enemy were now giving way, I sent an order to the cavalry on the right to attack on the first favorable opportunity; before my order reached, however, both regiments had already charged, the Guides, three troops, under Major Battye, to the front, and the 10th Hussars to the right front, which the enemy were also endeavouring to turn. This completely defeated the enemy; but here I have to regret the death of that gallant officer Major Wigram Battye, who fell dead from a shot in the chest, having previously received a wound through the thigh. The entrenched position was carried, and I immediately galloped up to the cavalry. From the height we now occupied we saw the enemy flying in every direction, and endeavouring to disperse into the numerous forts dotting the richly-cultivated valleys surrounding the plateau; the cavalry were forthwith sent in pursuit, the artillery firing upon all those that kept in any bodies. The 10th Hussars, three troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, and the three troops of the Guides, now under Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, swept forward, and pursued them close up to the walls of Khujja, cutting up numbers; a troop of the 10th Hussars under Captain Manners C. Wood, crossing a deep ravine to the left, was sent against a number who had escaped the direct pursuit, and punished them severely.

As the enemy were now completely dispersed, I ordered the troops to retire towards our camp.

The action commenced about two o'clock, and the enemy's position was in our possession about half-past four. From all accounts I estimate their losses at between 300 and 400 men; they had no guns. Our own, I regret to say, was rather severe, and a casualty roll is now being prepared.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of all the troops engaged, and only regret I was not able to put more cavalry in the field. I beg to bring to the favorable notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ralph D. Kerr, commanding the 10th Hussars; Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, commanding the Guide Cavalry* after Major Battye's death; Major the Hon'ble A. Stewart, commanding I-C, Royal Horse Artillery, 4 guns; Major F. S. S. Brind, commanding the 17th Regiment, 220 men; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hughes, commanding the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, 210 men; Major C. L. Woodruffe, commanding the 45th Sikhs, 240 men; and the Staff Officers who accompanied me during the engagement—Captain J. Davidson of the Quartermaster General's Department, Captain Boyce A. Coombe, 10th Hussars, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, Captain T. A. St. Quintin, 10th Hussars, A. D. C., Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. L. Bellew, 10th Hussars, Orderly Officer, and Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Field Engineer, who also acted in conveying orders.

* 190 Sabres.

I found on my return to camp that considerable bodies of men were observed on the slopes of the Seah Koh, and the reconnoitring party, of the 10th Hussars, which proceeded to Nimla Bagh in the morning and returned just in time to take part in the engagement, came across others. I have therefore no doubt that the enemy came from all parts of the country round.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action of Futtehabad, 2nd April 1879.

Corps.	Killed. British officers.	Killed. Native officers.	Killed. Sergeants, duffadars, &c.	Killed. Drummers.	Killed. Rank and file.	Killed. Horses.	Wounded. British officers.	Wounded. Native officers.	Wounded. Sergeants, duffadars, &c.	Wounded. Drummers.	Wounded. Rank and file.	Wounded. Horses.	Missing. Horses.	Total—officers and men.
I-C, R. H. Artillery ..									...	..	1*	1	...	1
10th Hussars ..						1	..		1		6	10	1	7
Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.	1	1	1		1	5		4	5	..	10†	20	...	32
1st Battalion 17th Foot ...	1				1		..	..	1	..	3		...	6
27th Bengal Native Infantry											..		..	..
45th " " "													..	
Total ..	2	1	1		2	6		4	7		29	31	1	46
Grand Total ..	6					6	40					31	1	46

* Mortally wounded.

† One sowar since dead of his wounds.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Major Wigram Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant Nicholas C. Wiseman, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.

Ressaidar Mahmoud Khan, Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

WOUNDED.

Ressaidar Dhuni Chand,
" Kala Sing,
Jemadar Jewand Sing,
" Bishen Das,
} Cavalry of the Corps of Guides,—*all slightly.*

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 611.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John George Morris, 44th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—22nd October 1877.

No. 612.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Francis Grant Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps,
} 6th July 1879.

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th July 1879.

No. 613.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, General List Infantry,—9th July 1879.

No. 614.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 26th June 1879, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 615.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following Officiating Warrant Officers are confirmed in their present grade from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor James Riddle,—16th January 1878.

Sub-Conductor Andrew Giblin,—21st November 1878.

Sub-Conductor Hugh Corrigan,—4th December 1878.

Sub-Conductor Edward Whyte,—5th December 1878.

No. 616.—NATIVE ARMY.—

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Bishen Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kan Singh, deceased,—11th April 1879.

8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Roostum Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Wuzeer Khan, invalided; Color Havildar Bahadoor Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roostum Khan, promoted,—1st May 1879.

24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Chungay Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goolab Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Goonjur Singh Rai, to be Subadar, *vice* Deodutt Thappa, invalided; Havildar Dabilall Karky, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goonjur Singh Rai, promoted,—1st May 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 617.—The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain (Brevet Major) G. N. Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 29th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. C. F. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. H. More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major P. W. Sutherland, Medical Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—(p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon J. O'M. McDonnell, M. D.—(p. a.) for 1 year, 121 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon H. W. Hill, M. B.,—(m. c.) for one year and 182 days, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 618.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. S. Yorke, Bengal Infantry, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for 91 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 619.—In G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879, granting Captain J. M. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, furlough out of India, for "under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868," read, *under Rule VI of the Regulations of* 1875 (*G. G. O. No.* 1110 *of* 1876.)

No. 620.—Captain A. Mears, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe for three months, from 6th August 1879.

No. 621.—Lieutenant V. Pont, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe for three months, from the 10th July 1879.

No. 622.—The following extract from list No. 24, dated 13th June 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Granted extension of leave.

Colonel F. S. Taylor, Royal Engineers, four months, private affairs.

Deaths.

Colonel C. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps, 6th April 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Jones, Staff Corps, 5th May 1879.

No. 623.—ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. D. Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Public Works Department,—Calcutta, 23rd November 1878. (Date of departure on furlough, 29th December 1876.)

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry,—Calcutta, 12th June 1879.

Major (Brevet Colonel) G. D. Pritchard, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 28th November 1878. (Date of departure on furlough, 12th March 1877.)

Lieutenant J. Clibborn, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 16th June 1879.

Surgeon-Major W. R. Rice, M.D.,—Bombay, 1st July 1879.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 624.—Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-General Retired List) James Alexander Guise, of the Medical Department, is granted the additional pension of £350 a year under the operations of G. G. O. No. 375 of 1869, with effect from the 1st April 1879, in lieu of the additional pension of £250 which he at present receives.

PENSIONS.

No. 625.—Trumpet-Major James Carter, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz.*, two shillings per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 626.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Golam Akbar, admitted by G. G. O. No. 521 of 1869, is permitted to resign the service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 627.—The services of Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 628.—The services of Lieutenant P. H. Wallerstein, 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 629.—That part of G. G. O. No. 559 of 1879, replacing the services of Lieutenant Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is cancelled, and this Officer's services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 630.—G. G. O. No. 536 of the 14th June 1879, placing the services of Surgeon O. Baker at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 1st to 7th July 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant R. E. L. Dacres ...	13th May 1879.	Landi Kotal.	...	...
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major H. Kelsall ...	6th June 1879.	Near Dakka, Afghanistan.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th June to 7th July 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Patrick Joseph Clarke (*a*)	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	8th May 1879.	Intestate.	2,020 15 6	...	...
Indian Military Service.							
Joseph Dougall (*b*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Madras Medical Department.	9th February 1879.	Testate ...	5,709 2 5	...	7th September 1879.

(*a*).—*Widow*—Mary Elizabeth Clarke administering.
(*b*).—*Next-of-Kin*—Father, David Dougall, Edinburgh.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th July 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 45.—Mr. B. A. Dougherty, 2nd Officer, doing duty as 1st Officer, I.G.S. *May Frere*, is transferred, in the same capacity, to the I.G.S. *Undaunted*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5th July 1879.

No. 279.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 250 of 6th June 1879, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, is confirmed in Class III of the Revenue Establishment, subject to the sanction of the permanent post by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 280.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Locomotive Branch of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, subject to the sanction of the higher posts by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

From Class III to Class II.

Mr. G. E. Thomas, Indus Valley State Railway.

From Class IV to Class III.

Mr. G. L. Edwards, Indus Valley State Railway.
,, F. J. Ivens, ditto ditto.
,, G. Winmill, ditto ditto.

The 7th July 1879.

No. 281.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

Financial Department Notification, No. 1255, Pay and Allowances, dated 20th June 1879.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer, travelling on duty, is provided with the means of locomotion at the expense of the State, he is not, in the absence of a general or special order of the Government of India to the contrary, entitled to any travelling allowance, unless he actually incurs any personal travelling expenses, *i.e.*, for locomotion for himself and his servants and personal luggage, in which case he may be reimbursed the sum actually expended not exceeding half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible to him.

No. 282.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 217, dated 4th June 1879, confirming Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E., as Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, for "*21st March* 1879" read "*25th February* 1879."

No. 283.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway.

The 9th July 1879.

No. 285.—Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 286.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 190 of 25th April 1879, the services of Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 287.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	REMARKS.
Dundas, Captain J., VC., R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 1st.	17th Jan. 1879	*Vice* Major Ward, R.E., promoted permanently to Superintending Engineer.
Goldie, „ B. J., R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	17th „ „	
Hill, „ A., R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	17th „ „	
Arnott, „ N., R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	17th „ „	
Johnstone, Lieutenant J. T., R.E.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	17th „ „	
Beckett, Major W. H. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	17th „ „	*Vice* officers confirmed above.
Birkbeck, M. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	17th „ „	
Thurburn, Lieutenant J. W., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	17th „ „	
Bruce, „ A. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	17th „ „	
Birkbeck, M.	*Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd*	*Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th*	*23rd „ „*	*Vice Captain Toller, R. E., deceased.*
Thurburn, Lieutenant J. W., R.E	*Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.*	*Assistant Engineer, 1st.*	*23rd „ „*	
Bruce, „ A. C., R.E.	*Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.*	*Assistant Engineer, 2nd.*	*23rd „ „*	
Wright, Captain J. T, R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	23rd „ „	*Vice* Captain Toller, R.E., deceased.
Garwood, „ J. F., R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	23rd „ „	
Shone, Lieutenant W. T., R.E. ...	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	23rd „ „	
Birkbeck, M. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	23rd „ „	*Vice* officers confirmed above.
Bruce, Lieutenant A. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy Assistant Engineer, 1st.	23rd „ „	
Thurburn, „ J. W., R.E	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	10th Feb. „	*Vice* Mr. Ashhurst, on furlough.
Fox, F. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st	10th „ „	
Thurburn, Lieutenant J. W., R.E.	*Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.*	*Assistant Engineer, 1st.*	*25th „ „*	*On Captain Broadbent's return from furlough.*
Fox, F. G.	*Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st*	*Assistant Engineer, 2nd.*	*25th „ „*	
Hill, Captain A., R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 2nd.	25th Mar. „	*Vice* Captain Turner, R.E., on furlough.
Arnott, „ N, R E. ..	Executive Engineer, 4th.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	25th „ „	
Thurburn, Lieutenant J. W., R.E	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	25th „ „	
Fox, F. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	25th „ „	
Wingate, Captain T. O.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	27th „ „	*Vice* Captain Fanshawe, R.E., on furlough.
Grant, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	4th April „	*Vice* Lieutenant Laugharne, R.E., on furlough.
Corrigan, S. A. L.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Assistant Engineer, 1st.	29th „ „	*Vice* Mr. Davies, on furlough.
Broadbent, Captain J. E., R. E.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	20th May „	*Vice* Mr. Eckstien, retired.
Hildebrand, Lieutenant A., R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	20th „ „	
Ward, Captain A. E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	20th „ „	*Vice* Captain Broadbent, R.E., confirmed.

No. 288.—Public Works Department Notification No. 559, dated the 17th December 1878, placing the services of Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, is cancelled. Captain Shepherd having joined at Chatham for duty is placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 29th March 1879.

No 289.—The following officers are transferred to the Western System of State Railways for employment on the Bhopal Railway Survey :—

From the Establishment transferred temporarily to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Branch.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

From the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

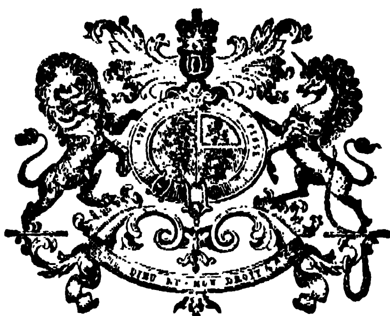
Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary.

Mr. H. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 8 of 1879.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1879":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Portions of Indian Succession Act extended to grants of probate or administration in the case of Hindús, &c.

2. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), by Act No. II of 1877 (*to amend Act No. XIII of 1875*), and by the District Delegates Act, 1879 (that is to say):—

sections 179 to 186 (both inclusive);
sections 188 and 189;
sections 191 to 199 (both inclusive);
part XXX;
part XXXI, except section 239;
parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive),

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331, or any order passed by the Governor General in Council under section 332, of that Act, apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of that Act dying on or after the said first day of January, 1880.

Addition to section 199 of said Act.

3. The portions of the said Act thus applied shall be read as if after section 199 the following were inserted (that is to say):—

"199A. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

"When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

"When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased."

Amendment of section 256 of said Act.

4. In section 256 of the said Act as applied by this Act, after the word "committed" the following shall be inserted (namely):

"and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate shall be granted."

5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall, except in cases to which the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, applies, be in the discretion of the Court to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

Saving clause.

6. Nothing herein contained shall—

(a) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(b) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(c) vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person;

(d) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(e) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Interpretation-clause.

7. In this Act, and in the said sections and parts of the Indian Succession Act as applied by this Act, all words defined in section three of that Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively.

Probate and administration to be granted only under this Act.

8. No probate of a will or letters of administration to the estate of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted as aforesaid dying on or after the said first day of January, 1880, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

9. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely) :—

(a). For the portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed" the words "and section one hundred and eighty-seven" shall be substituted.

(b). In section three, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

(c). The third clause of the same section and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1880.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made since first January, 1866.

10. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted by the Governor General in Council from the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, which may have been made since the first day of January, 1866, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law of British India at this moment stands, there is, speaking generally, no means of conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act.

The Hindú Wills Act is at present limited in its operation to the Presidency-towns and Lower Bengal; and, even if the proposal to extend it to other parts of British India, now under consideration, is carried out, it will still only apply to cases of testamentary succession among Hindús.

The grant of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 makes the person who has obtained it a representative only for certain very limited purposes; and, though in the Bombay Presidency a certificate purporting to confer larger powers may be obtained under Regulation VIII of 1827, it is by no means clear what the status of the holder of such a certificate precisely is.

In the Presidency-towns probates of the wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased Natives can be granted under the Supreme Court Charters in cases to which the Succession Act and the Hindú Wills Act do not apply; but the representative status conferred by such grants falls far short of that conferred by similar grants in the case of deceased European British subjects.

2. From this state of things much trouble and litigation at times result. The heirs may be very numerous; their interests may differ in degree; some of them may be minors or otherwise incapacitated; others may be residing at a distance; the titles of some may be disputed; the settlement of claims against the estate may thus be a matter of endless complication; the making of a satisfactory title to any portion of it which it may be necessary to sell may be impossible.

3. The necessity of devising some means of removing these difficulties was brought to the notice of the Government of India some time ago by Mr. Broughton, then Administrator General of Bengal, and now a Judge of the Calcutta High Court; and a Bill drafted by him was circulated for the opinions of local authorities. That Bill, while guarding against any interference with the succession laws of the classes in question, went in effect to apply to them the provisions of the Indian Succession Act relating to probate and administration, and, amongst others, those provisions which make the grant of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right derived by succession from a deceased person.

4. The reports of the local authorities have now been received, and their purport may be briefly described by saying that, while there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desire to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential has been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense.

5. The present Bill has been drawn on the lines thus indicated. It applies to the estates of all persons not at present governed by the Indian Succession Act the portions of that Act relating to the grant of probate and administration and the powers, duties and procedure of executors and administrators, omitting, however, those sections (187 and 190) which make it compulsory to obtain probate or administration, and also those sections (200 to 207) which lay down the order according to which the various persons interested are entitled to administration on an intestacy.

6. These latter sections it would be impossible to apply, as they are in part based on a law of intestate succession differing from that of the classes for which the Bill has been drawn. The only rule it seems possible to lay down for these classes is the broad one that the grant shall follow the interest; that, when several persons inheriting portions of the estate claim administration, the Judge may grant it to any one or more of them as he thinks fit, and that, when no such person applies, he may grant it to a creditor.

7. This is the rule laid down by section 3 of the Bill: and, as it is apprehended that in some cases of family feuds a person entitled to a trifling share of the deceased's estate might apply for administration merely for the purpose of harassing his co-heirs by compelling them to apply, a full discretion has been reserved (in section 5) to refuse, for reasons recorded, to grant any application.

8. The Indian Succession Act, following the English law, provides for the taking of security for the due discharge of his office only from an administrator, it being considered that, in the case of an executor who is selected by the testator himself, such security can safely be dispensed with. But amongst the classes to which this Act will apply cases will, it is apprehended, occasionally occur in which it may be expedient to take security even from an executor; and accordingly a section (4) has been inserted in the Bill amending section 256 of the Succession Act in such a manner as to give a power to the Court to require an executor to give security.

9. Section 6 of the Bill saves in the fullest manner the substantive laws of succession of the classes to which the Bill applies.

10. Section 8 is intended to put an end to the imperfect grants of probate and administration under the old Supreme Court Charters already referred to.

11. The portions of the Hindú Wills Act specified in section 9 are repealed merely because they are re-enacted with a wider application in the present Bill. Section 10 is intended to remove all doubt as to the validity of certain grants of probate and administration which have been made in British Burma.

SIMLA; } WHITLEY STOKES.
The 16th May, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 9 of 1879.

A Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the grant of probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The District Delegates Act, 1879":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Addition of section after section 235 of Succession Act.

2. After section 235 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be added:—

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

"235 A. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit, to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called District Delegates."

Addition of section after section 241 of same Act.

3. After section 241 of the said Act, the following section shall be added:—

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

"241 A. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death resided within the jurisdiction of such Delegate."

Addition to sections 244 and 246 of same Act.

4. To sections 244 and 246 of the said Act, respectively, the following words shall be added: "and when the application is to a District Delegate, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death resided within the jurisdiction of such Delegate."

Substitution of section for section 251 of same Act.

5. For section 251 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

"251. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any

District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased resided at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same."

Amendment of section 253 of same Act.

6. In section 253 of the said Act, after the word "Judge" the words "or officer," and after the word "made" the words "or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate," shall be inserted.

Addition of sections after section 253 of same Act.

7. After section 253 of the said Act, the following sections shall be added:—

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

"253 A. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

"*Explanation.*—By 'contention' is understood the appearance of any one in person or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf to oppose the proceeding.

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

"253 B. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application, leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

"253 C. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge."

Amendment of sections 254, 255 and 308 of same Act.

8. In the said Act, sections 254 and 255, respectively, after the words "I, Judge of the District of ," the words "(*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*))"; and in section 308, after the words "District Judge by whom" the words "or by whose District Delegate" shall be inserted.

Introduction of the words "or District Delegate" in certain sections of same Act.

9. In the said Act, sections 246, 250, 255 and 259, after the words "District Judge," and in section 250 and section 254 (when it first occurs) after the word "Judge," the words "or District Delegate" shall be inserted respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Succession Act as originally framed by the Law Commissioners empowered the District Judge to appoint judicial officers to act for him as delegates to grant probates and letters of administration in non-contentious cases much in the same way as the District Registrars appointed under the Court of Probate Act, 1857, do in England; but the provisions relating to this matter were struck out of the Bill by the Select Committee, partly because they were deemed unnecessary, and partly because it was apprehended that the power which was to be conferred on District Judges would give rise to abuse.

If, however, the Bill which has been drafted to provide for granting probate of the wills and administration to the estates of persons now exempted from the operation of the Indian Succession Act becomes law, it is probable that the business of granting probate and administration will increase to such an extent that the District Judges will be unable to dispose of it without assistance.

The present Bill has accordingly been framed with a view to replacing in the Succession Act, with some slight modifications in point of form, the sections removed from it by the Select Committee; but, in order to avoid as far as possible the danger of abuse apprehended by the Select Committee, the power of appointing the delegates has been vested not in the District Judges, but in the High Courts, and its exercise has in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter been made subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

SIMLA;
The 28th May, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 10 of 1879.

A Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 (*for amending the Provisions of Regulation XV of* 1795, *and for defining the Authority of the Rajah of Benares in the Mahals therein referred to*) in manner hereinafter appointed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Benares Family Domains Act, 1879";

And it shall come into force on such day as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Commencement of Act.

2. The following portions of Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 shall be repealed (namely) :—

Repeal of certain portions of Bengal Regulation VII of 1828.

(*a*) in section 5, the words and figures "under the rules contained in Regulation XLI, 1795";

(*b*) section 9;

(*c*) in section 14, the words "under the Regulations" in both places in which they occur;

(*d*) in section 19, the words "before the Court of circuit";

(*e*) in section 20, the proviso.

3. In the same Regulation, for section 3, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

New section substituted for section 3 of same Regulation.

"3. The superintendence of the said mahâls shall be vested in the Commissioner of the Benares Division, hereinafter called 'the Superintendent.'

Superintendence of mahâls vested in Commissioner.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may from time to time appoint a Deputy Superintendent of the said mahâls, and confer upon him all or any of the powers of the Superintendent, to be exercised by him subject to the general control of the Superintendent."

4. In the same Regulation, section 7, for the last twenty-two words, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Amendment of same Regulation, section 7.

"The orders thus passed by the Superintendent shall be subject to appeal to, and revision by, the Board of Revenue, whose order thereon shall be final, unless altered or set aside by the said Lieutenant-Governor."

5. To section 10 of the same Regulation the following clause shall be added (namely):—

Clause added to section 10 of same Regulation.

"The Mahárájá may delegate to one or more of his officers the exercise of all or any of the powers vested in him under this section in the whole or any part of the said mahâls."

6. In the same Regulation, section 11, for the words and figures "Regulation XI, 1822," the words "the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces" shall be substituted.

Amendment of same Regulation, section 11.

7. In the same Regulation, section 12, for the words "Boards of Revenue," the words "Commissioners of Divisions and the Board of Revenue" shall be substituted;

Amendment of same Regulation, section 12.

and, for the words "towards the Board," the words "towards the Commissioner" shall be substituted.

8. In the same Regulation, section 13, for the words "Governor General in Council," the words "Board of Revenue" shall be substituted.

Amendment of same Regulation, section 13.

9. In the same Regulation, section 16, for the words "a Native Commissioner shall be maintained by the Rajah in each of the parganas referred to in Regulation XV, 1795," the following shall be substituted (namely): "A Native Commissioner or two or three Native Commissioners as the said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time direct shall be maintained by the Mahárájá."

Amendment of, and addition to, same Regulation, section 16.

And to the same section the following shall be added (namely) :—

"The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Native Commissioners shall be determined by the Mahárájá, and may be altered by him from time to time."

10. In the same Regulation, section 21, for the words and figures "contained in Regulation XXIII of 1814" to the end of the section, the following shall be substituted (namely): "prescribed by the said Lieutenant-Governor under section 22 of this Regulation."

Amendment of same Regulation, section 21.

11. For sections 22 to 26, both inclusive, of the same Regulation, the following sections shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

Sections substituted for sections 22 to 26 of same Regulation.

"22. The said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate the procedure and powers of the Native Commissioners, and to determine the cases in which, the mode in which, and the authority to or by which, the orders and decisions of such Commissioners shall be subject to appeal or revision.

"Such rules shall, when published in the local Gazette, have the force of law:

"Provided that no such rule shall be so published until the opinion of the Mahárájá thereon has been taken and considered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"In matters not otherwise provided for by the rules made under this section, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply.

"23. If, in any suit instituted or appeal presented under this Regulation in any Court, the Judge or presiding officer doubts whether he has jurisdiction, he may refer the matter to the Board of Revenue; and, on any such reference being made, the said Board may order the Judge or presiding officer either to proceed with the case, or to return the plaint or appeal for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit or appeal.

Procedure in case of doubt as to Judge's jurisdiction.

"The order of the said Board on any such reference shall be final.

"24. Except as provided by this Regulation or the rules made hereunder, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces shall be deemed to be in force in the Family Domains.

Operation of general Acts.

"25. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"'Board of Revenue' means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, or such officer or officers as may hereafter be lawfully appointed to exercise, within the province of Benares, the powers of such Board:

'Board of Revenue:'

"'Regulations' includes Acts for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces."

'Regulations.'

12. All orders heretofore passed by the Governor General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces or any other authority regarding revisions of settlement or other matters connected with the revenue administration of the tracts of territory mentioned in the preamble to Bengal Regulation VII of 1828 shall be deemed to have been passed in accordance with law; and no order or decision purporting to have been passed by any civil or revenue authority under the provisions of that Regulation shall be called in question in any Court.

Validation of past orders, &c.

13. In the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, first schedule, Part IV, and in the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, sixth schedule, Part IV, the following shall be repealed (that is to say):—

Parts of Acts XIV and XV of 1874 repealed.

"V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District.

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District."

14. In the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, section 8, after clause (*j*) the following shall be inserted (namely):—

Clause added to Act XV of 1874, s. 8.

"(*jj*) extend to Pargana Bhadohi or Pargana Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District, or to Pargana Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District, any law not now in force therein."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. By Bengal Regulation VII of 1828, it was provided that, in certain parganas in the Benares Division, known as the Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares, the settlement and collection of the revenue and the administration of justice in cases relating to land should be conducted by the Mahárájá and his officers, under the supervision of a Superintendent appointed by, and subject to the control of, the Governor General in Council.

2. For a long time past, owing to the changes that have taken place in these parganas and in the country generally, it has been found impossible to proceed in strict accordance with that Regulation. Powers which should have been exercised by the Governor General in Council have, perhaps without sufficient warrant of law, been delegated to the Board of Revenue; and the functions of the Superintendent have been to a great extent discharged by a Deputy Superintendent—an officer unknown to the law.

3. These difficulties and some others of minor importance arising from the antiquated form of the Regulation might be got over by action under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, in the Schedule to which the Domains are included; but this mode of proceeding would be distasteful to the Mahárájá, who objects to the Domains being treated as a Scheduled District; and the Government, being anxious as far as possible to meet his wishes, have determined to do what is required by special legislation.

4. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared to withdraw the Domains from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act, and to enact directly the requisite amendments of the old Regulation.

5. The most important of these amendments consist in giving power to appoint a Deputy Superintendent; in placing the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent under the control of the Board of Revenue; in empowering the Mahárájá to delegate his functions as Collector; in giving him a greater freedom as to the number of judicial officers to be appointed, and enabling him to alter the local limits of their jurisdiction; and in empowering the Lieutenant-Governor, after reference to the Mahárájá, to make rules regulating the powers and procedure of these officers and the course of appeal from their decisions.

Most of these amendments go no further than to legalize existing practice.

6. A clause has been added to remove all doubt as to the validity of past proceedings.

The 23rd May, 1879. B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th June, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1879.

A Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain congregations associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold certain property acquired for such purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Religious Congregations Act, 1879":

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once; and

Local extent.

shall extend to the whole of British India;

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or any persons whom the Governor General in Council may,

from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from the operation of this Act.

2. When any congregation associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any moveable property,

Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for.

or any immoveable property for—

(*a*) a church, chapel, meeting-house or other place for religious worship,

(*b*) a dwelling-house for the minister of such congregation, with offices and garden,

(*c*) a hall or rooms for the meeting and transaction of the business of such congregation,

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such congregation,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of any such trustee or of any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in a manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such congregation, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made.

Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, and shall be executed in the presence of such meeting, and attested by two or more credible witnesses.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding anything contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any transfer, conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts and with and subject to the same powers and provisions as it was vested in the old trustees.

Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3.)

Memorandum of the choice and appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate
at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said*) on the day of 18 , A. B. of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of

(*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel*) and property now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—
(*here insert the same*).

Second.—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—
(*here insert the same*).

Dated this day of 187 .

Signed by the said A. B. as Chairman of the said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the presence of—

C. D.

E. F.

A. B.,
Chairman of the said Meeting.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

CERTAIN members of the Simla Union Church, so far back as the year 1873, drew the attention of Government to the hardship under which they laboured in being unable, without constantly recurring trouble and expense, to keep up a permanent and effective body of trustees to whom to commit the property of the Church. The Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time made a similar representation to Government; and there are probably other bodies associated for religious purposes in India who experience like difficulties.

2. The present Bill is drawn on the lines of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 28 (commonly known as Peto's Act), which was passed to meet a similar difficulty felt by Religious Societies in England. It differs from that Act, however, first in applying only to Religious Congregations and not to Societies formed for purposes of education; and secondly, in providing for the case of moveable as well as immoveable property.

3. It simply provides that, if property of certain specified descriptions is conveyed to trustees in trust for any Religious Congregation, and no special provision is made for the appointment of new trustees, new trustees may be appointed in such manner as that Congregation may determine; and further, that on the appointment of new trustees whether in exercise of the powers thus conferred or otherwise, the property shall vest in them without any further conveyance.

4. Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are excepted from the provisions of the Bill, as it is thought undesirable to interfere with the laws regulating their endowments.

SIMLA;
The 30*th May*, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري۔اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are fair, but rain is required in Kurnool and parts of the Southern districts. In Mysore good rain has fallen only in Shimoga and Hassan; the want of rain is felt in the districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore and prospects though elsewhere favourable are there uncertain at present. In the Bombay Presidency anticipations are generally favourable, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi where more rain is much needed; crops have been damaged by rats in these two localities as well as in Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera is still severe in Sind and continues slightly in the Guzerat, Tanna, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been moderate and favourable for sowings which are being pushed on; cholera is decreasing and prices are steady. Cotton sowing is finished in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana rain has fallen generally except at Bhurtpur and prospects are favourable. In Bengal good rain has fallen especially in Behar, but more is still required in places; excessive rain has slightly injured early crops in places in North and East Bengal and in parts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore the rain has been rather too heavy for sowing and transplanting; the state of things generally is however fairly good; cholera is still severe in Chumparun, Balasore and Midnapore. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and in British Burma. Ploughing is proceeding satisfactorily in the latter Province, where general health is good, though some cases of small-pox and cholera have occurred and cattle disease is still prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also there has been general heavy rain and a break is now wanted. More rain is required in a few districts of the Punjab but general prospects are yet favourable.

Looking to the Empire at large, it may be said that the rainfall has been both timely and widespread, and that, so far, there is no reason why the harvest of next autumn should not be, in most places, a good one.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 5th)	·84 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in one.	Rice 10·89, *cholum* 13·86, *raggi* 17·77, *cumboo* 13·56; Kistna 153 inches over anicut; maize, *cumboo*, *giddajonna*, dry paddy and *gingelly* doing well: sowing continues; *sazza* sown late in Bezwada taluk destroyed by locusts.
Kurnool („ „)	·53 (average of 4 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 11·13, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 20·49, *cumboo* 16·69; sowing operations much impeded for want of sufficient rain in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and part of Cumbum; *cholum* and *korra* crops already sown reported withering; prices stationary; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·10 (average of 7 stations): *nil* in others.	Rice 9·96, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 96 to 24 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, but require rain in parts of Puttukottai taluk; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn ⅜ to ¼.
Madura („ „)	·34 (average of 3 stations).	Rice 9·41, *cholum* 16·06, *raggi* 15·69, *cumboo* 15·13.
Malabar („ „)	6·16 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·86, *raggi* 17·53; prices slightly risen in Wynaad and Ponani, fallen in Calicut and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; transplanting in progress in four taluks; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, but rain wanted in Kurnool and parts of Southern districts.
Bombay (July 9th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Tháno Bula Khán ·48, Keti Bandar ·06, Jerruck ·93, Kotri ·55, Mánjhand ·28, Ghorabári ·83, Mugalbhin ·90, Sháhbandar ·50, Sakro 1·60, Sujawal 1·98.	River on 6th 16 feet 1 inch—on same date last year 16¾ feet; locusts appeared in Dadu and Johi but did not do much damage; cholera cases 985, deaths 574.
Shikárpur ...	Rain on 1st in 4 talukas in Rohri division.	River 14 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 5 inches on same date last year; cattle disease in 11, and cholera and small-pox in 7 talukas; water abundant; public health fair.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 9 talukas	Locusts in Hála and Shahdádpur; no damage as yet; total cholera cases 1,975, deaths 1,327.
Upper Sind Frontier...	1·0 in Kashmor on 1st	Weather cloudy and very hot; *kharif* prospects fair; sowings progressing; cholera in Jacobabad, 2 cases in talukas, 5 in Kashmor; one case of small-pox in Thul.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	4·08	Total rainfall 14·64; sowing operations; slight cholera in Sánand.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Break since 4th; cultivation progressing vigorously.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kaira ...	3·95	Total rainfall 10·79; cultivation progressing; slight cholera in Nariád town.
Broach ...	1·89	Total rainfall 13·78; weather cloudy but favourable for sowing operations, which are commenced.
Surat ...	1·54	Total rainfall 13·67; sowing progressing; cholera in Bulsar, 6 cases, 2 deaths.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Moderate, maximum 4·01, minimum ·40.	Re-sowing necessary in 9 talukas owing to insects having destroyed rising crops.
Násik ...	...	Seasonable break in rain; *bajri* sowing commencing; 8 deaths from cholera in Malegaon; slight fall in prices.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	3·30	Total rainfall 40·12; transplantation of crops progressing; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Colába (July 7th)	2·01; fall good everywhere.	Total rainfall 27·96; public health good; cattle disease in Mahád taluka; transplantation of rice crops progressing; young plants well.
Ratnágiri („ 1st)	7·87	Total rainfall 34·03; transplantation of rice and *nagli* progressing; sowing of *haric* and *til* completed; 2 deaths from fever in Malwan.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 5·39 in Máwal, minimum ·06 in Bhimthari.	Prospects excellent.
Ahmednagar ...	1·67 at Akola, slight fall in other talukas except Newása and Kopargaon.	Sowing progressing in all talukas except Akola, where it is delayed owing to continuous fall of rain; cholera in Sangamner and Kopargaon, deaths 15.
Sholapur ...	......	*Kharif* sowing progressing; rain wanted in most talukas; rats damaging young crops in Sholapur, Bársi, Mádha and Pandharpur; condition of poor interior.
Satara ...	3·68 in Satara; in talukas maximum in Jauli 14·52; minimum in Khatau ·30.	Prospects promising; crops thriving; fever prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·68 at Bagalkot; Muddebihál ·65; Bágewári ·55; Bijápur 24.	More rain urgently wanted for *kharif* sowing; rats damaging young crops and seeds; prices rising; fever prevalent in some places.
Belgaum ...	Heavy rain in Bidi, 17·34.	Prospects good; rain wanted in Athni and Gokak; rats still troublesome.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·5	Eastern talukas require more rain; *jowari* sowing progressing; damage by rats still continuing in 5 talukas; ague, fever and ulcers still common.
Kanara ...	8·20 at Karwar; maximum at Yellápur 14·17, minimum at Haliyál 7·30.	Total rainfall 59·82; crops being transplanted on coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	1·12	Total rainfall 16·60; sowing operations continue; weather cloudy; fever and diarrhœa prevalent; cholera in some places.
Wadhwán ...	1·31	Total rainfall 8·71; prospects good; sowing commenced.
Baroda ...	2·67	Total rainfall 22·09; health and prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi where more rain is much wanted; damage to crops by rats in Sholapur, Kaládgi, Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera prevalent in Sind and slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, Násik and Ahmednagar districts.
Bengal (July 9th)—		
Chittagong ...	10·02	
Noakhelly ...	7·18	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·57	Fever much prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·93	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·09	Public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	7·79	Public health good.
Dacca ...	5·82	
Tipperah ...	3·96	
Mymensingh ...	1·44	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·07	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	2·74	Public health good.
Nuddea ...	1·66	
Moorshedabad ...	2·76	General health good.
Pubna ...	3·88	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	7·81	Public health good.
Bogra ...	1·48	
Maldah ...	1·38	General health fair.
Dinagepore ...	5·34	
Rungpore ...	1·21	Cholera and small-pox abating.
Cooch Behar ...	2·77	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·96	
Darjeeling ...	7·63	
Midnapore ...	3·73	Cholera still very prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Howrah ...	·37	
Hooghly ...	1·96	
Burdwan ...	1·49	Cholera has died out; general health good.
Bankoora ...	4·18	Cholera still in some places; small-pox rapidly declining where special measures taken.
Beerbhoom ...	4·99	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4·11	
Bhágalpur ...	6·55	Cholera subsiding; much fever about.
Monghyr ...	6·55	
Purneah ...	2·83	
Durbhunga ...	1·67	General health good; although cholera not quite disappeared.
Mozufferpore ...	5·64	Cholera decreasing.
Sarun ...	4·65	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·78	Cholera still very prevalent and rather worse.
Patna ...	2·33	
Gya ...	5·91	
Shahabad ...	3·33	
Hazáribágh ...	7·11	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	2·68	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Maubhoom ...	3·83	Cholera still prevalent in parts of district; but seems dying out at head quarters.
Singhbhoom ...	3·52	Cholera abating.
Balasore ...	3·36	Cholera continues unabated, 569 deaths during week ending 3rd instant.
Cuttack ...	5·91	
Pooree ...	2·19	Some cholera cases still reported.
		General Remarks.—Good rain during week general, especially in Behar, but more still wanted in places; prospects now favourable; in places in North and East Bengal excessive rain somewhat damaged early crops; in parts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore also rain rather too heavy for sowing and transplanting; in some districts early rice will be a short crop owing to previous drought; cholera still severe in Chumparun, Balasore and Midnapore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 8th)	4·5 in Benares, 4·7 in Chandauli, ·9 in Gangapur.	*Kharif* sowings going on; no more rain wanted for the present.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 2·7, chiefly north of Ganges.	Since 1st June 9·4; health excellent; break wanted.
Jhánsi (July 10th)	12·0	Good rain throughout the district; sowing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 8th)	4·7 (average of week)	During the last two days there has been a break, very favourable for ploughing and sowing.
Bareilly („ 9th)	Heavy rain throughout district, average 11·5.	Clear weather now wanted.
Meerut („ „)	General heavy rain; 6·9 in Meerut.	Still raining, break wanted; fever in Mawána and Bágpat; cholera, 5 seizures, one death; cheapest wheat, gram, *jowar* and *bajra* 17, barley 21 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	Heavy rain during 1st half of week.	A break and sunshine for the last three days, which will do much good; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ „)	2·1	
Partabgarh („ 7th)	5·1 in Sadr, 3·4 in Patti, 2·2 in Kunda.	Ploughing going on everywhere; *kharif* sowings commenced.
Sitapur („ 9th)	6·5	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	6·6	A break wanted for sowing of millets.
		General Remarks.—General heavy rain; cholera abating; prospects good, but a break is wanted.
Punjab (July 8th)—		
Delhi ...	17·10	Prospects favourable; health improved; prices falling.
Hissar ...	·20	More rain required; *kharif* sowings in progress; cholera almost disappeared.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Intense heat; prospects excellent; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	More rain required; prices steady; health fair.
Lahore ...	·40	Crops satisfactory; cholera very slight; general health good.
Ferozepore ...	·50	Cholera diminished.
Siálkot ...	3·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	Nearly 1·0	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Peshâwar ...	·10	Prospects fair; slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	1·0	*Kharif* sowings continue; prices fallen; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·19	Health good.
		General Remarks.—More rain required in a few districts; prospects favourable; health generally good; cholera greatly diminished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (July 9th)		
Nimár (July 9th)	·33	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ..	1·03	Weather favourable for sowings which are progressing; small pox slight.
Betúl (July 5th)	·78	Sowings almost finished; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ..	·72	Sowings continue; one case cholera; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 9th)	·86	Rain favourable for sowings which are being pushed on; cholera disappeared.
Chánda ...	2·91	Sowings continue; cholera in Brahmapuri and Mul tahsils; small-pox in Warora; prices stationary.
Chhindwara (July 5th)	·39	Sowings progressing; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	1·81	Sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (July 8th)	2·15	Rice sowings nearly completed; sowings of *jowar* commenced; cholera continues; fever common; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	1·35	Rice being transplanted; small-pox continues.
Bálaghát ...	9·09	Sowings progressing; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Mandla ...	2·79	Sowings progressing; cholera continues; prices steady.
Saugor ..	3·30	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Damoh ...	3·09	Sowings progressing; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·86	Rain gentle and continuous; sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	3·09	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox abating; prices slightly fallen.
Bilaspur (July 5th)	4·59	Rain favourable; sowings continue; cholera prevalent; small-pox slight.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	4·94	Favourable sowings continue; cholera reappeared; small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain moderate and favourable for sowings, which are being pushed forward; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 10th)		
Arakan Division ...	22·0 in Akyab; 14·0 in Kyoukphyoo during last nine days of June.	Total rainfall 86·0; public health continues good; ploughing in progress; cattle disease in Myoboung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	Report not received	Four fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; slight fever in Rangoon district; 16 deaths from cattle disease in Pegu; floods near Kyeipadine; Hmanbee and Syriam townships' reports not received.
Thonkwa	...	Report not received.
Bassein ...	5·34	Total rainfall 28·99; health good; 1,450 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonjujan township from 25th May to 30th June; 125 in Bassein; 20 in Theegwin from 17th June to 6th July; 236 in Laymyithena during May; 166 in Yaigyee from 25th May to 23rd June; and 393 in Thaboung from 1st June to 6th July; ploughing commenced.
Henzada ...	4·85	Total rainfall 25·45; 6 deaths from small-pox in Dhambhee, 2 in Okpho; 220 deaths from cattle disease; ploughing progressing; cattle disease has not interfered seriously with cultivation as yet.
Tharrawaddy ...	6·83	Total rainfall 30·05; cattle disease very prevalent in Houngbolak and Leppadan circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	2·58	Total rainfall 11·38; health good; ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo ...	1·35	Total rainfall 11·95; general health normal; deaths from cholera in cantonments—1 European officer, 5 European soldiers, 6 Native soldiers and 3 camp-followers; 2 deaths in Thayetmyo town.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	14·77	Total rainfall 66·09; 138 deaths from cattle disease in Gyno Salween, 66 in Hlinebwai; ploughing progressing; public health good.
Toungoo ...	5·94	Total rainfall 21·18; public health good; ploughing progressing favourably; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	8·18	Total rainfall 41·04; fever prevalent; ploughing progressing.
Tavoy (June 21st)	2·8	Total rainfall 53·60; ploughing commenced in low lands; not sufficient rain for high lands; no cattle disease since report of 7th June.
Mergui („ 28th)	6·20	Total rainfall 60·30; public health good; cattle healthy. *General Remarks.*—General health good; a little small-pox and cholera; cattle disease continues; ploughing proceeding favourably.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 9th)	6·08	Heavy rain daily; reaping of *aus* not yet finished; transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced.
Sylhet („ „)	5·62	Prospects of crops not destroyed by floods very good; rice a little cheaper.
Mysore and Coorg (July 9th)—	Rainfall good in Shimoga and Hassan; slight rain in other districts.	Want of rain felt in Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore; partial failure of *jola* crops in Mysore; prospects of season uncertain in the above districts; favourable elsewhere; public health generally good; fever continues in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 9th)	1·06	Cotton sowing finished; *jowari* progressing actively.
Central India (July 9th)—		
Indore ...	·18	Weather and general health continue favourable throughout Central India.
Mánpur ...	1·70	
Rutlam ...	·41	
Neemuch ...	·31	
Ágar ...	1·62	
Sirdarpore ...	2·54	
Sutna ...	6·90	
Bhopal ...	1·10	
Nowgong ...	1·76	
Morar ...	6·73	
Goona ...	2·75	
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 9th)	5·97	High winds; cloudy.
Serohi („ 6th)	·75	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; crop prospects good; cool, pleasant and cloudy; season agreeable.
Bickaneer („ 1st)	5·14	Health good; ploughing and sowing commenced; tanks and wells pretty full; cholera in certain towns disappeared.
Meywar („ 4th)	1·55	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 5th)	1·63 in Deoli; 8·72 in Tonk; 2·23 in Kotah; and ·85 in Shahpura.	Ploughing and sowing in full progress; health good.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	1·41	Ploughing and sowing progressing; usual monsoon weather.
Ajmere („ 9th)	·02	Seasonable weather.
Jeypore („ 9th)	2·08	*Bajra* sowing completed; tanks filling; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Health good; cultivation progressing; rain deficient.
Nepal (July 1st)—	6·12	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 26th June 1879.

No. 109.—In continuation of Notification No. 108, dated the 20th instant, Mr. J. F. Macarthy, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. J. C. Murray, permanently transferred to the Forest Department.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1879.

No. 18.—Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th June 1879.

The 3rd July 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it by his immediate superior.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*

Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 19th June 1879.

No. 32.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Neemuch Division on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1879.

No. 66.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 27th June 1879.

No. 16.—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th instant.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 2nd July 1879.

No. 17.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 16, dated the 3rd ultimo, Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., took over charge of the Lucknow Division from Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 25th June 1879.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 232 of the 16th May 1879, Mr. J. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for Bombay on the forenoon of the 14th June 1879.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 23rd June 1879.

No. 65.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 27th May 1879.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways, Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st June 1879.

No. 74.—With reference to Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 5, dated 21st May 1879, Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 7th May 1879.

No. 75.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 52, dated 22nd April 1879, Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the leave therein granted him on the 1st June 1879.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 27th June 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 28th July 1879, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it, under Chapter VII, Section 44, of the Civil Leave Code.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 30th June 1879.

No. 57.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Salt Branch Division to Jhelum Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 18th June 1879.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th June 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 178 of 15th April 1879, Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank),

in charge of Way and Works, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 2nd May 1879, and reported his departure on furlough from Bombay on the 22nd of the same month.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th June 1879.

No. 35.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 267, dated the 19th June 1879, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department, assumed charge of the duties of Assistant to the Manager, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 27th June 1879.

No. 23.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated 21st March 1879, by the late Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported arrival on the afternoon of 6th June 1879, and was posted to Siddhpur Division.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 23	21,42,681	...	...	21,42,685	6,89,514	38,85,228
" 24	..	...	..	21,42,685	6,89,514	38,14,902
" 25	...	...	..	21,42,685	6,89,514	37,50,905
" 26	.	...	...	21,42,685	6,89,514	36,94,206
" 27	.	...	.	21,42,685	6,89,514	36,92,639
" 28	...	...	..	21,42,685	6,89,514	36,07,470

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th June 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 3rd July 1879 ... Rs. 2,28,29,745-10-9

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1879.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1879.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.				WITHDRAWALS.							BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount, Principal.			Amount, Interest.					
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	45	2,012	1,84,171	12	10	1,012	1,16,050	2	0	218	14	6	12,80,523	0	0
Assam	10	227	27,435	1	5	101	16,848	11	8	55	5	5	1,16,390	5	5
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	47	2,568	1,37,321	5	5	526	96,574	0	5	217	11	6	7,58,739	11	4
Punjab	23	595	92,651	11	11	222	55,187	15	6	193	10	3	4,46,177	7	8
Central Provinces ...	19	298	50,674	6	1	146	40,107	6	9	48	15	9	2,82,769	9	11
British Burma	13	287	34,454	12	6	114	29,114	14	1	108	13	5	1,53,206	2	1
Berar	2	96	5,769	0	0	55	5,095	8	10	18	12	4	76,660	8	8
India	8	731	66,477	15	2	161	25,840	4	3	37	14	10	2,11,660	1	7
TOTAL ...	167	6,844	5,98,956	1	4	2,337	4,15,118	15	6	900	2	0	33,56,326	14	8

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1879.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 613.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1878-79.	April 1877 to Jan. 1878.	April 1878 to Jan. 1879.	Comparison of two Years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,071,000	14,479,074	16,528,756	2,049,682	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	705,000	525,615	548,378	22,763	...
III.—Forest ...	682,000	273,196	281,789	8,593	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits, &c. ...	2,750,000	2,016,885	2,114,812	97,927	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	765,000	84,289	668,268	583,979	...
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	3,316,000	2,592,805	2,182,999	...	409,806
VII.—Customs ...	2,180,000	1,969,762	1,834,275	...	135,487
VIII.—Salt ...	6,813,000	4,704,381	5,680,053	975,672	...
IX.—Opium ...	8,250,000	7,642,863	7,745,958	103,095	...
X.—Stamps ..	2,977,000	2,486,147	2,549,977	63,830	...
XI.—Mint ...	180,000	375,183	133,179	...	242,004
XII.—Post Office ..	872,000	595,518	710,233	114,715	...
XIII.—Telegraph ...	329,100	180,301	222,470	42,169	...
XIV.—Law and Justice ..	823,000	655,954	690,568	34,614	...
XV.—Police ..	69,000	62,578	58,057	...	4,521
XVI.—Marine ...	201,000	178,368	161,568	...	16,800
XVII.—Education ..	111,000	89,598	88,192	...	1,406
XVIII.—Interest ...	552,000	392,158	487,406	95,248	...
XIX.—Superannuation, &c. ..	501,000	142,043	145,992	3,949	...
XX.—Gain by Exchange ...	*443,000	418,973	319,973	...	99,000
XXI.—Miscellaneous	249,000	207,363	180,966	...	26,397
TOTAL ...	55,139,100	40,103,051	43,363,869	3,260,815	...
XXII.—Army ...	850,000	665,020	723,416	58,396	...
XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary ..	177,600	123,639	140,503	16,864	...
XXIV.—Irrigation ...	642,000	409,680	692,751	283,071	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain	10,329,900	9,529,513	7,920,274	...	1,609,239
XXVI.—State Railways ...	967,000	433,441	688,801	255,360	...
XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits ...	289,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	68,394,600	51,264,347	53,529,614	2,265,267	...
England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary ..	188,300	238,509	175,736	...	62,773
GRAND TOTAL .	68,582,900	51,502,856	53,705,350	2,202,494	...

* Includes £400,000 as net gai"

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

tenth month of the year 1878-79, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1878-79.	April 1877 to Jan. 1878.	April 1878 to Jan. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debts ...	3,280,500	2,418,955	2,592,098	173,143	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	371,000	292,817	294,042	1,225	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	324,000	260,110	268,277	8,167	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,958,100	2,344,641	2,165,156	...	179,485
5.—Forest ...	476,000	209,781	252,848	43,064	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	96,000	77,795	72,857	...	4,938
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	54,000	1,573	28,986	27,413	...
8.—Provincial Rates ...	43,000	193,134	126,344	...	66,790
9.—Customs ...	196,000	168,590	167,106	...	1,484
10.—Salt ...	520,000	392,039	473,897	81,858	...
11.—Opium ...	2,249,000	2,543,984	1,607,699	...	936,285
12.—Stamps ...	74,300	61,820	60,293	...	1,527
13.—Mint ...	88,000	88,117	80,542	...	7,575
14.—Post Office ...	843,900	609,381	758,713	149,332	...
15.—Telegraph ...	377,700	204,452	226,721	22,269	...
16.—Administration ...	1,247,400	1,020,960	1,029,320	8,360	...
17.—Minor Departments ...	510,000	256,914	243,079	...	13,835
18.—Law and Justice ...	3,296,300	2,853,636	2,895,819	42,183	...
19.—Police ...	2,368,000	2,055,808	1,937,809	...	117,999
20.—Marine ...	411,300	306,173	291,081	...	15,092
21.—Education ...	1,014,400	821,842	747,288	...	74,554
22.—Ecclesiastical ...	162,900	129,012	127,020	...	1,992
23.—Medical Services ...	647,000	549,790	494,125	...	55,665
24.—Stationery and Printing ...	232,000	204,177	202,793	...	1,384
25.—Political ...	398,700	302,132	321,527	19,395	...
26.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,633,900	933,773	914,720	...	19,053
27.—Civil Furlough ..	1,000	1,236	3,259	2,023	...
28.—Superannuation ...	588,000	510,204	531,784	21,580	...
29.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,000,000	1,187,535	2,664,317	1,476,782	...
30.—Miscellaneous ...	243,000	309,200	177,227	...	131,973
31.—Famine Relief ...	500,000	527,042	124,024	...	403,018
TOTAL ...	28,205,400	21,836,626	21,880,771	44,145	...
32.—Army ...	11,919,600	9,982,524	10,331,379	348,855	...
33.—Public Works Ordinary ...	5,019,500	2,437,790	2,749,763	311,973	...
34.—Irrigation ..	562,000	639,114	777,520	138,406	...
35.—Working expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss	5,387,900	4,315,803	3,890,055	...	425,748
35.—Surplus profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	588,400	732,975	837,649	104,674	...
35.—Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss ..	18,100	28,233	23,822	...	4,411
35.—Land and Supervision ...	80,500	48,996	49,207	211	...
36.—State Railways	704,000	351,140	640,726	289,586	...
37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	21,000	..	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	52,536,400	40,373,201	41,180,892	807,691	...
England, including Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest ...	13,890,500	11,606,014	11,967,070	361,056	...
TOTAL ...	66,426,900	51,979,215	53,147,962	1,168,747	...
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India ...	3,568,000	2,742,844	2,099,311	...	643,533
Ditto ditto in England ...	987,000	901,903	489,483	...	412,420
TOTAL ...	4,555,000	3,644,747	2,588,794	...	1,055,953
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,981,900	55,623,962	55,736,756	112,794	...

on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

2 b

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
C 91—02636 ...	10	Gunesh Pandurang Potdar, Dhulia, Khandeish.
C 91—20787† } * „ —20788‡ }	10	J. R. Duxbury, Esq., Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

* Wrongly joined. † Right hand. ‡ Left hand.

AKOLA, *The 26th June 1879.*

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
203	... D 18—26667 ...	100	Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Smith, Saharunpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
143	... D 11—51253 ...	10	The Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.
144	... D 4—93262 ...	50	Dahoo, Allahabad.
145	... D 11—99090 ...	10	Mahomed Saadut Hossein Khan, Pertabgarh.
146	... D 4—83132 ...	50	Salig Ram, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, *The 26th June 1879.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *A. A.-G.,*
for Offr. in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H110	... M 32—09803 ... M 40—95832 ...	10 10	The Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
H111	... M 6—55216 ...	5	Govindji Panjoo, Damar Gali, Bombay.
M37	... M 7—15146 } „ —59994 }	5	Kunji Ravji, Bombay.
M38	... M 33—63529 } „ —63526 } M 4—97305 } „ —9739* }	20 5	Govindji Panjoo, Damar Gali, Bombay.

BOMBAY, *The 1st July 1879.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
116	... O 46—31287 ...	10	The Post Master General, Madras.
117	... L 93—99760 ... „ —99761 ... O 30—11276 ... „ —15031 ... O 21—82511 ... O 2—66919 ... L 29—56403 ...	50 50 50 50 20 20 5	Mrs. E. Leonard.
118	L 55—86804 ...	5	Babu Khetter Nath Mukerjee.
119	O 35—48344 ...	100	Mr. R. M. Hyeem.
120	... O 3—76267 ...	20	The Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye.
121	... O 66—38712 ...	100	Babu Gopee Mohan Chatterjee.
122	... A 64—06790 ...	100	Babu Deno Nath Sadkhan.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	... L 27—68903 } „ —68904 }	5	Babu Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee.
84	... O 39—11643 } „ —11645 }	10	Babu Fool Chand Johuree.
86	... L 16—83990 } „ —83992 } L 24—14898 } „ —00917 } L 15—49340 } „ —35036 } L 17—22042 } „ —22041 } L 17—71237 } „ —71239 }	5 5 5 5 5	Babu Bungo Chunder Shaw.
87	... L 55—00698 } „ —00697 }	5	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
88	... O 47—31051 } „ —31082 }	10	The Honorary Secretary, Charbough, O. and R. Railway Co-operative.
150	... O 13—79351 ... „ —79359 ...	10 10	Babu Basant Kumar Mukerjee.
151	... O 42—02280 ...	10	Moonshee Yoosuff Ali.
152	... L 60—27569 ...	10	Babu Jogendraprosad Ghose.
153	... O 46—73314 ...	10	Babu Premchand Singha Roy.
154	... L 54—39196 ...	5	Babu Kristo Behari Roy.
155	... A 9—90485 ...	20	Mr. Sandys.
156	... L 54—92495 ...	5	Babu Gooru Kristo Goopta.
157	... O 55—53414 ... O 47—80699 ...	20 10	Babu Hredoy Chand Ghose.
158	... O 35—65283 ... O 22—54904 ...	100 20	Babu Siddessur Neogy.
159	... L 31—59281 ...	5	Mohamed Lal.
160	... L 31—79379 ...	5	Babu Deno Nath Mitter.
161	... O 26—85050 ...	20	Babu Baney Madhub Mondle.
162	... L 63—17283 ... „ —17285 ...	20 20	Babu Joggessur Surmah.
163	... O 47—20087 ...	10	Mr. J. Park.
164	... L 30—50206 ... L 55—02963 ...	5 5	Abdul Gany.
165	... O 13—41325 ...	10	Babu Jodu Nath Banerjee.
166	... O 45—01476 ... „ —01474 ...	10 10	Babu B. P. Chakravarti.

CALCUTTA, *The 4th July 1879.*

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—27546 ... „ —27547 ... „ —27548 ... „ —27549 ... „ —27560 ... „ —27569 ... „ —27570 ... „ —27589 ... „ —27631 ... „ —27637 ... „ —27638 ... „ —27639 ... J 5—91048 ... „ —91911 ... „ —91912 ... „ —91913 ... J 4—88781 ... „ —88782 ...	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 50 50	Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, for Superintendent of Police, Madura.
J 4—93736 ... „ —93739 ... „ —93839 ... „ —93840 ... „ —92784 ...	50 50 50 50 50	Mr. T. C. Allamby, Ootacamund.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 10—27510 ...	100	Bacavangonda, Patel of Vuduyavur, Mysore.
J 7—62983 ...	5	Mr. J. E. Holroyd, Madras.
J 2—06341 ...	500	Mr. Ross Porter, Bangalore.
J 9—14126 } * „ —19681 }	10	B. Lazarus, Lippert's Hotel, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, *The 25th June 1879.*

J. E. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—24844 ...	50	Puriamul & Co., Jacobabad.
„ —24845 ...	50	

KURRACHEE, The 23rd June 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
39 ...	E 13—24891 ...	100	Gunesh Das, Khushab, Zilla Shahpur.
	„ —45406 ...	100	
40 ...	E 13—54303 ...	100	Hagee Abdul Kader, Merchant, Camp Meerut.
41 ...	E 16—13440 ...	10	W. E. Brown, Esq., E. A. C., Amritsar.
42 ...	E 1—41500 ...	1,000	Baboo Ooma Nath, Sudder Bazar, Umballa.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
M13 ...	E 15—40401	50	M. Martiney, Esq., Agra.
	„ —40402		
H46 ...	E 10—57297 ...	10	Baboo Darga Purshad, Shamsabad.
84	E 16—14426 ...	10	Haji Abdul Rahman, Lahore.

LAHORE, The 30th June 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
26 ...	B 56—34140 ...	10	Kalaji Rau Scindiah, Black Town, Madras.
28 ...	B 40—85632 ...	5	Acting Superintendent of Police, Madura.
	„ —85634 ...	5	
	B 46—50591 ...	5	
29 ...	B 59—37512 ...	100	Captain Harvey H. Kelly, French Rocks.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
47 ...	B 40—86649 ...	5	Mrs. A. Ashton, Madras.
	B 46—63307 ...	5	
	B 57—07883 ...	20	
48 ...	B 46—31436 ...	5	C. Chinnasawmi Pillai, Audit Inspector of Police, Madura.
	„ —38443 ...	5	
	„ —62522 ...	5	

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 23rd June 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H10 ...	F 13—34556 ...	5	Kurshad Hussein, Tehsildar of Burha.
	„ —35622 ...	5	
H13 ..	F 13—35974 ...	5	Syed Mehdi Hussein, Hospital Assistant, Sakoli.

NAGPUR, The 26th June 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
For Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June 1879.

It is expected that Foreign Postcards bearing stamps of the value of 1½ anna each for correspondence with Great Britain and other countries of the Universal Postal Union, as well as Inland Postcards bearing stamps of the value of ¼ anna each for correspondence within the limits of British India, will be available for purchase on and after the 1st July 1879.

2. The Postcards will be purchasable by the public under the same conditions as embossed envelopes, those sold by the Post Office being sold either in bundles of sixteen or singly at the value of the stamps borne by them.

3. Particular attention is drawn to the rule printed on each Postcard to the effect that the address only is to be written on the front or stamp side of the Postcard.

4. Any Foreign Postcards intended for transmission *viâ* Brindisi to Great Britain, or a country served through it, must have a ½ anna adhesive postage label affixed to it near the embossed stamp, in payment of the additional postage prescribed for that route.

5. Inland Postcards may not be sent to foreign countries except under the ordinary conditions applicable to letters.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

BULLOCK TRAIN NOTICE.

The 27th June 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st August 1879, the rules appertaining to value-payable parcels (see Postal Guide of 1st April 1879, page 14) will be applicable to packages transmitted by the Government Bullock Train: that is, the senders of Bullock Train packages may, when booking them, declare the value of the contents for realization from the addressees.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

The 30th June 1879.

No. 2724.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 2nd June 1879, of two months' privilege leave granted to him in the Financial Department letter No. 1412, dated 25th June 1879.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 1st July 1879.

No. 139*E*.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Mr. J. W. B. Mackenzie, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hazaribagh Division.

Babu Profulla Chandra Banerji, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Hazaribagh Division, *vice* Mr. J. W. B. Mackenzie, on leave.

Babu Bishun Chandra Datta, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Barrackpore Division.

Babu Radha Kanta Datta, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Midnapur Division.

Babu Rakhaldas Chatterji, Post Master of Midnapur, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Midnapur Division; *vice* Babu Radha Kanta Datta, on leave.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerji, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bauleah Division.

Babu Ramjiban Rai, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Berhampore Division.

Babu Srinath Mukerji, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Cuttack Division.

Babu Sasipada Banerji, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Krishnaghur Division.

Babu Purna Chandra Mustafi, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Rungpore Division.

Babu Profulla Chandra Banerji, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hooghly Division.

Babu Dinanath Mozumdar, Head Clerk of the Office of the Deputy Post Master General, Behar, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Hooghly Division, *vice* Babu Profulla Chandra Banerji, on deputation.

Mr. H. M. Harcourt, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Burdwan Division.

Babu Srinath Das, Post Master of Barrackpore, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Furreedpore Division, *vice* Babu Surjya Kumar Ganguli, on leave.

JOHN DILLON,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 4th July 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th July 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th July 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P.M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Kilwa*,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th July 1879.

Arramkiam, C
Beauclerk, Lieutenant F.
Bell, —.
Brown, J.
Bennady, —.
Chakona, A.
Chance, F. C.
Cumming, Mrs. K.
Davis, E. H. S.
Dixon, George.
Donning, Mrs. E. M.
Dunkan, Norman.
E. F. O.
Edwards, Mrs. Eliza.
Evans, James.
Fergusson, H. D.
Floris, A.
Francios, A. C.
Jenning, C. R.
Jewell, R. C.
Jones, H.
Johnson, G. H.
Madge, J. L.
Mayne, C. G. O.
Mitchell, A. M.
McDonell, Revd. H.
McGee, Sergeant.
Robinson, C. E.
Rochrick, Miss L.
Samuel, John.
Schmidt, Francis.
Stewart, H.
Stewart, Robert.
Sharpe, H.
Street, F. F.
Turner, C. H.
Wills, Mrs. Jane.
Wilson, Mrs E.
Wright, A. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.
Aiton, George.
Aveling, Harry.
A. B. F.
Amer Cnund Nahatta.
Batson, John.
Bench, James.
Bertrand, Alfred.
Brinton, A. H.
Brown, Phil.
C. O.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Cornfield, N.
Cobbell, Bond B.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Collings, Arthur.
Chapman, J.
Carlander, Salomon.
Daney, N. T.
Davison, T. W.
Dawes, Miss.
Denton, B. H.
Dutt, R. K.
Edmonds, W. H.
Evans, William.
Ferguson, James.
Forbes, Mrs.
G. C. T
G. P. O.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Graham, E.
Halton, Charles.
Hayter, W. J.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Hoskins, Capt. Thomas.
Hunderson, F.
Jackson, John.
Kemp, C.
Kerr, Walter.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
Kenny, Master J.
Lewis, W. R.
M. E. K.
MacIntyre, A.
McKae, Thos. T.
Macneg, John.
Maltby, R.
Maxwell, John.
Mithan Lall.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Moulrid, —.
Murray, L. De B.
Nairne, Dr. A.
Najendra Nath Dutt.
Nederham, Capt. J.
Nicholls, Henry.
Pepl, W. S.
Page, E.
Pathel, W.
Peglor, T. B.
Pesslitten, David.
Rembiebuiski, Stanislas.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Rohde, Capt. J.
Roberts, John.
Salomon, A.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Smith, R.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Southgate, W.
Sufi Fatah Ally.
Stuart, W. G.
Simpson, A. A.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Thelwall, E. W.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Todd, Jas. C.
Upsdale, Harry.
Vollbracht, A.
Wainwright, J.
Walker, John.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Williams, W. J
Zero, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Bartsand, A.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, Esq.
Roberts, J.
Rode, J. H.
Sandford, J. R.
Southgate, W.
Whitelaw, Dr. R.

Registered Letters.

Craighead, Mrs. J.
Ester, Grimblande.
Hodges, J. R.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Rode, J. H.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay: or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

	Rs.	A.
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	A.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	8
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya, Nátaka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Srauta sútra, Ásvaláyana, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Látyáyana, 9 fasci.	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Dasa Rúpa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Kaushitaki Bráhmanopanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya-sára, 1 fasci.	0	10
Brihat Sañhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 6 fasci.	3	12
Taittiríya Bráhmana, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiríya Sañhitá, 29 fasci.	18	2
Taittiríya Áranyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Ásvaláyana Grihya Sútra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mímáñsá Darsana, 13 fasci.	8	2
Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmana, 2 fasci.	1	10
Átharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purána, 13 fasci.	8	2
Sáma Veda Sañhitá, 37 fasci.	23	2
Gopála Tápaní, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisiñha Tápaní, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 30 fasci.	18	12
Gobhilíya Grihya Sútra, 9 fasci.	5	10
Piñgala Chhandah Sútra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiríya Prátis'ákhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Rájatarangini	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. III and IV	40	0
Purána Sangraha	1	0
Páli Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, 5 fasci. ...	3	2
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáñkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sútra, English	1	0
Kátantra, 4 fasci.	4	0
Kámandakíya Nítisára, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1. out of stock)	2	8
Bhámatí, 6 fasci.	3	12
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 8 fasci.	8	0
Aphorisms of Sandalyas, English, fasci. 1 ...	0	10

Arabic & Persian Series.

	Rs.	A.
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. complete	25	0
Risálah-i-Shamsiyah, Appendix to do. do. ...	1	4
Fihrist Túsí, 4 fasci.	3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	0	10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Wáqidí, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Azadí, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghází of Wáqidí, 5 fasci.	3	2
Isábah, 28 fasci., with supplement	20	14
Táríkh-i-Fírúz Sháhí, 7 fasci.	4	6
Táríkh-i-Baihaqí, complete in 9 fasci. ...	5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawáríkh, vols. I, II and III, complete in 15 fasci.	9	6
Wis o Rámín, 5 fasci.	2	3
Iqbálnámah-i-Jahángírí, complete in 3 fasci. ...	1	14
'Alamgírnámah, 13 fasci., with index ...	8	2
Pádsháhnámah, 19 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubáb, by Kháfí Khán, 19 fasci., with index...	12	12
Áín-i-Akbarí, Persian text, 4to., 22 fasci. ...	27	8
Áín-i-Akbarí, English translation by H. Blochmann, M.A., vol. I	12	4
Farhang-i-Rashídí, 14 fasci., complete ...	17	8
Nizámí's Khiradnámah-i-Iskandarí, 2 fasci., complete	2	0
Akbarnámah, 13 fasci., with index ...	15	0
Maásir-i-'Alamgírí, by Muhammad Sáqí, complete, 6 fasci., with index	3	12

	Rs.	A.
Haft Asmán, history of the Persian Masnawí ...	1	4
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçiri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci.	8	0
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçiri, Persian text, 5 fasci. ...	3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	A.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII, 1843-48, vols. XIX to XXI, 1850-52, to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to Non Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number; vols. XXVI, XXVII, 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII to XLV, 1864-76, to Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Rs. 2 per number.		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols. XVII to XX, each	10	0
Ditto ditto Index ...	5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts	1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian manuscripts ...	1	0
Tibetan Dictionary	10	0
——— Grammar	8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 13 fasci. ...	13	0
Istiláhát-i-Súfiyah. Edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo.	1	0
Jawámi'ul-'ilm ir-riyází, 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to.	2	0
Purána Sangraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, No. 1	1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson ..	3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor ...	2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
'Ináyah, a Commentary on the Hidáyah, vols. II, IV	16	0
Analysis of the Sher Chín, by Alexander Csoma de Körös	1	0
Khazánat-ul-'ilm	4	0
Sharáyat-ul-Islám	4	0
Anís-ul-Musharrihín	3	0
Catalogue raisonné of the Society's Sanskrit MSS. (Grammar)	2	0

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Corange Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{293}$. By R. C. Carrington, F. R. A. S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876 *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877 · *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazírat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4 Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.

No. 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.

„ 14. Sunken dangers between Algunda Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.

„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.

„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.

„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.

„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.

„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.

„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.

„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.

„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.

„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.

„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3. packing and postage, 6 annas*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Administration of the Hai-darabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Now ready.

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879 *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price. Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to April 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... " 5.
" II ... " 5.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. I.—Papers on the proposed Railway in Bengal, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. V.—History of the Operations for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide in Orissa, 1836 to 1854. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. VIII.—Report on the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Gurhwal, 1855, by W. J. Henwood. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Supplement to No. VIII.—Papers regarding the Forests and Iron Mines in Kumaon, 1855. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. X.—Papers on the Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces and Thayetmyo, 1854 & 1855. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XIV.—Minute by Earl Dalhousie on his Administration in India, dated 28th February 1856, being a review of the period from January 1848 to March 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XVII.—Reports on the Survey of the Mineral Deposits in Kumaon and on the Iron Smelting operation experimentally conducted at Deehouree, 1855 and 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LII.—Measures taken to give effect to the Recommendations of a Committee appointed to report on the state of Jail Discipline, and to suggest Improvements, 1867. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LIV.—Note on the state of education in India during 1865-66, by A. M. Monteath, Esq. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVII.—Note on the state of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price, Rs. 2-8 stitched copy, and Rs. 3-8 bound copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXIX.—Papers relating to Cattle Diseases, 1811 to 1868. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXI.—Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXIV.—Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys, 1867-68. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXVI.—A Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXVII.—Papers relating to the Nicobar Islands. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

No. CVI.—Extracts from the Reports of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys of India, for 1871-72. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. II.—Report on the Administration of the Punjab for 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1853. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. IV.—Survey of the River Gogra. Road over the Toungboop Pass. Report on the Cotton Fields of Pegu, 1854. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. VII.—Punjab Road Report for 1853 and 1854. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XI.—Report on the Census taken on the 1st January 1855 of the Population of the Punjab Territories. Administration of Mysore, 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XV.—Jubbulpore School of Industry, Flax Operations in the Punjab. Survey Reports of the Central and Northern portions of Pegu, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XVIII.—General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories from 1854-55 to 1855-56, inclusive. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XX.—Reports on the Geography of the Province of Pegu and on the Working of the Topographical Survey. Report on the District of Toungboop. Journal of a Tour from Toungboo to the Salween River. Major J. Jacob's complaint against certain remarks of the Punjab Board of Administration. Silk Experiment at Lahore, 1856. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXIV.—Report on the Guicowar's Hospital. Notices on Karennee. Jubbulpore School of Industry. Statement of Criminals disposed of by the Thuggee Department, and Survey of the Andamans, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXVIII.—Report on the Teak Forests of Pegu for 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXIX.—Progress Report of the Forests of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for 1858-59 and 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXX.—Report on the Bustar and Kharonde Dependencies of the Raepore District, 1861. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXI.—Report on the Pegu Teak Forests for 1857-58 and 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXII.—Report on the Attaran Forests for the year 1860. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIX.—(1) Papers relating to the dependency of Bustar, 1862. (2) A Journey to Kokun, 1861. (3) Coal Mines at Thatay Khyoung, 1861. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XLVI.—Report on the Settlement of the Peshawur District, 1865. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLVIII.—Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition, and Report of the Karennee Mission, 1865. *Price, Re 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XLIX.—Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition during the season 1864-65, with Route Map. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. L.—Report on the Settlement of the Siam and Tenasserim Boundary, by Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E., 1866. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIII.—Report on the Revenue Settlement of the Nursingpore District, Central Provinces, 1867; also Report on the Census of the Central Provinces taken in November 1866. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LV.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dumoh District, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, effected by A. M. Russell, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVI.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wurdah District of the Central Provinces, effected by H. Rivett-Carnac, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVII.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Baitool District of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, by W. Ramsay, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVIII.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana for 1865-66 and 1866-67, Part I. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LIX.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana for 1865-66 and 1866-67, Part II. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LX.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1866-67. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXI.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Saugor District, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, effected by Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. H. Maclean, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXII.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Bhundara District, Central Provinces, effected by A. J. Lawrence, B. C. S., 1868. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXIII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana State for 1868-69. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXV.—Report on the Political Ad-ministration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1868-69, by Col. H. D. Daly, C.B. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viá* Bhamô, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent Mandalay. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXXII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1869-70. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXXVI.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1870-71. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CI.—Report on the various Arab Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CV.—Voyage on the Euphrates, Suk-lewich to Muskeneh. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. CIX.—Annual Administration Report of the Munnipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873. *Price, 4 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXVIII.—Annual Administration Report of the Munipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873-74. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXIX.—Report on the Administra-tion of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1873-74. By A. C. Lyall, Esq., Officiating Chief Commissioner. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXX.—Rajpootana Dispensary, Vac-cination, Jail, and Sanitary Report for 1874, *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. CXXIV.—Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the year 1874. By Major E. R. C. Bradford, General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXXV.—Report on the Administra-tion of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1874-75. By Leslie S. Saunders, Esq., B.C.S., Commissioner. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXVI.—Administration Report of the Munipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1874-75. *Price, 4 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No CXXVII.—Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1875. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. CXXXIX.—Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXX.—Report on the Administra-tion of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Districts for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXXIV.—Administration Report of the Munnipore Agency for 1875-76. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1869-70.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage. 4 annas.* For the year 1870-71.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1871-72.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1872-73.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1869-70. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

List of Officers appointed by the Govern-ment of India in the Financial Department and of the office establishment of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, with Appendix, published monthly. *Price, of each Number, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Financial Statements from the years 1863-64 to 1873-74. *Price, Re. 1 each; packing and postage, 2 annas each.*

Financial Statements bound in one Vol-ume, from the years 1860-61 to 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 12 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, S. Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hugili and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansingh.
Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII. Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII. Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV. Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV. Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol. XVI. Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII. Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol. XVIII. Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX. Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX. Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX. General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872, By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
„ Unbound copies ...	... „	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ...	„	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ...	„	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ...	„	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 056398 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. G. ANDERSON,
Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur.

SITAPUR,
DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
The 10th June 1879.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 053120 and 053121, of the 4½ per cent. of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000 each (Rs. 2,000); last endorsed to Narayen Baba Josee, the proprietor, by [illegible] they were never endorsed; the original sum [illegible] interest thereupon have been stopped at the [illegible] Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application [illegible] to be made for the issue of duplicates in [illegible] the proprietor.

NARAYEN BABA JOSEE

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{107375}{010448}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 700, originally standing in the name of Nagar Mal, and last endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Ambala, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. G. DELMERICK,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
In charge, Treasury, Ambala.

AMBALA,
The 7th June 1879.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 090048 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Luckmee Chand Radhakishun, and last endorsed to Shoobol Chandra Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was [illegible] endorsed to any other person. Payment of [illegible] above Note and the interest thereupon have [illegible] at the Public Debt Office, Bank of [illegible] and application is to be made for the issue [illegible] in favor of the proprietor.

SHOOBOL CHANDRA SEN,
Care of the Head Clerk,
Medical College, Calcutta,
Inhabitant of Chota Shorsha,
Zillah Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
ent ...	1,212	7,164 1	148	498 10	57	545 4	3,732	14,045 10	1	2 7	694	2,184 1	155	689 6	349	722 11	6,348	25,952 2
Received ...	819	6,009 13	97	364 12	68	674 4	3,496	13,662 2	...	...	654	2,299 15	227	835 4	284	584 7	5,645	24,430 9
TOTAL ...	2,031	13,173 14	245	863 6	125	1,019 8	7,228	27,707 12	1	2 7	1,348	4,784 0	382	1,524 10	633	1,307 2	11,993	50,382 11
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Via Madras ...	1	3 0	...	...	7	20 4	2,291	12,594 8	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,299	12,617 12
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	637 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	125	637 14
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	7 10
From West to East—																		
Via Madras ...	346	1,424 9	8	33 0	2	4 2	1,976	9,780 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,332	11,241 15
Via Rangoon	7	36 0	...	...	..	...	49	246 12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	282 12
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25 9
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	7	29 4	2	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	36 0
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	11 10	2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	354	1,463 9	19	78 14	13	44 10	4,445	23,292 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,831	24,874 10
															GRAND TOTAL ...		16,824	75,257 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Viâ Teheran	819	1,212	2,031	18·28	23·54	21·09
	" Turkey	97	148	245	2·16	2·87	2·55
	Persian Gulf viâ Karachi ...	68	57	125	1·52	1·11	1·30

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MAY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 541, 545, 630, 631, 636 AND 637 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th AND 21st JUNE 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1st half of May 1879.												
Ulwar	13 5	12 15	12 7	17 9	18 6	16 2	7 4	7 4	6 4	7 10	8 6	..
2nd half of May 1879.												
Godavery ...	8 2	8 2	9 0	...	..	.	9 14	9 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	8 0
South Canara .	6 6	6 14	6 14	...	...	.	7 8	7 8	7 5	9 8	9 8	9 2
Indore ...	8 6	8 4	10 0	...	...	.	6 10	6 10	6 5	7 8	7 8	7 8
Gwalior ...	11 1	11 1	11 3	15 9	16 13	13 7	5 5	5 1	5 1	6 6	6 6	5 10
Goona ...	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	6 10	6 6	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8
Rutlam ...	8 12	8 12	10 10	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	7 12	7 8	6 5
Baghelkhand, Satna ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	5 12	6 0	4 8	14 0	14 8	11 0

Districts	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1st half of May 1879.									
Ulwar	14 1	15 5	13 0	14 4	14 6	9 11	...	...	...
2nd half of May 1879.									
Godavery ...	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 11
South Canara .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	10 13
Indore ...	10 14	11 10	15 0	10 14	11 2	11 0	...	...	...
Gwalior ...	15 9	15 9	12 2	14 13	15 1	..	...	...	...
Goona ...	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	..	..	...
Rutlam ...	10 12	11 8	12 13	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	..	...
Baghelkhand, Satna ...	17 0	16 8	...	15 0	15 6	...	..	...	..

Districts	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
1st half of May 1879.										
Ulwar	13 11	13 15	14 0	...	..	...	12 0	11 15	26 5	
2nd half of May 1879.										
Godavery ...	25 3	25 3	12 10	243 0	243 0	161 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	
South Canara .	13 10	14 10	11 10	104 0	117 10	92 5	11 8 13 0	12 2 13 0	11 8 11 8	Bombay. Goa.
Indore ...	9 14	10 5	10 7	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 9	
Gwalior ...	11 11	12 9	11 3	109 0	109 0	100 0	9 13	10 1	9 13	
Goona ...	16 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	
Rutlam ...	10 0	10 0	11 7	160 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 1	
Baghelkhand, Satna ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 15	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 26th June, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He said that, when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that it would apply to the estates of all persons not at present governed by the Indian Succession Act the portions of that Act relating to the grant of probate and administration and the powers, duties and procedure of executors and administrators, omitting, however, those sections (187 and 190) which made it compulsory to obtain probate or administration. He had now to add that the Bill also omitted those sections (200 to 207) which laid down the order according to which the various persons interested were entitled to administration on an intestacy.

These latter sections it would be impossible to apply, as they were in part based on a law of intestate succession differing from that of the classes for which the Bill had been drawn. The only rule it seemed possible to lay down for these classes was the broad one that the grant should follow the interest; that when several persons inheriting portions of the estate claimed administration, the Judge might grant it to any one or more of them as he thought fit, and that, when no such person applied, he might grant it to a creditor. This was the rule laid down by section 3 of the Bill; and, as it was apprehended that, in some cases of family feuds, a person entitled to a trifling share of the deceased's estate might apply for administration merely for the purpose of harassing his co-heirs by compelling them to apply, a full discretion had been reserved (in section 5) to refuse, for reasons recorded, to grant any application.

The Indian Succession Act, following the practice of the English ecclesiastical Courts, provided for the taking of security for the due discharge of his office only from an administrator, it being considered that, in the case of an executor

who was selected by the testator himself, such security could safely be dispensed with. But amongst the classes to which this Bill would apply, cases would, it was thought, occasionally occur in which it might be expedient to take security, even from an executor; and, accordingly, a section (4) had been inserted in the Bill amending section 256 of the Succession Act in such a manner as to give a power to the Court to require an executor to give security. This was not without precedent; for in England, as an executor was considered but as a bare trustee in equity, if he were insolvent, the Court of Chancery (or, as it is now called, the Chancery Division) would oblige him, as it would any other trustee, to give security before he entered on the trust. Several old cases in which this had been done were quoted in *Williams on Executors*, seventh edition, page 237.

Section 6 of the Bill saved in the fullest manner the substantive laws of succession of the classes to which the Bill applied. Section 8 was intended to put an end to the imperfect grants of probate and administration under the old Supreme Court Charters already referred to. To what, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, he had said as to the insufficiency of a grant of probate of a Hindú's will he would now add that a grant, under those Charters, of letters of administration to a Hindú's estate did not affect land (I. L. R. 2 Calc. 433), so that, in the case of a Hindú dying intestate and leaving both moveable and immoveable property in a Presidency-town, it was necessary to have two representatives,—one for land and houses, and the other for goods—a matter of great inconvenience. It had, moreover, been quite recently ruled (4 Calc. Law. Rep. 290) that, if Hindús take out letters of administration at all, they must take out general letters. The useful power of making grants limited to certain property or for certain purposes was, therefore, now inapplicable in their cases. The Bill would set this right by declaring Part XXX of the Succession Act to apply in the case of every Hindú dying after the first of January next.

The portions of the Hindú Wills Act specified in section 9 were repealed merely because they were re-enacted with a wider application in the present Bill.

Section 10 was intended to remove all doubt as to the validity of certain grants of probate and administration which had been made in British Burma by the Recorder of Rangoon. The validity of those grants had been on two occasions upheld by Sir Barnes Peacock (see *Goods of Kokya Dine*, 2 Bengal Law Rep. App. Civ. Jur. 79; *Goods of Adam Saw*, 11 Suth. W. R. 413). But now-a-days, with some of the legal Sir Bediveres of India, "Authority forgets a dying king," or, at all events, a retired Chief Justice; and a late Recorder, Mr. Housman, had raised doubts as to the soundness of those decisions—doubts which, according to their usual practice, the legislature was bound to remove.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENARES FAMILY DOMAINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He said that the Council would observe that, as far as regarded immoveable property, the Bill was confined to cases in which such property was acquired for,—

(*a*) a church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of religious worship;

(*b*) a dwelling-house for the minister of such congregation, with offices and garden;

(*c*) a hall or rooms for the meeting and transaction of the business of such congregation.

It had, however, been suggested by the gentleman (Mr. Chapman), whom we might properly call the promoter of this Bill, that it might be desirable to extend the scope of the measure, so as to apply to immoveable property used as an endowment or for other purposes not above specified. That was a matter which he (MR. STOKES) hoped would be considered by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Leave was granted

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 26th June, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects remain favourable. The rainfall in Mysore continues to be light; sowing operations are in progress and the outlook is satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency sufficient rain has fallen everywhere except in parts of Sholapur, Shikárpur and Kaladgi, and the state of things is on the whole promising; there is still a great deal of cholera in Sind and some in part of Guzerat, Tanna and Nasik. Good general rain fell in the Central Provinces and sowings are being pushed on vigorously; cholera is decreasing and prices are steady. Sowings continue in Berar where the weather is cloudy with occasional showers. In Central India and Rajputana rain has fallen generally and prospects are favourable. Matters in Bengal are now everywhere satisfactory, except in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Palamow, where sufficient rain has not yet fallen for agricultural operations; more rain is also required in part of Cuttack; some damage to early crops has been caused by excessive rain in Cooch Behar, Jalpáiguri and parts of Dinagepore; cholera is still severe in Midnapore and Balasore and is increasing in Lohardugga; it is however abating in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Raneegunge; prices are rising in some Districts. The reaping of *asu* is progressing in Assam; in Sylhet the crops that were not drowned by flood are very good. Good rain continues to fall in British Burma and ploughing is going on; public health is generally good, but cattle disease is still prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been satisfactory and sowings have commenced; in Allahabad and Fyzabad the rain has been heavy and a break would be beneficial. Seasonable rain has fallen in the Punjab and general prospects are excellent; more rain is however still required in Hissar.

The reports for the week are generally favourable. There has been good rain almost everywhere and the prospects of the monsoon are very satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 28th)	2·79 at Kistna; no report from one station.	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 13·77, *raggi* 17·7, *cumboo* 15·62; 30 inches water over anicut; canals opened; maize, *cumboo*, *cholum*, *kora*, dry paddy and *gingelly* being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	1·82 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 11·13, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 20·49, *cumboo* 16·69; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; yellow *cholum*, *sajja* and *arika* are being sown on red soil; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·61 (average of 3 stations); no report from one station; *Nil* in others.	Rice 9·94, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 54 inches to 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, but require rain in parts of Tanjore and Puttukottai taluks; harvest of *gingelly* and chillies, outturn ¾ to ½.
Madura („ „)	·19 (average of 3 stations).	Rice 9·19, *cholum* 15·66, *raggi* 15·64, *cumboo* 14·21.
Malabar („ „)	8·68 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·80, *raggi* 17·39; prices slightly risen in Ponani, fallen in Cochin and stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; transplanting in progress in 4 taluks; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects continue generally favourable.
Bombay (July 2nd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee (July 2nd)	·94 at Kitta; ·20 at Jerruck; ·30 at Jáli; 1·14 at Tháno Bula Khán.	River at Kotri on 28th 14¾ feet against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year; shock of earthquake felt in tapa Patora, taluka Dádu, on 18th; 2 cases of small-pox in Bubak; cholera in Kurrachee, Kotri, Mirpur Batoro, Tatta, Sákro and Dádu, 651 cases, 410 fatal.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 13 feet 7 inches, being at the average of the same date last year; cattle-disease and small-pox continue; locusts visited two talukas but did no damage; cholera in five talukas; weather cloudy and close; dust-storm yesterday; signs of rain.
Hyderabad ...	2·33 in 5 talukas;	Locusts in five talukas; cholera cases 1,862, deaths 1,248.
Upper Sind Frontier...	heavy rain at Kachi	Great heat, sultry; rain expected; Indus flood touched Kashmor bund; water-supply in desert canal fair; prospects good; three breaches in Begári canal; 23 cholera cases, 10 fatal, on Kashmor bund.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	9·67; fall general	Total rainfall 10·56; sowing operations commenced; slight cholera about.
Pánch Maháls ...	10·0	
Kaira ...	6·29; fall general	Cultivation commenced; general health good; few cholera cases at Nariad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	10·69 ; fall general	Total rainfall 12·13; sowing progressing; cholera at Jalálpur, 13 cases, 7 deaths, in Bulsar 3 cases, 2 deaths.
Broach ...	11·89	Weather showery; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Maximum 8·21 ; minimum ·95.	Rainfall good; sowing operations progressing; fever in places.
Násik ...	Over 18 inches	No break for past week; sowing retarded; 11 deaths from cholera in Málegaon.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	19·05	Total rainfall 36·82; transplantation of crops progressing; cholera in Bassein and Dáhánu talukas.
Colába (June 30th)	5·88 at Alibág ; fall general.	Total rainfall 25·95; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka; rice transplantation commenced.
Ratnágiri („ 24th)	7·33	Total rainfall 26·16; transplantation of rice progressing; *harie* and *til* being sown; sowing of *nagli*, *wari* and *sáve* completed; two deaths from cholera at Harnay.
Deccan—		
Poona (June 27th)	Maximum 12·16 in Mawál; minimum ·44 in Indápur.	*Bajri* sowing progressing; *mug* flourishing.
Ahmednagar ...	2·39 ; fall general ; maximum 7 71 at Akola ; minimum 1·08 at Newása.	*Kharif* sowing progressing in five talukas but delayed in four owing to no break in rain; 2 deaths from cholera.
Sholapur ...	...	*Kharif* sowing progressing at Sangamner; rain wanted in some places; rats damaging young crops in Bársi, Mádha and Paudharpur; condition of poor inferior.
Satara ...	7·56 ; maximum 10·96 at Jauli ; minimum ·47 at Mán.	Total rainfall 10·43; agricultural prospects encouraging.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·09 at Sindgi ; 1·25 at Bádámi ; ·41 at Bijápur.	Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain; rats damaging young crops and sown seeds; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	9·88	Prospects good; rats still troublesome in Gokák.
Dharwar ...	Fall general ; average 1·75.	Rice sowing almost completed; damage by rats continues in five talukas; ague, fever, and ulcers prevalent in eight talukas.
Kanara ...	10·14 ; maximum 13·66 at Yellápur ; minimum ·92 at Supa.	Total rainfall 51·62; rice plants healthy on coast; fever prevails; cattle-disease in Honáwar.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Wadhwán ...	6·77 ; fall general.	Total rainfall 7·40; weather fine.
Baroda ...	17·77	Total rainfall 19·42.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and plentiful throughout the Presidency except in parts of Sholápur and Kaladgi; cholera continues in Sind and slightly in some of the Guzerat districts, Tanna and Násik; prospects generally favourable; strong monsoon weather continues in Bombay.
Bengal—(July 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	4·12	
Noakholly ...	4·77	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	2·19	
Hill Tipperah ...	·63	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·47	Public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	3·91	Public health good.
Dacca ...	2·42	
Tipperah ...	2·10	
Mymensingh ...	4·02	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·84	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·60	Public health generally good.
Nuddea ...	3·95	
Moorshedabad ...	1·53	General health good.
Pubna ...	·60	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·01	Public health good.
Bogra ...	5·23	
Maldah ...	6·77	Health fair.
Dinagepore ...	2·98	
Rungpore ...	2·47	Mild fevers and small-pox in jail.
Cooch Behar ...	16·51	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	11·50	
Darjeeling ...	14·31	
Midnapore ...	1·45	Cholera still very destructive, small-pox slightly decreased.
Howrah ...	·54	
Hooghly ...	1·41	
Burdwan ...	4·75	Cholera and small-pox decreasing in Raneegunge, a few cholera cases in Culna.
Bankoora ...	2·62	
Beerbhoom ...	3·96	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3·90	

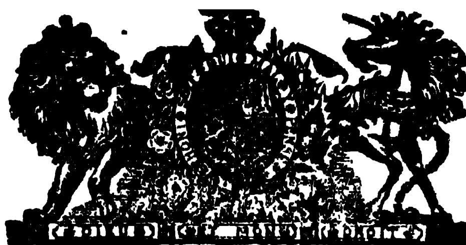
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	1·66	
Monghyr ...	9·97	
Purneah ...	1·02	
Durbhunga ...	4·57	Cholera decreasing.
Mozufferpore ...	2·46	Cholera still in places.
Sarun ...	2·12	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·94; more at Bettiah and Segowlie.	
Patna ...	2·74	
Gya ...	2·28	Cholera cases in a few stations.
Shahabad ...	·82	
Hazáribágh ...	2·31	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	2·57	Cholera increasing, small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	1·79	Cholera still in parts, but not so bad as formerly.
Singhbhoom ...	·67	Cholera abating in Chyebassa and Seraikeyla, but sporadic cases in interior still reported.
Balasore ...	1·21	Cholera deaths 554 during week ending 26th June.
Cuttack ...	1·90	Public health good.
Pooree ...	·81	Some cholera cases still reported.
		General Remarks.—Prospects now generally favourable, except in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Palamow, where rainfall is not yet sufficient for agricultural operations; more rain also wanted in Jamui, Kendrapara and Sudder Sub-division of Cuttack; excessive rain has done some damage to early crops in Cooch Behar, Jalpáiguri and parts of Dinagepore; cholera still raging severely in Midnapore and Balasore, it is increasing in Lohardugga but decreasing in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Raneegunge; prices still rising in some districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(July 2nd)		
Benares (July 1st)	4·9 at Benares, 2·3 at Chandauli and 6·7 at Gangapur between the 24th and 30th June.	Ploughing commenced everywhere.
Allahabad („ „)	5·4	Total rainfall since 1st June 6·7; rain well distributed all over district; rice sowings going on everywhere; rice up in places; a break would be beneficial to permit *jowar*, &c., to be sown; health excellent; two persons killed by lightning.
Jhánsi („ 2nd)	1·1	Monsoon seems to have begun; prices stationary.
Agra („ 1st)	Average rain in district 1·8.	Ploughing progressing.
Bareilly („ 2nd)	Good rain; except in tahsils Karor and Faridpur.	During the week agricultural operations of ploughing and sowing have been going on busily throughout the district; prospects are good.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain throughout the district; 2·3 at Meerut; still raining.	Ploughing and sowing general; cholera, 9 seizures, 7 deaths; fever continues; cheapest wheat 16½, barley 21, gram 16¼, *jowar* and *bajra* 17 seers.
Kumaun („ 1st)	...	Seasonable weather; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	3·7 since last Thursday to 10 A.M.	Ploughing commenced.
Partabgarh (June 30th)	Rain has been general since last week's report, *viz.*, 5·4 at Sadr, 4·5 at Patti and 4·3 at Kunda.	Ploughing going on everywhere.
Sitapur (July 2nd)	8·2	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	6·5	*Jhils* nearly filled; a break in the rain now would be of advantage for sowings.
		General Remarks.—Good rain all over the Province; sowing begun; cholera disappearing.
Punjab—(July 1st)—		
Delhi ...	10·3	Prices falling; prospects favourable; cholera disappearing.
Hissar ...	Moderate rainfall	More rain required; prices falling; cholera lingers.
Umballa ...	2·6	*Kharif* sowings continued; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	·3	*Kharif* sown extensively; prices steady; prospects hopeful; health good.
Ferozepore ...	1·0	Cholera diminished.
Siálkot ...	5·0	
Báwalpindi ...	3·0	Prospects good; cholera prevails.
Peshâwar ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; upward tendency in prices.
Mooltan ...	·2	*Kharif* sowings continued; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Rainfall below average	Prospects fair.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects still fair.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall seasonable and general prospects excellent; prices falling; cholera less prevalent; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (July 2nd)		
Nimár ...	4·16	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·79	Sowings progressing; slight small-pox; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	1·13	Sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	7·78	Sowings progressing; cholera slight; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 2nd)	3·26	Sowings progressing; cholera almost disappeared.
Chánda ...	2·79	Sowings continue; slight cholera and small-pox; prices falling.
Chhindwara (June 28th)	2·67	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Sowings continue; cotton and *jowar* germinated; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (July 1st)	5·16	Sowings re-commenced; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sooni ...	3·5	Sowings progressing; small-pox and cholera continue.
Bálaghát ...	2·97	Sowings progressing; cholera disappearing; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	3·77	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Saugor ...	2·66	Sowings progressing; small-pox abating; prices slightly risen.
Damoh ...	5·61	Sowings progressing; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	2·91	Sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; trade slack; prices slightly easier.
Raipur ...	3·96	Sowings vigorously pushed on; cholera and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (June 28th)	5·10	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; small-pox slight.
Sambalpur ...	4·36	Sowings progressing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and favourable for sowing operations which are being vigorously pushed on; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 2nd)		
Arakan Division ...	15·0 in Akyab	Total rainfall 59·0; public health good; ploughing progressing; weather favourable; cattle-disease prevalent in Koladan and Myoboung townships, Akyab district, and On township and Kyoukphyoo district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	3·09	Total rainfall 30·50; 6 deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; ploughing finished in Syriam; health good in district.
Thonkwa (June 21st)	1·37	Total rainfall 13·69; one death from small-pox in Pantanaw; public health good; 5 deaths from cattle-disease in Tamayan circle, Phyapoon township, 57 deaths in Donabyoo township, 45 in Kyoupadaw circle, Shoaylayeue township, 6 in Bawdoe circle, Pantanaw township; report for week ended 28th June not received.
Bassein ...	6·29	Total rainfall 23·65; health indifferent, fevers and colds prevalent; 2,369 deaths from cattle-disease in Theegwin township from 1st to 29th June, 53 in Bassein from 21st to 28th June, 37 in Thaboung, and 5 in Myoungmya from the 15th to the 21st June.
Henzada ...	6·89	Total rainfall 20·60; public health generally good; 6 deaths from small-pox in Dhambhee, 2 in Okpho; 87 deaths from cattle-disease in Natmaw, 196 in Thanaithabouk.
Tharrawaddy ...	5·75	Total rainfall 23·22; public health good; ploughing going on.
Prome ...	1·89	Total rainfall 8·03; slight small-pox in Prome town; health otherwise good.
Thayetmyo ...	4·49	Total rainfall 10·60; general health normal; 2 doubtful cases of cholera in cantonment.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	11·73	Total rainfall 51·32; public health good; 69 deaths from cattle-disease in Amherst township, 62 in Gyne Attaram, 17 in Hlinebwai, 53 in Hpagat.
Shwegyeen ...	8·66	Total rainfall 32·56; fever in district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	3·88	Total rainfall 16·58; 7 deaths from small-pox and 25 deaths from cattle-disease in Zeawaddie township; ploughing continues.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; weather favourable for ploughing; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Assam (July 2nd)—		
Gauháti ...	2·24; slight rain daily	Reaping of *asu* progressing; *sali dhan* being sown for nursery.
Sylhet ...	4·19	Prospects of crops not drowned by flood extremely good; ploughing for *sail* crop going on; fever prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg (July 2nd)—	·20 at Bangalore; slight rain in districts, except Kolar.	Sowing operations continued; prospects of the season favourable; public health generally good; fever slightly prevalent in some parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 2nd)	2·57	Sowings progressing; weather cloudy, with occasional showers.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India (July 2nd)—			
Indore	...	1·30	Rain falling throughout Malwa most favourably; season everywhere in Central India promising; health generally good.
Mánpur	...	5·95	
Neemuch	...	·81	
Agar	...	3·59	
Sirdarpore	...	2·99	
Sutna	...	2·59	
Bhopal	...	3·9	
Nowgong	...	·34	
Goona	...	1·64	
Rajputana— (July 3nd)			
Abu	(July 2nd)	10·33	Regular monsoon set in.
Serohi	(June 29th)	·20	Tanks fairly full, wells good; health fair; ploughing in progress; occasional showers; seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 28th)	·70	Sufficient water in tanks and wells; health good; cloudy with showers; ploughing and sowing general; prospects good.
Bickaneer	(„ 24th)	·94; good rainfall in certain pergunnahs.	Health good; sowing commenced at some places; no scarcity of water; cholera at Ratangarh subsiding.
Meywar	(„ 27th)	2·0	Tanks, wells and health good; sowing for rain crops; heavy clouds; occasional thunder-storms.
Harowtee	(„ 28th)	2·13 in Deoli; ·70 in Tonk; 4·98 in Shahpura, ·35 during past week; ·33 in Kotah, ·40 during past week.	Cloudy; ploughing commenced; health good.
Jhallawar	(„ 26th)	3·57	Health good; prospects favourable.
Ajmere	(July 2nd)	·8	Cloudy, damp weather; many tanks full; prices easy; health good.
Bhurtpur	(„ 1st)	...	Cloudy, rain sufficient; little cholera; prices stationary.
Nepal	**(June 25th)—**	2·3	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1878.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS.

No. 2640.

Fort William, the 4th December 1878.

In continuation of Notification No. 2515, dated 21st November 1878, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to give notice that, provided that the sum of Ten Crores fixed as the amount of *The Transfer Loan 1879* is not earlier completed, transfers from the Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60, to the First or Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Portion of the said *Transfer Loan* will be accepted, at the places and in the manner advertised in the Sixth and Seventh Clauses of the Notification No. 2005, dated 12th August 1878, until sunset of Monday, the 23rd December 1878.

2. If any part of the said *Transfer Loan 1879* then still remains unallotted, such transfers will, thereafter, be permitted only at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and at the Bank of England.

3. The President in Council is further pleased to give notice that, from this date, Notes or Stock of the Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will only be received for transfer to the *Transfer Loan 1879*, whether in India or England, subject to the condition that the whole amount of the said *Transfer Loan 1879* (Ten Crores of Rupees) has not been previously allotted elsewhere.

4. If, after the receipt of any Note or Stock thus surrendered, it shall be found that the whole of the said *Transfer Loan 1879* has been previously allotted elsewhere, such Note or Stock will be returned to the owner.

By Order of the President in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 736, 737, 740 AND 741 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5th JULY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Vara-goo, Sawee, Chena, Cotaoo, Murhwa, Nagli, &c.), *Paspalum Mil. ... Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Sylhet ...	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 10	9 10	12 8	11 6	11 6	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Cachar ...	7 4	5 11	6 10	16 0	16 0	14 8	8 14	8 14	11 6	10 10	10 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 6	9 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 3	
Goálpárá ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	
Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	6 8	9 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Lakhimpur ...	6 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
Secunderabad ...	6 11	6 11	7 0	...	...	...	7 4	8 1	5 11	7 15	9 2	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 11	11 15	11 11	9 9	...	13 13	...	7 15	8 1	7 0	85 0	85 0	70 0	8 10	8 10	8 11	
Bolarum ...	7 1	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	5 10	9 15	11 0	6 2	11 1	11 4	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	7 8	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 2	9 5	9 6	
Chudderghat ...	6 4	7 0	6 4	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	4 8	8 0	8 8	6 4	9 4	10 4	8 0	12 8	13 4	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	80 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	
Partábgarh ...	8 2	8 2	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 2	3 12	7 8	6 11	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	13 12	

C. E. BERNARD

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITY OF IRON IMPORTED BY THE STATE INTO INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

DEPARTMENT FOR WHICH OBTAINED.	Iron angle, T, flat, square, round, sheet, plate and hoop.		Pig iron		Permanent-way materials, viz., rails, chains, fish-plates, cast or wrought iron sleepers, &c., &c.				Iron work for bridges, such as girders, plates, pontoons, &c., imported for bridges.				Iron work for buildings, such as girders, roofing columns, joists, templates, &c., imported for buildings.				Wire.		Iron work for Telegraph lines exclusive of wire.		Steel of all kinds, viz., cast, blister and flat, round, square, &c., &c.				GRAND TOTAL.	
					Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.						Cast.		Wrought.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Public Works Department (including Irrigation)	1,695	11	55	8¼	26	1	9	13	7	17	121	1	11	4	51	11½	6	3	...	..	3	11¼	2	3	1,993	4¼
State Railways	55	0	..	...	42,291	9	†61,902	1	309	12	13,248	15	109	5	1,287	5	115	13	..	...	44	11½	18,496	16	137,863	13½
Guaranteed Railways... ..	1,461	17	339	15	28,247	4	21,309	1	1,011	4	2,467	14	1,781	5	869	9	5	1	...	...	76	12	1,583	15	59,181	17
Government Telegraph Department ...	42	17	...	..	..		...		.	...	.		...	...		.	839	7	409	1	10	3	...	..	1,301	8
Public Works Workshops, Madras ...	96	17	59	18			..				..	..	..		...	.	...				.	..	.	...	156	15
Commissariat Department			...				...	..	.	.	.	.	6	5	0	17	..	..	..	...	...	..	...		7	2
Ordnance Department	*610	17	...	...	..		...	..		...	...		...	..	...	...	10	9	...	...	60	17	13	0	695	3
Marine Store-keeper, Bombay	27	15	...		..		...		..		...	...	..		...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	27	15
Madras Harbour Works	1	3		..	430	8	...		...	..	...	.	.	...	.		..	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	431	11
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,991	17	455	1¾	70,998	2	83,220	18	1,358	13	15,840	10	1,907	19	2,208	2½	976	13	409	1	195	17¼	20,095	14	201,658	9

* Includes 147 Tons 17 Cwt Strip iron.
† Includes 17,498 Tons 6 Cwt Steel rails.

SIMLA,
The 5th July 1879.

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th July 1879.

No. 10.—Mr. H. J. Walton, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th June 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 1st July 1879.

No. 110.—Mr. H. Beverley, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 111.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. G. Wyatt is for one and a half months, and not for sixteen days, as notified in Notification No. 103, dated the 10th ultimo.

No. 112.—Mr. W. F. Oldham, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave under Supplement F, Sections 11 and 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st to 15th June 1879.

No. 113.—Mr. A. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant.

No. 114.—Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted leave without allowances, under Supplement F, Section 10, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st April 1879, in extension of the three months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 76, dated the 23rd January 1879.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st July 1879.

No. 1726S.—The Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is pleased to make the following temporary promotions and reversions, with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	Present Grade.		To what Grade promoted or reverted.		With effect from date.		Remarks.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Forenoon.	Afternoon.	
Mr. W. Mackay ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	...	...	May 9, '79	Having taken furlough.
Mr. J. W. Brassington	Do. ...	...	...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	...	Do. ...	*Vice* Mr. Mackay.
Mr. J. Rollo ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	...	Do. ...	*Vice* Mr. Brassington.
Mr. C. Housden ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	...	...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	Do. ...	Do. do

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 5th July 1879.

No. 1017.—Lieutenant A. Masters, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,

F. H. MAITLAND,

1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 2nd July 1879.

No. 76.—Mr. Atmaram Bhikaji, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned on the forenoon of the 7th June 1879 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 39, dated 13th May last, the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, nine days, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR,

Secy. for Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1879.

No. 67.—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 68.—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 69.—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

No. 70.—Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E., Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 8th July 1879.

No. 17.—Major E. T. Thackeray, R.E., took over charge of the Bareilly Division, Military

Works, from Mr. W. B. Bromley on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 3rd July 1879.

No. 18.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months has been granted to Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 5th July 1879.

No. 1811.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, left the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to join the 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, on the forenoon of the 28th March 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 3rd July 1879.

No. 44.—Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted in Notification No. 39 of the 6th June 1879, on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

The 8th July 1879.

No. 45.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th instant or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 1st July 1879.

No. 66.—Messrs. C. J. S. Baker and A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 25th March 1879.

No. 67.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 235, dated 23rd May 1879, Mr. R. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

The 5th July 1879.

No. 68.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Southern to the Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways, Western System.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 7th July 1879.

No. 14.—Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indore Division, is granted leave for three months. to study Native language, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd June 1879.

No. 76.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Khanpur Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 1, dated 23rd April 1879, on the afternoon of 9th June 1879.

The 24th June 1879.

No. 78.—In this Office Notification No. 71 of 11th June, *for* "afternoon of 7th June," *read* "forenoon of 9th of June."

No. 79.—With reference to Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 9 of 10th June 1879, Mr. R. H. Froude, B.A., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the leave therein granted him on the afternoon of 11th June 1879.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 5th July 1879.

No. 58.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Jhelum Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of 2nd July 1879.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 8th July 1879.

No. 36.—With reference to the Manager's Notification No. 29, dated 23rd May 1879,

Dr. R. Willmot, Medical Officer, attached to this Railway, reported his return, on the afternoon of the 30th June last, from the privilege leave granted to him for two months and nine days, with effect from the 21st April last.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 28th June 1879.

No. 16.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 10, dated 1st March 1879, the period of leave on medical certificate granted to 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Chunder Bhooshun Bose was from 19th October to 30th November 1878.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 28th June 1879.

No. 1947.—With reference to Notification No. 40 of the Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 22nd May 1879, the following Officers reported their arrival on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon of the 2nd May 1879;

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon of the 12th May 1879,

and were posted to the Marwar Division, which they joined, the former on the forenoon of the 17th May 1879, and the latter on the forenoon of the 19th May 1879.

No. 1950.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1672, dated 31st May 1879, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Sendra Division on the afternoon of the 31st May 1879.

No. 1952.—With reference to Notification No. 60 of the Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 28th May 1879, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 30th May 1879, and is posted to the Godwar Division.

No. 1953.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 237, dated 23rd May last, Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 26th May 1879.

No. 1954.—Privilege leave for two months was granted to Sergeant H. Matthews, Supervisor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 8th April 1879. He availed himself of the same, and reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 2nd June 1879.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, six days, is hereby cancelled.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th July 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 30	...	...	3,37,490	18,26,878	10,08,350	39,22,818
July 1	...	...	3,21,002	15,23,897	13,08,331	41,29,712
„ 2	...	...	3,21,190	12,21,711	16,10,518	43,08,845
„ 3	...	...	3,30,334	9,11,098	19,20,530	40,21,809
„ 4	..	...	3,23,725	6,08,038	22,24,190	40,37,505
„ 5	..	...	3,21,465	3,05,895	25,20,333	51,54,597

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 10th July 1879 ... Rs. 2,61,56,383-0-9

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1879.

STATEMENT *of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1879.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th June 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,93,600	2,44,60,300	1,13,44,600	2,06,19,800	3,17,50,400	39,67,700	3,41,000	71,46,100	5,27,78,200	55,700	34,02,000	76,900	30,55,300	16,38,33,925
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1879	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	5,000	..	..		..	3,000	..	...	...	...	8,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1879	...	...	...	...	..	1,10,200	4,000	5,000	..	...		2,500	7,13,500	..	.	...	...	8,35,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1879	...	...	...	...	.	18,500	...	17,000	83,400	...	...	10,000	12,27,000	.	..	...	...	13,55,900
	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,93,600	2,45,89,000	1,13,48,600	2,08,46,800	3,18,33,800	39,67,700	3,41,000	71,58,600	5,47,21,700	55,700	34,02,000	76,900	30,55,300	16,60,33,025
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	..	...		..	79,500	52,900	39,400	15,800	...	..	..	7,400	...	2,000	...	4,23,100	6,20,100
Balance on 30th June 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,93,600	2,45,09,500	1,12,95,700	2,08,07,400	3,18,18,000	39,67,700	3,41,000	71,58,600	5,47,14,300	55,700	34,00,000	76,800	26,32,200	16,54,12,925

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1879, enfaced from India, 3,287 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,020 lakhs.
,, 1st May 1879 to 15th May ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ,, ,, 35 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,, ,, ,, ,, 27 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,
,, 1st June ,, to 15th June ,, ,, ,, 58 ,, ,, ,, 22 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 30th ,, ,, ,, ,, 22 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,

3,409 lakhs. 3,098 lakhs.
3,098 ,,

Balance against India 311 ,,

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th July 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H112	M 34 -05646	20	Narayen Rowji, Bombay.
H113	M 28—28981	10	Appaji Pandurang Karanjikar, Bombay.
H114	M 12—28853	10	J. C. Painford, Nimar.
	M 10- 69023	10	
	M 12- 92090	10	
H115	M 31—48595	10	Essabji Bodulji, Bombay.
M40	M 33 - 86529	20	Narayen Babji, Bombay.
	M 34—02629		

BOMBAY, }
The 8th July 1879. }

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
125	L 25—80040	5	Mohamed Raffooddeen.
128	O 25—65899	20	Bahaukund Sahai.
129	O 30 -42780	50	Mr. A. M. Paul.
130	L 93 - 04994	50	Younus Yokoob.
	O 35 -29579	100	
131	O 11—19734	10	The Assistant Secretary, G. E. Hotel, Calcutta.
	L 30—72295	5	
	„ —72102	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
60	L 32—13923	10	Muti Lal Buchavut.
	L 2—32652		
66	O 3—47423	20	Babu Jogendro Nath Chakravarti.
	L 78—31102		
89	O 41—39605	10	The Treasury Officer, Kessowlie.
	„ —39603		
90	O 7—18810	10	Babu Annada Churn Mukerjee.
	„ —18811		
91	L 21—07713	5	Sagoremul Sewnarain.
	„ —07712		
92	O 22—11512	20	Babu Baikant Nath Shaha.
	„ ·11510		
93	O 18—13306	10	Babu Tarini Churn Dutt.
	„ —13305		
94	O 40—74816	10	Babu Dwarka Nath Chakravarti.
	„ —74819		
95	L 57—38816	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —38849		
96	L 57—36599	10	Babu Amerto Lal Shaw.
	„ —36595		
	L 24—22894	5	
	L 23 19292		
97	L 16—12718	5	Babu Sarodaprosad Mitter
	„ —12769		
167	O 25 52974	20	Babu Koylas Chunder Singha.
168	L 55—86801	5	Babu Khetter Nath Mukerjee
169	O 22—55979	20	Babu Hari Nath Shaha.
170	L 90—15301	20	Mr. M. Nierses.
171	L 83—71637	100	Rassooluddeen.
	„ —71628	100	
	„ —71639	100	
	„ —71339	100	
	„ —71340	100	
	„ —71341	100	
	„ —74999	100	
	„ —75000	100	
	„ —75601	100	
	„ —75602	100	
172	L 96—01925	10	Babu Baneymadhub Soor.
173	L 55—11081	5	Babu Biressur Gupta.
174	L 31—40913	5	Babu Tarrachand Rockhit.
175	O 15—86816	10	Babu Krisnapran Sarma
176	L 88—09937	10	The Superintendent of Jail, Rajshahye.
177	O 30—53864	50	Baldeo Das.
178	L 30—23760	5	Babu Protab Chunder Ghose.

CALCUTTA, }
The 11th July 1879. }

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—52015	20	Hajee Syed Hoosain Saib & Co., Madras.
J 7—89163	5	Baboo Row, Mysore District.
J 6—15234	10	A. Siva Ranji Moodlier, Bangalore.
J 9—30838	10	Mrs. Wilkinson, care of T. W. Wilkinson, Potanur.
J 7—77364 *	5	Alan Ahmed Kutty, Shopkeeper, Cannanore.
„ —63611		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, }
The 2nd July 1879. }

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—27817	10	Pullila Gungarow Pantalu, Ganjam District, Purla Kimidy.
I 11—25998	20	Punnaji Bheemaji, of Bombay.
I 10—28830	10	Angara Venkatarow, Vizianagram.

COCONADA, }
The 28th June 1879. }

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	E 13—51993	100	Lieutenant G. V. Turner, London.
44	E 2—28334	500	Rao Dhunput Sing, Bahadur, Azimgunge.
45	E 13—50447	100	Kareem Deen and Fuzul Kareem, Raore Bhan, Zilla Shahpur.
	„ —49049	100	
46	E 12—84971	20	Joti Ram, Contractor, Sohava, Jhelum District.
	E 13—46373	100	
47	„ —29472	100	District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
76	A 18—71147	10	Major J. V. Currill, Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindi.
77	E 15—42171	50	Sergeant J. W. Slattery Lundi Kotal
	E 13—50014	100	
87	E 16—40329	10	Churtoo Mull, Lahore.
88	E 12—34193	20	Rullya Ram, Wazerabad.
14	E 16—39069	10	Jai Ram, Regimental Munshi, Kurrum Field Force.
	„ —39075		
15	E 16—39360	10	Sergeant G. Logan, 81st Regiment, Rawul Pindi.
	„ —39367		

LAHORE, }
The 7th July 1879. }

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
29	B 59—04422	100	V. Soobbramany Iyer, Coimbatore.
30	B 46—44637	5	Mr. T. W. Jordan, Negapatam.
	B 56—65211	10	

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
30	B 59—23025	100	Ross Porter, Esq., Santawarri, Bangalore.
49	B 46—13000	5	V. N. Gopaliengar, Hassan.
50	B 46—59107	5	M. Coopoosawmi Naicker, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Lock Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
51	B 56—45535	10	Mr. J. C. Erasmus, Teacher, C. M. High School, Meerut.
52	B 46—20184 B 56—09608	5 10	Mrs. Foulkes, St John's Parsonage, Bangalore.
53	B 57—15679	20	Jenadhasa Mudali, Fort Tanjore.
54	B 46—51708	5	T. V Arnachalum Pillai, Trichinopoly.
12	B 59—46844 " —46847 *	100	Messrs Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. (Ld.), Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th June 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BULLOCK TRAIN NOTICE.

Simla, the 27th June 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st August 1879, the rules appertaining to value-payable parcels (see Postal Guide of 1st April 1879, page 14) will be applicable to packages transmitted by the Government Bullock Train: that is, the senders of Bullock Train packages may, when booking them, declare the value of the contents for realization from the addressees.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th July 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th July 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar* and *Moray*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chinsurah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Simla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th July 1879.

Adams, R. H.
Anderson, Miss.
Bason, Mrs Matilda.
Becket, Miss A.
Bennady, —.
Brown, J.
Bnatter, M H.
Cadwallader, O.
Castro, Anthony.
Chakona, A.
Chance, F. C.
Cumming, Mrs. K.
Cunningham A
Davis, E. H S.
DeCruze, Mrs. C.
Dixon, George.
Donning, Mrs. E. M.
Dunkan, Norman.
E. F. G.
Edwards, Mrs. Eliza.
Evans, James.
Floris, A.
Francies, A. C.
Hinderson, Mrs. Mary.
Johnson, G H.
Johnson, Miss.
Leroy, Mrs.
Mitchell, A M.
McCarthy, John.
Paul, Miss A.
Peter, H.
Robinson, C. E
Roehrick, Miss L.
Schmidt, Francis.
Seraggie, John.
Stewart, Mrs. J.
Sharpe, H.
Taylor, Mrs.
Turner, C. H.
Vaillant, L. F.
Wallace, —.
Western, Lieut. C. M.
White, W.
Wills, Mrs. Jane.
Wright, A. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.
Alton, George.
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Aylott, James.
A. B. F.
Amir Chund Nahatta.
Batson, John.
Bench, James.
Bertrand, Alfred.
Brinton, A. H.
Brown, Phil.
C. O
Castello, Mrs. P.
Cornfield, Mrs. N.
Cobbell, Bond B.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Chapman, J.
Curlander, Salomon
Daney, N. T.
Davison, T W.
Dawes, Miss.
Denton, B. H.
Donting, C N.
Dutt, R K
Edmonds, W. H.
Evans, William.
Ferguson, James
Forbes, Mrs
Francis, H.
G. C. T
G P O.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Graham, E.
Halton, Charles.
Hayter, W. J.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Hunderson, F.
Jackson, John.
Johnstone, B.
Kemp, C.
Kerr, Walter.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
Lewis, W. R.
M. E K.
MacIntyre, A.
McKae, Thos T.
Macnez, John.
Maltby, R.
Maxwell, John.
Mithan Lal.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —
Murray, L. De B
Nairne, Dr A
Nederham, Capt J
Papi, W. S.
Page, E.
Pathel, W.
Pesshitten, David.
Rembiebuski, Stanislas.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Rohde, Capt. J.
Roberts, John.
Salomon, A.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Smith, R
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Southgate, W.
Suli Fatah Ally.
Stuart, W. G.
Taylor, Mrs A.
Thelwall, E. W.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Todd, Jas. C.
Upsdale, Harry.
Vollbracht, A.
Walker, John.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Williams, W. J.
Zero, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Bartsand, A.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, Esq
Roberts, J.
Rode, J. H.
Sandford, J. R
Southgate, W.
Whitelaw, Dr. R.

Registered Letters.

Craighead, Mrs. J.
Ester, Grimblande
Hodges, J. R.
Levensohn, R A.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Rode, J. H

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be

supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta: Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES .	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigat-ing Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, R . 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Command-er A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude, and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{294}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieute-nant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Com-manders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieute-nant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieute-nant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
" 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
" 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
" 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
" 7. Kiutoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
" 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
" 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
" 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
" 11. Corrected positions of Zubayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
" 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
" 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
" 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
" 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
" 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
" 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
" 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
" 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
" 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
" 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
" 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
" 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
" 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
" 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
" 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
" 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago
" 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
" 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
" 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
" 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
" 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Tooma Creek.
" 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
" 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
" 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
" 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
No. 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
" 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
" 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
" 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
" 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
" 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
" 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 8: packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Now ready.

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I .. " 5, ... 6.
" II .. " 5, ... 6.
" I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... " 5, " " 6.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, with Appendices. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with Appendices. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, with Appendices: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Lighthouses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R.E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price, Re 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. 14.—Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, 3 Vols., with Supplement. *Price, Rs. 11 the set; packing and postage, Rs. 4-4.*

No. XIII.—Progress Reports of the P. W. Dept. for 1851-55, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XVI.—Report on the Operations connected with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road from 1850 to 1855, by Captain D. Briggs. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XIX.—(*1st*) Report on the communication between Calcutta and Dacca, by Lieut. Greathed, 1855. (*2nd*) Progress of Dacca and Arracan Road, by Lieutenant Sims, 1855. (*3rd*) Report on the Creek Navigation from Akyab to Tounghoop, by Captain Dicey, 1854-(*4th*) Report on the Toungoop Mountain Road, by Lieutenant Forlong, 1855. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XXI—Revenue Reports of the Ganges Canal for the year 1855-56, by Lieut. Col. R. Baird Smith; and Irrigation in Egypt, by Captain J. G. Fife. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXII.—Official correspondence on the subject of attaching Lightning Conductors to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXV.—Selection of papers from 1853 to 1858, regarding the construction of a Lighthouse on the Alguada Reef. *Price, Re. 1 8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXVI.—Report on the Government Iron Works at Kumaon, with Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for establishing Iron Works in Kumaon, and Remarks on the Iron Deposits of Himalayas, by W. Sowerby, 1858. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 8 annas.*

No. XXXIII.—Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIV.—Report on the Affairs of Khelat, from 1857 to 1860.

Report of Operations in the Thuggee and Dacoity Departments during 1859 and 1860. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Hyderabad Medical School, 1861.

No. XXXV.—Reports on the Teak Forests in Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, 1860-61. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXVII.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1861-62. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXVIII.—Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1860-61. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XL.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLI.—Report on the projected Tramway between Nagpore and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLII.—Correspondence from 1858 to 1864, relating to the deterioration of lands from a destructive saline efflorescence called "Reh." *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLIII.—Report on the Mahanuddy and its Tributaries, the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the Improvement of Navigation and Irrigation, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. XLIV.—Papers referring to the effects of Lightning on Buildings situated on elevated sites, 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLV.—Memorandum on the River Hooghly, together with a Report on some Operations for its Improvement carried on during 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLVII.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Records of the "Calcutta Gazette."

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of 50 years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C. S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Vol. V. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Copies of Volumes I, II, III, & IV, are still available. *Price,* Volume I, Rs. 3. Volumes II, III, & IV, Rs. 5 each. Volume I; *packing and postage, 8 annas.* Volumes III & IV; *packing and postage, 12 annas each.*

Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal, Vol. I, with a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Revd. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal.

No. XXX.—Reports on the Districts of Pooree and Balasore, by H. Ricketts, 1853. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. XXXI.—Reports relating to the suppression of Dacoity in Bengal for 1856-57 and 1857-58. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXV.—Papers relative to the Cuttack River, 1855 to 1860, Part I. *Price Rs. 2, packing and postage, 6 annas.* Part II. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Plates and Sketches belonging to Part II. *Price Rs. 4.*

No. XXXVI.—Papers relating to Irrigation in Bengal and the Maghassani Hills as a Sanitarium, Parts I and II, 1858 to 1860. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXVIII.—Papers relating to a Sanitarium upon Mount Parisnath, 1827 to 1861. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIX.—Papers relating to the disturbances in the Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills, Part I, 1862. *Price Rs. 3-3; packing and postage, 8 annas.* Part II, 1862 & 1863. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XL.—Papers regarding the Damooda Embankments from 1859 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay.

No. IX.—Report regarding the project of the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway Company, 1854, by Lieut. Colonel J. P. Kennedy, Managing Director and Engineer-in-Chief. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XV.—Miscellaneous information connected with the Province of Kutch down to November 1854. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. XVIII.—Correspondence relative to the introduction of a rough survey and revenue settlement in the Province of Sindh, 1856-58. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XIX.—Surveys by the G. I. P. Railway Company of the North-Eastern Extension from Munmar to Mirzapore, 1854-55. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXII.—Second Report on the supply of water to Bombay, 1855, by H. Conybeare; also observations on Mr. Conybeare's second Water Report, by Major J. H. G. Crawford. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.		
Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maiminsing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872, By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st April 1879. *Price. Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

		Rs.		
Price—Bound copies	... ...	Rs. 45	0	0
„ Unbound copies	... ...	„ 35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	... Rs. 10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto	... „ 10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto	... „ 6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.	... „ 2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

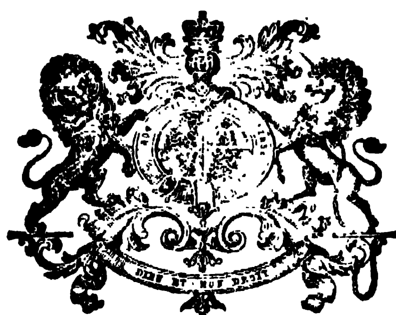
Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs. 15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „ 20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs. 10	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „ 12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{187375}{061448}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 700, originally standing in the name of Nagar Mal, and last endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Ambala, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. G. Delmerick,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
In charge, Treasury, Ambala.

Ambala,
The 7th June 1879.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 090048 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Luckmee Chand Radhakishun, and last endorsed to Shoobol Chandra Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Shoobol Chandra Sen,
Care of the Head Clerk,
Medical College, Calcutta,
Inhabitant of Chota Shorsha,
Zillah Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th July 1879.

No. 1299.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of the Raja of Rampura, of the Jalaun District, North-Western Provinces, from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this exemption.

MEDICAL.

The 18th July 1879.

No. 403.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names:—

Names.	To what grade promoted.	Date of promotion.
Babu Awmoola Rutton Bysack	... 2nd Grade,	1st May 1879.
Babu Poorno Chunder Singh	... ,,	18th Dec. 1878.

No. 406.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 203, dated the 19th March last, confirming Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., in the appointment of Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, for "the 1st instant" read "the 1st February 1879."

REVENUE.

The 16th July 1879.

No. 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, and *Act XII of* 1874, Section 2, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the powers vested in or exercisable by a Local Government or a Board of Revenue under Act XXIII of 1863, an Act for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands.

SURVEYS.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 285.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 286.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, is appointed to hold charge of the cur-

rent duties of the office of Superintendent of the Geological Survey, during the absence on leave of Mr. Medlicott, or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 12th July 1879.

No. 598*F.*—The following promotions are made in the Forest Department of British Burma, with effect from the 25th December 1878 :—

Mr. J. W. Oliver, officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade, and will continue to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. W. Palmer, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is promoted to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. B. Ward, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is promoted to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade.

The 17th July 1879.

No. 608*F.*—Mr. J. C. Murray, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Forest School Circle.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 17th July 1879.

No. 1225*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Grieve as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. B. Leumann, deceased.

No. 1227*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Watson Robertson as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. J. M. Leishman, resigned.

The 14th July 1879.

No. 1335*J.-P.*—*Proclamation.*—In exercise of the power vested in him by Statute 28 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof within the limits of the Bahawulpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, shall be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

GENERAL.

The 18th July 1879.

No. 1426*G.-G.*—*Appointment.*—Colonel H. A. Browne, Commissioner, Pegu Division, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Resident, 2nd Class, and Resident, Mandalay, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. R. B. Shaw, deceased.

No. 1431*G.-G.*—*Promotions.*—The following promotions, substantive *pro tempore*, in the Graded List of the Political Officers, are made with effect from the 29th June 1879 :—

Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, *vice* Major W. J. W. Muir.

Captain D. W. K. Barr, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

No. 1435*G.-G.*—Mr. H. E. J. Fitzpatrick is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, or until further orders, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 18th July 1879.

No. 1826.—*Remittances to the Home Treasury,* 1879-80 :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year.	15,000,000	18,95,20,000	1 7	3,95,20,000
In the month of June 1879.	1,052,902	1,26,62,622	1 7·96	21,33,602
To the end of the month of June 1879.	3,147,558	3,87,97,073	1 7·47	73,21,493

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 18th July 1879.

No. 1827.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June* 1879, *published as required by Section* 23 *of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871 :—

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,55,94,590	73,98,169	6,98,438	80,96,607
Madras	1,05,95,590	90,06,350	8,80,000	98,86,350
Bombay	3,09,18,590	99,18,823	73,43,862	1,72 62,685
Allahabad	52,00,240	60,15,480	...	60,15,480
Lahore	69,30,140	53,20,205	...	53,20,205
Calicut	17,32,670	14,32,845	20,000	14,52,845
Coconada	8,95,480	48,23,125	75,000	48,98,125
Nagpore	19,58,870	19,01,110	...	19,01,110
Kurrachee	23,86,705	14,73,395	78,600	15,51,995
Akola	19,98,785	18,41,195	...	18,41,195
TOTAL ...	11,82,11,660	4,91,30,697	90,95,900	5,82,26,597
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,85,063
GRAND TOTAL ...				11,82,11,660

No. 1830.—*I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year* 1879.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June	15,55,976	1,54,900	14,01,076	37,28,278	20,77,871	16,50,407	52,84,254	22,32,771	30,51,483
First six months	73,33,490	1,16,96,210	Exports. 43,62,711	5,57,68,238	1,50,49,664	4,07,18,574	6,31,01,737	2,67,45,874	3,63,55,863

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).			COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June	12,164	66,61,507	66,73,671	13,81,499	85,99,280	99,80,779
First six months	1,25,02,317	4,41,41,750	5,66,44,067	1,24,45,778	4,44,94,570	5,69,40,348

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th July 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 631.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant James Philip Sparling, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry,—6th April 1878.

No. 632.—The Commissions as Captain of Captains Henry Bathurst Hanna and Frederick Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps, are antedated, respectively, to the 12th May 1869 and 13th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 633.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry Bathurst Hanna,—12th May 1877.

Captain Frederick Knowles,—13th August 1877.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, including 4 years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Philip Herman Wallerstein, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps.
} 13th July 1879.

No. 635.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain George Edward Reade, General List, Infantry.
Captain Henry Owen Cumberlege, General List, Infantry.
} 15th July 1879.

No. 636.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. T. Becker, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an attached Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

No. 637—*3rd Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant A. A. Barrett, attached to the 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation, to be an attached Officiating Wing Officer.

No. 638.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

The appointment of Lieutenant F. R. B. Knox as Adjutant, notified in G. G. O. No. 378 of 1879, is to have effect from the 1st January 1879, the date on which Captain Cummins vacated.

No. 639.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Ismail Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Wali Mahomed, "Bahadur," deceased,—29th May 1879.

Havildar Sheikh Mahomed Baksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan, promoted,—29th May 1879.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 640.—Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) J. Miller, Ordnance Department, is remanded from his present grade to the rank he held at the time of his transfer to the Unattached List.

Magazine Sergeant T. Wrighton, Ordnance Department, is deprived of his rank as Temporary Sub-Conductor.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 641.—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

It is notified that a bucket hook is to be substituted for a camp kettle hook on the near side of the rear of limber axletree beds of all 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loading equipments to allow of one bucket being carried on each side of the limber axletree bed.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macintyre, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—(m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868. (To be considered, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1872, as the residue of the furlough granted in G. G. O. No. 10 of 1878.)

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade,—(p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. R. R. Savage, Royal Engineers, Instructor of Army Signalling and Telegraphy, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—(m. c.) under Rule IX, note (1) of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 21st April 1879, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Bokhara*.

No. 643.—Captain R. F. Taylor, Madras General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 14th Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 644.—Lieutenant A. R. Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1872, to avail himself of the residue of his 1 year 182 days' furlough out of India,—(p. a.) under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 739 of 1878.

No. 645.—Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley, Army Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a Medical Board, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1037 of 1871.

No. 646—First Class Apothecary J. W. K. Patterson has been allowed furlough in and out of India on medical certificate for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th January 1878.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 408 of 1878.

No. 647.—The following extract from list No. 25, dated the 20th June 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major L. E. Eades.
Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Major E. Temple, Staff Corps,—20 days, private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Graham, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.

No. 648.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. McNair, Bengal Infantry, G. G. O. No. 546 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 6th June 1879, from Bombay.

Major B. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 546 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 6th June 1879, from Bombay.

Captain C. O. W. Apperley, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 523 of 1879,—*Nizam*, 30th May 1879, from Bombay.

Captain L. F. Boileau, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 415 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 6th June 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant W. F. Montresor, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 546 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 6th June 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant M. R. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 578 of 1879,—*Mongolia*, 27th June 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major B. Simpson, M.D., G. G. O. No. 469 of 1879,—*Gwalior*, 13th June 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon A. G. Grant, M.B., G. G. O. No. 523 of 1879,—*Specke Hall*, 28th June 1879, from Bombay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 649.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated the 29th April 1879, page 3058.

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th April 1879.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Bengal Establishment to have honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Honorary Captains.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Ford,—Dated 21st November 1878.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Parker,—Dated 21st November 1878.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Baker—Dated 4th December 1878.

To be Honorary Lieutenants.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George B. Bleazby,—Dated 18th July 1878.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Gill,—Dated 21st October 1878.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Devine,—Dated 21st November 1878.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Monks,—Dated 4th December 1878.

ORDNANCE.

No. 650.—STORES—

The following list of Components allowed annually to regiments equipped with the Martini-Henry Carbine for the purposes of repair, is published for the guidance of all concerned:—

	Names of the Components.	Proportions for 500 Arms and under.	Proportions for 501 Arms up to 1,000.	Whether special to the carbine or interchangeable between carbine and rifle.
Actions, parts of	blocks — breech ...	as required		Special.
	blocks — lever, catch	1	1	Interchangeable.
	blocks — pins — axis	1	2	"
	blocks — pins — lever, catch	2	3	"
	blocks — springs, lever, catch	2	3	"
	bodies with barrels, breeched up	as required		Special.
	extractors	2	3	Interchangeable.
	indicators	2	3	Special.
	levers	1	2	Interchangeable.
	nuts, stop	1	2	Special.
	pins, extractor	1	2	Interchangeable.
	screws, keeper — indicator	3	5	"
	screws, keeper — stop nut	3	5	"
	springs, main	5	10	"
	strikers	5	10	Special.
	tumblers	4	8	Interchangeable.
Furniture	bands — without screws — upper	1	1	Special.
	bands — without screws — lower	1	1	"
	bands — parts of screws — upper	2	3	"
	bands — parts of screws — lower	2	3	Interchangeable.
	caps, nose	as required		Special.
	" " parts of, screws (2)	"	"	"
	guard, trigger	"	"	Interchangeable.
	triggers ...	1	2	"
	triggers — screws for — trigger	1	2	"
	triggers — screws for — trigger spring	3	5	"
	triggers — springs for	3	5	"
Jags		5	10	"
Protectors, foresight and muzzle		5	10	Special.
Rods, cleaning		2	3	"
Sights, back, elevating, parts of	leaves complete	1	2	"
	pins, axis	2	3	"
	screws — cap	3	5	"
	screws — short or bed	2	3	"
	screws — spring	2	3	"
	slides ...	1	2	"
	springs	1	2	"
Stocks	butt, long	1	2	Interchangeable.
	fore end	1	2	Special.
	parts of — bolts	1	1	Interchangeable.
	parts of — washers, bolt	3	5	"
Hook stock	fore end	as required		Special.
	parts of, screws (2)	"	"	"
Plates	butt ...	"	"	Interchangeable.
	butt, screws for	1	2	"

2. This list is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 651.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1065 of 1877, it having been found necessary to issue grummet wads to Batteries of Mountain Artillery (Royal Artillery and Native), to prevent charges running out of the guns when fired at an angle of depression from a height, they are to be supplied to such Batteries in the proportions shewn below :—

Names of Stores	Period of service.	Data for calculating proportion.	PER BATTERY		REMARKS.
			6 Guns	4 Guns.	
Wads, Grummet		1 per ammunition box.	72	64	

2. The necessary additions are to be made to Equipment Tables.

No. 652—The undernoted Clauses of List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st April 1879.

§3504. Dirk. (Mark II.) Scabbard, dirk. (Mark I.) — All pipers, and band and drummers of kilted Highland Regiments.

§3513. Platform, wood, siege, portable, "Clerk's." (Marks I. and II.)

PENSIONS.

No. 653.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India, from the date they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant William Hawksworth, late 63rd Foot,—one shilling and ten pence half-penny per diem.

Corporal Elijah Parker, late C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling and six pence per diem.

Philip Crawley, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Edward Halliday, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—nine pence per diem.

Henry Fawcett, late 43rd Foot,—ten pence per diem.

Sergeant-Major William Charles Lynch, late 1st Battalion, 21st Foot,—three shillings per diem.

John Mullan, late 18th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

No. 654.—The permission granted to the undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to draw his pension in India in G. G. O. No. 831 of 1866 is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England :—

Quarter-Master Sergeant Nathaniel W. Bancroft, late of the Horse Brigade, Royal Artillery.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 655.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 560, dated the 26th June 1879, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
9	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Walter Henry Smith.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	......	4,580 0 0	20th July 1879.	England.
10	Lieutenant-Colonel George Cadogan Thomson.	Ditto	191 12 0	......	2,640 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 656—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1019 of the 25th October 1878, the following alterations are made in G. G. O. No. 916 of the 27th September preceding :—

For "Assistant Apothecaries ... 126"
Substitute *Assistant Apothecaries* ... *124*
For "passed Hospital Apprentices .. 59"
Substitute *passed Hospital Apprentices* *60*

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 657.—The services of Major J. Charles, Royal Artillery, on special duty with the Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 658.—With reference to the orders noted in the margin, the services of the undermentioned officers, probationers for the Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

G. G. O. No. 1052 of 1878.
G. G. O. No. 322 of 1879.
G. G. O. No. 369 of 1879.

Lieutenant A. E. P. Burn,—68th Foot.
Lieutenant J. A. Lamb,—2-16th Foot.
Lieutenant W. T. Fairbrother,—2-11th Foot.

No. 659.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Orr, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 660.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 300 of the 11th April 1879, the services of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, Medical Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 661.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1050 of the 1st November 1878, the services of Surgeon W. H. Cadge, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 662.—The services of Surgeon S. J. Thomson, M. B., Officiating Medical Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 663.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary M. Morley are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 8th to 14th July 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon W. B. Smyth ...	25th June 1879.	Chapri Serai, Afghanistan.		
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Lord C. Ossulston ...	29th June 1879.	Camp Dhuntour, Afghanistan.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon H. A. C. Gray ...	3rd July 1879.	Peshawar.		
1st Battalion, 17th Foot ...	2nd Lieutenant E. H. Watson ...	4th July 1879.	Murree.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Apothecary John Law ...	21st June 1879.	Jhelum.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 14th July 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Henry Calland Darley (a)	Captain...	70th Foot ...	16th October 1878.	Intestate	764 12 1	...	14th Sept. 1879.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Brother, J. K. Darley, 14, Somers Place, Hyde Park, London, W.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Simla, the 18th July 1879.

No. 46.—Mr. Edward Adolphus Seymour Mignon is appointed to officiate as Marine Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta.

No. 47.—Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, late I. N., Commanding I.G.S. *Amberwitch*, and Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gul Telegraph, to be Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from such date as he may assume charge.

Lieutenant F. Warden, late I. N., Officiating Port Officer, Calcutta, to take up the duties of Deputy Master Attendant under the designation of Assistant Port Officer, as a temporary arrangement.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 48.—The Notifications Nos. 149 and 150, dated the 2nd July 1879 (Marine Surveys), granting privilege leave for three months to Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, and appointing Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Marine Survey Department, to officiate as Superintendent of Marine Surveys, are hereby cancelled.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1879.

No. 290.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st June 1879, from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 105, dated 21st February 1879.

No. 292.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, to the Western System of State Railways.

Mr. T. H. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Western System of State Railways, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

The 18th July 1879.

No. 294.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 14th July 1879.

CIVIL WORKS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 16th July 1879.

No. 293.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act No. XVII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the ferry named in the annexed schedule is a public ferry, and that for the purposes of the Act it is situated in the Province noted against it in the first column of the schedule—

Province.	District.	Ferry.	River on which situated.	Remarks.
Central Provinces.	Nimar ...	Nachankera .	Tapti ..	Connecting the Districts of Nimar and Khandeish.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th July 1879.

No. 291.—Mr. R. F. Dallas, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Mr. W. Williams, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd Grades, respectively, with effect from 26th June 1879, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. I. Walton, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1879.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING IN CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

3. Application of this chapter.
4. Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges.

SECTIONS.

5. Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts.
6. Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court.
7. Summons to be for final disposal of suit.
8. Service of summons.
9. No suit to be heard *ex parte*.
10. Written statements.
11. Record of evidence.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

12. History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.
13. Mode of taking account.
14. Interest to be allowed.
15. Reference to arbitration in certain cases.
16. In the case of ancestral debts, interest to be disallowed or limited.
17. Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts.
    Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.
18. Decree may provide for payment by instalments.
    Execution of decrees under this section.
19. Payment into court in cases under section 17.
20. Power to discharge judgment-debtor.
    Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.
21. Power to fix instalments in execution.
22. Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished.
23. Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged.
24. Ancestral debt.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

25. Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

SECTIONS.
26. Agriculturist may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code.
27. Modification of section 351 of the Code.
28. Receiver.
29. Proof of debts.
30. Power to make over moveable property to creditor at valuation.
31. Immoveable property not to vest in receiver, but may be managed for benefit of creditors.
32. Secured debts.
33. Insolvent incompetent to sell, &c., property dealt with under sections 31 and 32.
34. Scheduled debts discharged.
35. Limitation to powers of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

36. Appointment of Village-Munsifs.
37. Suits triable by them.
Jurisdiction of other Courts excluded.
Proviso.
38. Special Judge's power of revision.
39. Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CONCILIATION.

40. Appointment of Conciliators.
41. Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.
42. Procedure thereupon.
Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.
43. When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.
44. Conciliator to hear statement of witnesses, &c.
45. Any agreement arrived at to be reduced to writing.
46. Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.
47. Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.
48. Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.
49. Suit, &c., not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.
50. Local Government to frame rules.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

51. Special Judge.
52. District Judge may withdraw case from Subordinate Judge,
or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.
53. Appointment of Assistant or Subordinate Judge to aid Special Judge.
54. Of revision.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

55. Appointment of Village-Registrars.
56. Instruments executed by agriculturist not to be deemed valid unless executed before a Village-Registrar.

SECTIONS.
57. Such instruments to be written by or under the superintendence of a Village-Registrar and executed in his presence.
Attestation of such instruments.
58. Registration of instruments by Village-Registrars.
59. Consideration to be fully stated in every instrument executed before a Village-Registrar.
60. Registration under this Act to be deemed equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.
61. Village-Registrars to be subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration.
62. Exemption of instruments to which Government or any officer of Government is a party.
63. Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER IX.

OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

64. Agriculturists to be entitled to written receipts,
65. and to annual statements of account;
66. and to have his account made up from time to time in a pass-book.
67. Penalty for contravention of sections 64 to 66.

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

68. Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.
69. Pleader's fees.
70. Power of Court to appoint pleader for agriculturist.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

71. Mortgages, &c., to be valid only when written and registered.
72. Limitation.
73. No appeal in cases tried under this Act by Subordinate Judges.
74. Decision as to whether person is or is not agriculturist final.
75. Civil Procedure Code to apply in Subordinate Judge's Courts.
76. Additional power to make rules.
77. Rules to be published.

A Bill for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Dekkhan from indebtedness; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879":

Local extent and commencement.

It extends only to the districts of Puna, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmadnagar, and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1879.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"agriculturist":

(1) "agriculturist" means a person who earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture:

"money":

(2) "money" includes grain and any other agricultural produce:

"special judge."

(3) "special judge" means the officer appointed under section fifty-one.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING OF CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Application of this chapter.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to—

(a) suits for an account instituted on or after the first day of October, 1879, by an agriculturist in the Court of a Subordinate Judge under the provisions hereinafter contained, and

(b) suits of the descriptions next hereinafter mentioned and instituted on or after the same date—

(1) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the first class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value five hundred rupees, or

(2) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees, or

(3) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof exceeds one hundred rupees, but does not exceed five hundred rupees in amount or value, and the parties agree that such provisions shall apply.

The descriptions of suits referred to in clause (b) are the following (namely):—

suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and

suits between mortgagors, being agriculturists, and mortgagees for the foreclosure or redemption of the mortgage, for the enforcement of the mortgage lien or for the possession of the property mortgaged.

Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges.

4. Where a Subordinate Judge of the first class and a Subordinate Judge of the second class have jurisdiction in the same local area, every suit referred to in section 3, clause (b), to be instituted in such local area shall, if the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suit exceeds one hundred rupees and does not exceed five hundred rupees, be instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, section 28, no Subordinate Judge shall, while this Act continues in force, be invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and any such jurisdiction heretofore conferred on any Subordinate Judge shall be deemed, except as regards suits instituted before the said first day of October, 1879, to have been withdrawn.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court.

6. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local Gazette direct that any class of suits which a Subordinate Judge would be precluded from hearing by section twelve of Act XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature*) shall be heard and determined by him and not otherwise, and may by a like notification cancel any such direction.

Summons to be for final disposal of suit.

7. In every case in which it seems to the Court possible to dispose of a suit at the first hearing, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Service of summons.

8. If the officer employed to serve a summons on a defendant cannot find such defendant and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons in his behalf, nor any person on whom the service can be made, the serving-officer may, instead of proceeding in manner prescribed by section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, leave such summons for service with the Patel of the defendant's village.

A Patel with whom a summons is left under this section shall, if he within one week from the date on which the summons is so left finds the defendant in the village, serve such summons on the defendant in manner prescribed by section 79 of the said Code, endorse the same or cause the same to be endorsed in manner prescribed by section 81 of the said Code, sign such endorsement and return the summons by post or otherwise to the Court.

An endorsement made on a summons under this section shall be *primâ facie* proof of the facts stated therein, and the Court shall take judicial notice of the signature thereto.

No suit to be heard *ex parte*.

9. No suit shall be heard *ex parte*, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, thinks that it ought to be so heard.

In any suit which the Code of Civil Procedure directs to be heard *ex parte*, but which the Court does not think ought to be so heard, the Court shall adjourn the hearing and take steps to secure the attendance of the defendant by the issue of a fresh summons or of a warrant of arrest.

Written statements.

10. In suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes no party shall be entitled to file a written statement without the permission of the Court.

Record of evidence.

11. When the subject-matter of any suit does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence or make a memorandum thereof in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; but in cases

where the evidence is not so taken down and no memorandum is so made, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.

12. When any suit is brought for the recovery of money alleged to be due on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money, or for the foreclosure of a mortgage, or for the possession of mortgaged property, and the defendant or any one of the defendants, not being merely a surety of the actual debtor, is an agriculturist,

and when any suit is brought for the redemption of a mortgage and the plaintiff or any one of the plaintiffs is an agriculturist,

the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties out of which the suit has arisen, first, with a view of ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise; and secondly, with a view (if necessary) to taking an account between the parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted, and the Court sees no reason to doubt the truth of such admission, the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

When the Court sees reason to doubt the truth of such admission, it shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

Mode of taking account.

13. When the Court enquires into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, it shall, if it considers any agreement between the parties as to interest or the profits of mortgaged property or determining in any way the manner of taking the account fair and equitable, give effect to such agreement and take the account on the footing thereof; but, if it does not consider such agreement fair and equitable, it shall, notwithstanding the same,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

determine the amount due according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken :

(*b*) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor only such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor :

(*c*) in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor monthly simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided :

(*d*) all payments by or on account of the debtor, and all profits or advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions, shall be credited, first, on account of interest; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal :

(*e*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) of both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due, except when the balance of the interest account exceeds that of the principal account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount due.

Interest to be allowed.

14. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section thirteen shall be—

(*a*) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable ; or

(*b*) if such rate is deemed by the Court unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, such rate as the Court deems reasonable :

Provided that, in any case in which the parties have agreed that the profits of mortgaged property shall be taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest and such agreement has been set aside under section thirteen, the rate of interest to be allowed shall be nine per cent. per annum.

Reference to arbitration in certain cases.

15. Instead of enquiring into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, or if upon so enquiring the Court is unable to satisfy itself as to the amount which should be allowed on account of principal or interest or both, the Court may, of its own motion, direct that the question be referred to arbitration.

If the parties are willing to nominate arbitrators, the arbitrators shall be nominated by them in such manner as may be agreed upon between them : if the parties are unwilling to nominate arbitrators or cannot agree in respect of such nomination, the Court shall appoint any three persons it thinks fit :

Provided that if both parties reside in the same village, town or city, and, in the opinion of the Court, three fit persons can be found among the residents of such village, town or city, it shall appoint residents of such village, town or city.

The provisions of sections 508 to 522 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every reference to arbitration under this section.

In the case of ancestral debts interest to be disallowed or limited.

16. If the debt, or any portion thereof, was not contracted by the person from whom the creditor seeks to obtain recovery, but by such person's father or other ancestor, the said person shall be called upon to state whether he is willing to accept the full responsibility for such debt or for such portion thereof;

and, if he accepts such responsibility, shall be held liable for the full amount payable on account of such debt, or of such portion thereof subject

to the other provisions of this Act, or of any law for the time being in force relating to ancestral debts;

but if he declines to accept such responsibility, he shall not be held liable for more than the principal amount of such debt, or of such portion thereof, with interest up to the date of the death of the person who incurred such debt, or of such portion thereof, if such person was related to him in the first degree, and otherwise only for the principal amount of such debt or of such portion thereof.

Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts.

17. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of monies lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor or due by him to such creditor as the price of goods sold or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money and of monies paid by him to such creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to such creditor.

Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.

When any such suit is brought, the amount payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable if the creditor had himself sued for recovery of the debt.

Decree may provide for payment by instalments.

18. A decree passed under section seventeen may, besides declaring the amount due, direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest; and, when any such decree so directs, the plaintiff may pay the amount of such decree, or the amount of each instalment fixed by such decree, as it falls due, into court, in default whereof execution of the decree may be enforced by the defendant in the same manner as if he had obtained the decree in a suit to recover the debt.

Execution of decrees under this section.

Payment into court in cases under section 17.

19. The plaintiff in any suit instituted under section seventeen may at any stage of such suit deposit in court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the defendant's claim against him.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the Court to the defendant, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the defendant on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to the defendant on any sum so deposited from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Power to discharge judgment-debtor.

20. When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such balance.

Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other claims against the debtor, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Power to fix instalments in execution.

21. The Court may at any time direct that the amount of any decree against an agriculturist or the portion of the same which it directs under section twenty to be paid, shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished.

22. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 359, no agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned on account of debt.

Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged.

23. No agriculturist's land shall be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order unless it has been specifically pledged as security for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the mortgage lien still subsists.

But the Court may, when passing a decree or at any subsequent time, direct the Collector to take possession, for any period not exceeding seven years, of any land of an agriculturist judgment-debtor to the possession of which such judgment-debtor is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of such judgment-debtor and the members of his family dependent on him, and deal with the same for the benefit of the decree-holder in manner provided by section thirty-one.

Ancestral debt.

24. If, upon application being made for the execution of a decree for the payment of money against an agriculturist, it appears that the person against whom execution is sought is not the person made liable by the decree for the amount thereof, but the heir of such person, the amount recoverable under the decree shall be limited in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

25. Every Subordinate Judge shall have the powers conferred by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by the provisions next hereinafter contained, for the purpose of dealing with applications under the Code of Civil Procedure or under this Act to have agriculturists residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction declared insolvent and proceedings taken under orders passed by him under the second clause of section twenty, and no such application or proceeding shall be dealt with by any other Court.

Agriculturist may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code.

26. Any agriculturist who is in debt to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards and who resides within the said districts may apply to any Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides to be declared an insolvent, though he has not been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment has issued against his property in execution of decree.

Modification of section 351 of the Code.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court shall declare an agriculturist an insolvent if it is satisfied that he is in insolvent circumstances, and that the application to have him declared an insolvent has been properly made under section 344 of the said Code or section twenty-six of this Act.

Receiver.

28. No person other than the Názir of the Court shall be appointed as receiver, and no receiver shall be entitled to commission.

Proof of debts.

29. In determining under section 352 of the said Code the amount of any claim of the nature referred to in section twelve of this Act due by an insolvent agriculturist, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by sections twelve to sixteen of this Act, both inclusive.

Power to make over moveable property to creditor at valuation.

30. Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.

Immoveable property not to vest in receiver,

but may be managed for benefit of creditors.

31. No immoveable property of the insolvent shall vest in the receiver; but the Court may direct the Collector to take into his possession, for any period not exceeding seven years from the date on which the receiver has been appointed, any such property to the possession of which the insolvent is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of the insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and, subject to any rules the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors, by letting it on lease or otherwise:

Provided that if the insolvent or his heir at any time pays into court the balance of the scheduled debts then unpaid, he shall, subject to any rights created in favour of other persons by the Collector, be entitled to recover possession of such property.

Secured debts.

32. When any scheduled debt is secured by a mortgage of any portion of the insolvent's immoveable property, the Court may direct the Collector, if he can obtain a premium equal to the amount of such debt by letting such property rent-free for a term not exceeding twenty years, to let such property, and, if he cannot so obtain such premium, to sell such property by public auction or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Where property is let under this section, the premium shall be applied to the payment of the debt.

When property is sold under this section, the sale-proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the debt; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver.

Insolvent incompetent to sell, &c., property dealt with under sections 31 and 32.

33. So long as any management under section thirty-one or letting under section thirty-two continues, the insolvent and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property or any part thereof.

Scheduled debts discharged.

34. When the balance available for distribution among the scheduled creditors under section 356 of the said Code has been distributed, the claims of such creditors shall be deemed to have been discharged, except as regards the right to share in the profits of any property managed by the Collector under section thirty-one.

Limitation to powers of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code.

35. No Subordinate Judge exercising the powers conferred by section twenty-five, if he is a Subordinate Judge of the first class, shall sentence any person under section 359 of the said Code to imprisonment for a term longer than three months, or if he is a Subordinate Judge of the second class, shall so sentence any person for a term longer than one month.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

Appointment of Village-Munsifs.

36. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any Patel of a village to be a Village-Munsif for such village or for such village and for any other villages the sites of which are situate not more than two miles from the site of such village, and may cancel any such appointment.

Suits triable by them.

37. Every Village-Munsif so appointed shall take cognizance of suits for money lent, or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or due as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed ten rupees, and all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit actually and voluntarily reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local area for which such Village-Munsif is appointed.

Jurisdiction of other Courts excluded.

A suit cognizable by a Village-Munsif shall not be heard by any other Court:

Proviso.

Provided that the Special Judge may from time to time transfer any suit instituted before a Village-Munsif to any other Civil Court in the district for trial:

Provided also that no Village-Munsif shall try any suit in which he is a party or is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit.

Special Judge's power of revision.

38. The Special Judge may on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of a Village-Munsif by any party aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of the Village-Munsif.

Except as herein provided and as provided in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every decree and order of a Village-Munsif shall be final.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

39. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules for regulating the procedure of Village-Munsifs and for conferring on them any of the powers for the trial of suits or the execution of decrees exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment for the time being in force.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CONCILIATION.

Appointment of Conciliators.

40. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any person to be a Conciliator and cancel any such appointment.

Every Conciliator so appointed shall exercise his functions under this Act in respect of matters affecting agriculturists residing within such local limits as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.

41. When any dispute arises as to, or there is a prospect of litigation regarding, any matter within the cognizance of a Civil Court between two or more parties, one of whom is an agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed, any of such parties may apply to such Conciliator to effect an amicable settlement between them.

Procedure thereupon.

42. If the application be made by one of the parties only, the Conciliator shall take down, or cause to be taken down, in writing a general statement of the applicant's case, and shall thereupon, by summons or by such other means as he deems fit, invite the person against whom such application is made to attend before him upon a day to be fixed for this purpose, and shall direct the applicant also to be present on such day.

Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.

If the said person fails to appear on the day first fixed, the Conciliator may, if he thinks fit, from time to time extend the period for his appearance.

When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.

43. Whenever all the parties are present, the Conciliator shall call upon each in turn to explain his case regarding the matter in question, and shall use his best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit such matter to arbitration.

Conciliator to hear statements of witnesses, &c.

44. The Conciliator shall hear the statement of any witness and peruse any book of account or other document produced by the parties, and if any party or witness consents in writing to affirm any statement upon oath or solemn affirmation in any form not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect any third person, shall arrange for such oath or solemn affirmation being duly taken in the presence of all the parties.

Any agreement arrived at to be reduced to writing.

45. If on the day on which the case is first heard by the Conciliator or on any subsequent day to which he may adjourn the hearing, the parties come to any agreement, either finally disposing of the matter or for referring it to arbitration, such agreement shall be forthwith reduced to writing, and shall be read and explained to the parties, and shall be signed or otherwise attested by the Conciliator and the parties or their representatives respectively.

Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.

46. When the agreement is one finally disposing of the matter, the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides.

The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed; and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.

Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.

47. When the agreement is one for referring the matter to arbitration, the Conciliator shall forward it to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and such Court shall cause it to be filed and proceed thereon in manner provided by sections 523 and 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.

48. If the person against whom any application is made before a Conciliator cannot be found, or if he refuses or neglects, after such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable has been allowed for his appearance, to appear before the Conciliator, or if he appears but the attempt to reconcile the parties or to induce them to resort to arbitration fails, the Conciliator shall, on demand, give to the applicant, or when there are several applicants to each applicant, a certificate under his signature to that effect.

Suit, &c., not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.

49. No suit and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party shall be entertained by any Civil Court, unless the plaintiff or decree-holder produces a certificate as aforesaid.

Local Government to frame rules.

50. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) regulating the proceedings of Conciliators in matters not provided for by this Act;

(*b*) fixing the charges to be made by Conciliators for anything done by them under this Act; and

(*c*) determining what record and accounts shall be kept by Conciliators and what returns shall be framed and furnished by them.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Special Judge.

51. The Local Government shall appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act, and to discharge in respect of such proceedings before Subordinate Judges all the functions of the District Court.

The officer so appointed shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is required by this Act to discharge.

If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge in regard to any matter, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

District Judge may withdraw case from Subordinate Judge,

52. The Special Judge may—

(*a*) transfer to his own file, and himself as if he were a Subordinate Judge dispose of any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge; or

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

(*b*) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the Special Judge shall prevail.

Appointment of Assistant or Subordinate Judge to aid Special Judge.

53. The Local Government may appoint any Assistant or Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the Special Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act in one or more districts.

Any Assistant or Subordinate Judge so appointed may in the districts for which he is so appointed, if the Special Judge so directs, exercise the powers of the Special Judge under section fifty-two of this Act, and transfer any suit under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Of revision.

54. The Special Judge may call for and examine the record of any suit or other matter tried by a Subordinate Judge for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality or propriety of any decree or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings, and may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit; and any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge appointed by the Local Government under section fifty-three may similarly in the districts for which he is appointed call for and examine the record of any such case, and, if he see cause therefor, may refer the same, with his remarks, for the orders of the Special Judge:

Provided that no decision or order shall be reversed or altered for any error or defect, or otherwise, unless a failure of justice appears to have taken place.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

55. The Local Government may—

Appointment of Village-Registrars.

(*a*) appoint such persons as it thinks fit, whether public officers or not, to be Village-Registrars, for such local areas as it may from time to time prescribe;

(*b*) direct that the Village-Registrar for any local area may discharge the functions of a Village-Registrar for any other local areas concurrently with the Village-Registrars of such other local areas; and

(*c*) delegate to any person by name or in virtue of his office the powers conferred on it by this section.

Instruments executed by agriculturist not to be deemed valid unless executed before a Village-Registrar.

56. No instrument purporting to create, modify, transfer or evidence an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property executed after the passing of this Act by an agriculturist residing in any local area for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is written by, or under the superintendence of, and is attested by, a Village-Registrar:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Such instruments to be written by or under the superintendence of a Village-Registrar and executed in his presence.

57. When any persons, one or more of whom is an agriculturist, desire to execute any such instrument, they shall present themselves before the Village-Registrar appointed by the Local Government for the area in which the said agriculturist or any one of the said agriculturists resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the parties, and receiving from them the fee (if any) prescribed by the Local Government and the stamp (if any) which may be necessary, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence, and require the parties to execute it in his presence.

Attestation of such instruments.

Every instrument so written and executed shall be attested by the Village-Registrar, and also, if any of the parties thereto is unable to read and write, by two respectable witnesses.

Registration of instruments by Village-Registrars.

58. Every Village-Registrar shall keep a register of instruments executed before him in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Inspector General of Registration under section sixty-one of this Act.

As soon as any instrument has been completely executed before a Village-Registrar, he shall make or cause a copy of it to be made in his register, and shall deliver the original instrument to the party entitled to the custody of the same, and a certified copy thereof to the other party, or to each of the other parties, if there be more than one.

Previous to delivery, the original instrument and each such copy shall be endorsed under the Village-Registrar's signature with the date of registration, the name and residence of the Village-Registrar and the volume and page of the register in which the instrument has been registered.

59. In every instrument written by or under the superintendence of the Village-Registrar, the amount and nature of the consideration, if any, shall be fully stated.

Consideration to be fully stated in every instrument executed before a Village-Registrar.

The Village-Registrar shall also endorse upon the instrument a note, under his signature, recording whether or not the transfer of the consideration stated therein, or of any part thereof, took place in his presence.

If the instrument is to be executed in supersession, or partly in supersession, of a previous instrument, such instrument shall be produced before the Village-Registrar and shall be fully described in the instrument to be executed, and shall be marked by the Village-Registrar under his signature for identification.

60. Every instrument executed and registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877; and no instrument which ought to have been executed before a Village-Registrar, but has been otherwise executed, shall be registered by any officer acting under the said Act, or in any public office, or shall be authenticated by any public officer.

Registration under this Act to be deemed equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

61. The said Inspector General shall exercise, by himself and his subordinates, a general superintendence over all Village-Registrars, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act for regulating their proceedings and for providing for the custody of their records.

Village-Registrars to be subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration.

62. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require any instrument to which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party to be executed before a Village-Registrar.

Exemption of instruments to which Government or any officer of Government is a party.

63. The Local Government may from time to time make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, dismissal and remuneration of Village-Registrars, and prescribing the fees to be levied by them.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER IX.

OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

64. Every agriculturist who makes any payment of money in liquidation of a debt shall be entitled to receive at the time of such payment a written receipt from the person to whom such payment is made.

Agriculturists to be entitled to written receipts.

If such payment is made under any instrument executed before a Village-Registrar, the receipt shall, if the agriculturist so require, be endorsed on the copy of the instrument furnished to him under section fifty-eight.

65. Any agriculturist by whom any money is due under any instrument shall be entitled to receive from the person claiming under such instrument, within one month after the date on which by local custom annual accounts are balanced, a statement of his account up to that date.

and to annual statements of account;

The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, declare what date shall in any district or portion of a district be taken to be the date on which annual accounts are balanced for the purpose of this section.

66. Any agriculturist in whose name an account is kept by any trader or money-lender shall be entitled to receive from such trader or money-lender, on demand, a pass-book, and to require from time to time that his account up to date be written therein and attested by the signature or mark of the said trader or money-lender.

and to have his account made up from time to time in a pass-book.

An entry so made in any such pass-book of any payment made to the trader or money-lender shall be deemed to be equivalent for the purposes of section sixty-four to the grant of a receipt for the amount so entered.

67. Any person who, in contravention of section sixty-four, sixty-five or sixty-six, refuses or neglects to give a receipt or a statement of account or a pass-book, or to write, or cause to be written, any account or any part of an account in a pass-book, or to attest the same when so written, shall be punished for each such offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of sections 64 to 66.

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

68. No pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to a case before a Village-Munsif or a Conciliator:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent, who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, or a mukhtár or vakíl to appear either conjointly with or in lieu of such party.

When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power of attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act.

69. In awarding costs to any party in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act in which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed on account of the fees of any pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, or of any advocate or attorney of a High Court, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, thinks that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of such party's case.

Pleaders' fees.

70. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party, any pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government pleader or some other competent person (who is willing so to do) to appear on his behalf.

Power of Court to appoint pleader for agriculturist.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

71. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is created by an instrument in writing signed by the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Mortgages, &c., to be valid only when written and registered.

72. In any suit against an agriculturist under this Act for the recovery of money the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

Limitation.

(*a*) when such suit is based on a written instrument registered under this Act or any other law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

(*b*) in any other case,—six years:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before the passing of this Act.

73. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.

No appeal in cases tried under this Act by Subordinate Judges.

74. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall be final.

Decision as to whether person is or is not agriculturist final.

75. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all suits and proceedings before Subordinate Judges.

Civil Procedure Code to apply in Subordinate Judges' Courts.

76. The Local Government may from time to time make all such rules as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Additional power to make rules.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules to be published.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE inquiries made into the causes of the riots which occurred in the Dekkhan districts in 1875 and the discussions which have since taken place show that the difficulties under which the agriculturists in those districts labour are due, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory nature of the relations at present subsisting between them and the money-lending classes.

2. In order to put those relations on a better footing, it is deemed necessary—

first, to provide some safeguards against the money-lenders committing frauds in their accounts and obtaining from ignorant peasants bonds for larger amounts than are actually paid to or due from them;

secondly, to arrange disputes by conciliation as far as possible; to increase the number of Courts, and to simplify and cheapen the administration of justice, and thus to afford facilities to the agriculturist to defend any suit that may be brought against him;

thirdly, to insist that in suits against agriculturists the Court shall in certain cases of its own motion investigate the entire history of the transactions between the parties, and do substantial justice between them;

fourthly, to restrict the sale of the raiyat's land in execution of decree, and to provide an insolvency-procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The present Bill has been drafted with a view to securing these objects, in so far as they can be secured by legislation. It extends only to the four districts in which the agricultural distress has been most felt.

3. An attempt has been made to secure the first object by sections 55 to 63, providing for the appointment of village-registrars before whom every written obligation for the payment of money by an agriculturist must be registered; by sections 64 to 67, requiring money-lenders to give receipts to agriculturists for all payments made by them, to render accounts, and to furnish a pass-book in which the agriculturist's account will be periodically written up; and by section 71, which invalidates all mortgages created by an agriculturist otherwise than by a written instrument.

4. With a view to the second of the proposed objects, the Bill provides in sections 40 to 50 for the establishment of a system of conciliation under which it is hoped a large number of disputes will be settled out of court; and in sections 36 to 39 for the appointment of village-munsifs, like those in the Madras Presidency, to dispose of petty cases. A further addition to the machinery for the disposal of suits will be made by an increase of the number of Subordinate Judges; but, as this is a matter which it is competent to the Local Government to deal with under the existing law, no reference to it will be found in the Bill.

5. As regards procedure, it is proposed, with a view to a more rapid despatch of business and to diminishing the cost of litigation, to simplify the record in certain respects (sections 10 and 11); to discourage the employment of pleaders in petty suits (section 69); and to substitute for the present system of appeals a very strict and searching supervision (sections 51 to 54).

6. Sections 12 to 16 provide in certain cases for a thorough investigation into the history of the transaction between the parties (the third of the four objects mentioned above). They prescribe the system in which the raiyat's account is to be made up in cases where the Court finds it necessary to set aside oppressive or inequitable arrangements between the parties, and they guard especially against exorbitant demands for interest.

7. The presence of the defendant being essential for the thorough investigation proposed, and the raiyats being, through various difficulties, apt to leave their suits undefended, it has been provided (in section 9) that, except for special reasons, no suit shall be decided *ex parte*, but that the Court shall compel the defendant to appear.

8. The last of the four objects proposed will be found provided for by sections 25 and 33, which enact that land shall not be sold to pay the debt of the owner except where it has been specifically pledged, but admit of its profits being made available to the creditor for a term of years, and by the sections relating to insolvency.

9. The chief points in which the provisions of the insolvency-chapter differ from those of the Code are that they allow an agriculturist to apply to be adjudicated an insolvent, though no process in execution has been issued against him; that they entitle him to an adjudication in all cases in which, as a matter of fact, he may be insolvent, leaving any misconduct on his part to be punished under the Code of Civil Procedure; and that they similarly entitle him in all cases to a complete discharge from debts which, after all reasonable enforcement, he is unable fully to pay.

10. This insolvency procedure is further supplemented by section 20, which gives the Court a summary power in petty cases to discharge a judgment-debtor who is clearly insolvent, and by section 22, which abolishes imprisonment for debt.

11. The only other provisions of the Bill which appear to call for special notice are section 70, which empowers the Court to direct the Government pleader to appear on behalf of a raiyat when he is unable to engage the services of a professional advocate and the opposite side is represented by a pleader, and section 72, which extends the period of limitation in suits for debt instituted against agriculturists. This latter provision has been introduced into the Bill, as there appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion to the effect that the difficulties of the raiyat are much aggravated by the present law of limitation, which compels the money-lender at very short intervals to sue him or take a fresh bond, either of which steps commonly entails a considerable addition to the debt.

SIMLA; } T. C. HOPE.
The 7th July, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue fair, but rain is still much required in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore except Kolar, where it is much wanted; prospects are improving. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall of the week was scanty, but prospects are as yet fair, though not so good as they were a short time ago; cholera continues in the districts from which it was reported last week, and is still severe in Sind. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, ample in eight districts, but slight in the others; more rain is needed; sowings have been completed in some districts and are well advanced in others; prospects continue favourable and prices are steady. Rain is much needed in Berar; in some taluks crops are being damaged by small insects resembling locusts. In Central India good rain has fallen in Nowgong, Bhopal and Sutna; in other places there has been little rain; more is required. There has been slight rain here and there in Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. Throughout Bengal rain has fallen; in the Northern and Eastern Districts and in Behar there has been too much and a break would be welcome, but more is required in parts of the Burdwan Division and in the Singhbhoom District; the early rice is not expected to be good, but the late rice promises well. Cholera still prevails in many districts, but has decreased in Balasore. In Assam there has been good rain; prospects of both early and late rice are satisfactory. Heavy rain has fallen throughout Burma; cattle disease continues in the Pegu Division and is severe in the Bassein and Henzada Districts; it has abated in Tenasserim. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been abundant and general; fine weather would now do good, as there are complaints of the wet interrupting ploughings, and, in the Allahabad District, rotting the seed. In the Punjab the Hissar Division and the Lahore District would benefit by more rain; agricultural prospects are generally encouraging. Cholera still prevails in some places.

The reports from Western and parts of Southern India are not so favourable as they were last week; the insufficiency of rain, which, at the date of the previous returns, was confined, in the Bombay Presidency, to a few localities is now widely felt. In Northern and Eastern India prospects are satisfactory, though in some parts there has been too much wet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 12th)	Average rainfall 3 stations ·16; others *nil*.	Rice 11·99, *cholum* 14·03, *raggi* 18·16, *cumboo* 13·08; 87 inches water over anicut; early dry crops doing fairly; *sazza giddajonna* damaged by rats in parts of Bapatla and Palnad taluks; *sazza* and maize sown late in Bezwada taluks affected by small locusts; sowing continues; more rain wanted.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall 5 stations ·63.	Rice 11·31, *raggi* 20·45, *cholum* 15·26, *cumboo* 16·99; crops failing in Cumbum, Nandikotkar and Pattikonda for want of rain; cultivation progressing in Markapur and Servail portions of Koilkuntla and Nandial; elsewhere checked; fodder and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 11 stations ·72; no report from one station; Tanjore *nil*.	Rice 9·88, *cholum* 14·57, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 87 inches water; crops wet and dry in good condition, excellent in parts of Puttukottai taluk; harvest of gingelly and chillies, outturn 6/8ths to 4/8th.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 6 stations ·41.	Rice 9·39, *cholum* 15·52, *raggi* 15·28, *cumboo* 15·28.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 5·65.	Rice 9·89, *raggi* 17·50; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Ponani, risen in Cherakal, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop; cultivation and pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; rain still much wanted in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.
Bombay (July 16th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	......	Total rainfall from 1st January at Manora 2·23, Tatta 1·61, Jerruck 2·40, Keti Bandar 1·12, Sehwan ·36, Kurrachee ·97, Kotri 2·34, Tháno Bula Khán 2·54, Mirpur Batoro 1·42, Dádu 1·5, Johi ·35, Mánjhand 2·13, Sákro 1·75, Ghorabári 1·28, Belo 2·73, Sháhbandar ·70, Mugalbhin ·90; river at Kotri on 13th 16 feet 10 inches—last year on same date 17·25; small-pox at Bubak; locusts in Sehwan; cotton attacked in 2 dehs in Ghorabari in danger from overflow of Ochito; cholera cases 1,474, deaths 856.
Shikárpur ...	......	River 13 feet 8 inches against 15 feet 1 inch on same date last year; cholera in 6, small-pox and cattle disease in 11 talukas; locusts visited 3 talukas and slightly injured cotton plants in Rohri taluka.
Hyderabad ...	......	River steady; locusts in 4 talukas; total cholera cases 2,046, deaths 1,363; weather pleasant.
Upper Sind Frontier...	......	Weather cooler, nights pleasant; water-supply in irrigation canals satisfactory; locusts appeared on 13th, no damage; prices of food-grains steady; public health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Sowing operations progressing; slight cholera about.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Break continues; sowing nearly completed.
Kaira ...	...	Some damage done in 4 talukas by caterpillars; 8 cases of cholera in Nariád, 2 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Sowing almost completed; public health good.
Surat ...	·31	Total rainfall 13·98; more rain wanted; sowing nearly finished; in Bulsar 7 cases of cholera, 2 deaths; in Jálalpur 16 cases, 12 deaths.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain badly wanted; 2 deaths from cholera in Dhulia and 6 in Erandol; fever prevailing in places.
Násik ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted in northern talukas; *bajri* sowing progressing.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·64	Total rainfall 40·76; more rain wanted for transplantation of crops; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Colába (July 14th)	·17	Total rainfall 28·13; public health good; cattle-disease increasing in Mahád taluka; transplantation of rice continues in Roha and Mahád talukas, but suspended in Alibág, Pen and Mángaon talukas for want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 8th)	5·44	Total rainfall 39·47; rain insufficient for transplantation of rice; rice plants in good condition.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum ·39 at Máwal, minimum ·01 at Sirur.	More rain wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain at Nagar and Shrigonda.	More rain wanted for young crops; sowing progressing in all talukas; cholera in Sangamner and Kopargaon, 9 deaths.
Sholapur ...	...	Rain urgently wanted; sowing generally stopped; young crops withering; rats damaging young crops in 6 talukas; fever prevails in Sholapur and Málsirás; condition of poor bad.
Satara ...	·34; maximum ·94 in Páttan, minimum ·05 in Khánápur.	Total rainfall 14·45; crops generally improved by fair weather; slight injury by rats in Tásgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·48 at Muddebihál; ·32 at Badami; ·30 at Hungund; ·38 at Bagewari.	More rain urgently wanted; sowing retarded for its want; season for *kharif* sowing almost over; rats damaging young crops and seed; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	Slight rain, except in Bidi.	General prospects good; rain wanted in Athni; rats infesting Chikori.
Dharwar ...	Average ·20	*Jowari* sowing progressing slowly through fear of rats, damage from which continues; fever and ulcers prevalent.
Kanara ...	1·37 at Karwar; maximum 6·61 at Honawar; minimum 1·19 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 61·19; transplanting continues on coast; sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease in Honore.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	...	Crops promising; fever and diarrhœa; cholera in some places.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and prospects and health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects as yet fair, but rain is much wanted throughout the presidency; cholera continues in Sind and slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, Nasik, Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.
Bengal (16th July)—		
Chittagong ...	12·17	
Noakholly ...	7·4	Cases of small-pox and cholera.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	4·69	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	3·17	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·72	Public health good.
Furreedpore ...	3·94	Public health good.
Dacca ...	7·23	
Mymensingh ...	8·82	
Tipperah ...	13·20	
24-Pergunnahs ...	3·16	Fever in Bussoorhat; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	6·45	Health good.
Nuddea ...	3·15	
Moorshedabad ...	...	Return not received.
Pubna ...	2·94	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	10·01	
Bogra ...	8·11	
Dinagepore ...	...	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	12·56	
Cooch Behar ...	4·11	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	14·95	Cholera and small-pox afresh in Patgram.
Darjeeling ...	23·60	
Midnapore ...	2·54	Cholera still prevalent in Ghatal and Tumlook.
Howrah ...	·63	Heavy rain after report.
Hooghly ...	2·71	
Burdwan ...	2·0	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bankoora ...	·68	
Beerbhoom ...	1·07	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6·08	
Bhágalpur ...	4·21	
Monghyr ...	7·90	Cholera still continues severe at Jamalpore.
Purneah ...	7·32	
Maldah ...	8·46	
Durbhunga ...	8·19	
Mozufferpore ...	6·53	Cholera still severe in Seetamarhee sub-division and some thanas of Mozufferpore sub-division.
Sarun ...	2·48	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	10·81	Cholera still prevalent.
Patna ...	3·82	
Gya ...	3·03	Several cholera cases.
Shahabad ...	4·22	
Hazáribágh ...	5·08	Cholera still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	5·26	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	2·31	Cholera abating.
Singhbhoom ...	3·02	Cholera again increasing.
Balasore ...	3·15	Cholera decreased, 432 deaths during week ending 10th instant.
Cuttack ...	1·05	
Pooree ...	1·56	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week, more still wanted in parts of Burdwan Division and in Singhbhoom; excessive rain in Northern and Eastern Bengal and in Behar, a break required; early rice not expected to be good, having at first generally suffered from drought and latterly in places damaged by excessive rain; present prospects of late rice generally very good; cholera still prevalent in many places, has decreased in Balasore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 15th)	3·2 in Benares, 4·4 in Chandauli, 5·7 in Gangapur.	Sowings in progress; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	4·2 (average of week)	Since 1st June 1·36; general complaints of excessive rain rotting seed and preventing sowings; health good.
Jhansie („ 17th)	1·4	Field works in progress; prices beginning to fall.
Agra („ 15th)	·7 (average of week)	Ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 16th)	7·0 (average of week)	A break much wanted; health of people good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1 in Meerut; rain general.	Weather now clearing; health improved; cheapest wheat, gram, bajra 17, barley 22, jowar 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 14th)	..	Heavy rain during week, sunshine wanted; cholera still about, but abating.
Lucknow („ 16th)	10·4	Two days' break; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	2·9 (at Sadr), 5·4 (at Patti), 6·8 (at Kunda).	A break is greatly wanted or the *kharif* sowings will be retarded.
Sitapur („ 16th)	6·1	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	11·3 (average of week)	Sowings and ploughings interrupted by constant rain.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain, a break much wanted; health good.
Punjab (July 15th)—		
Delhi ...	2·3	Prospects favourable; health improved; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Rain wanted; agricultural prospects just now not favourable except in certain parts of Rohtak; cholera has ceased; general health good.
Umballa ...	2·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops thriving; prices have risen slightly; health good.
Amritsar ...	·3	Prospects favourable; prices steady; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	·6	Prospects favourable; cholera prevails throughout district.
Lahore ...	·1	Crops average but more rain wanted; health generally good, but cholera on increase.
Siálkot ...	2·2	Prospects favourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·9	Prospects and health good.
Peshávar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 16th)	0·1	Break enabled cultivators to complete sowings; rain now wanted; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	·07	Rain wanted; small-pox continues; one case cholera.
Betúl ...	1·45	Sowings completed; prospects favourable as yet; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·17	Sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Chánda ...	·10	Sowings stopped in places for want of rain; bani cotton and pulses being sown; cholera increasing and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	2·28	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	·63	Weeding in progress; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Bhandara (July 15th)	·47	Rice sowings completed, that of *jowar* in progress; prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bálaghát ...	1·96	Rice transplantation commenced, but more rain required; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	1·32	Cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ..	...	Cloudy; rain wanted; sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Damoh ...	3·73	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices fallen.
Sambalpur (July 11th)	8·40	Prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in places.
Bilaspur („ 12th)	1·88	Sowings vigorously pushed on; prospects good; cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Raipur ...	2·83	Sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy; hot; good rain fallen in 8 districts, slight in others where more is required; sowings completed in some and well forward in others; prospects favourable as yet; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 16th)		
Arakan Division ...	20·0 in Akyab ...	Total rainfall 106·0; a few cases of cholera reported in Rathaidoung township, Cheduba and Myinbin, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 townships; ploughing progressing; prospects favourable.
Kyoukphyoo ...	20·0	Total rainfall 84·0.
Sandoway ...	...	No report.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	6·54 for week ending 5th July; 6·07 for week ending 12th July.	Total rainfall 37·04 for week ending 5th July; total for week ending 12th July 43·11; 5 fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; rainfall of district in excess of last year; rain heavy and continuous; no overplus in southern portion of district, where agricultural operations are progressing favourably; excessive rainfall in Pegu up to 48·0 inches, causing disastrous floods in part of that Division; serious loss may result if this continues; public health fair; slight small-pox in Hpoungling; cattle-disease slight.
Thonkwa (June 28th)	6·80	Total rainfall 20·49; small-pox in Yandoon, no deaths reported; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 58 deaths, Shoayloung 110, Donabyoo 39, Yandoon 7, Thonkwa 7, Phyapoon 15.
„ („ 5th)	9·41	Total rainfall 29·90; small-pox still prevalent in Yandoon, otherwise health good; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 88 deaths; in Donabyoo 122, Yandoon 17, Phyapoon 18.
Bassein ...	6·77	Total rainfall 35·76; public health indifferent; fevers prevalent; 1,028 deaths from cattle disease in Theegwin township from 14th June to 3rd July; 110 in Thaboung from 30th June to 7th July; 63 in Bassein from 5th to 12th July.
Henzada ...	7·20	Total rainfall 32·65; public health good; one death from small-pox in Dhambee; 487 deaths from cattle-disease in 14 circles, increased in Laydeekanhla, Natmaw and Dhambee, ceased east of Irrawady, none north of Okpho; transplanting of paddy plants progressing.
Tharrawaddy ...	7·86	Total rainfall 37·91; public health good; cattle-disease in three circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	1·46	Total rainfall 12·84; small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman; one case of cholera in Prome.
Thayetmyo ...	1·79	Total rainfall 13·74; general health normal; cholera in cantonments, 16 deaths in Thayetmyo town.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	9·08	Total rainfall 75·17; cattle-disease decreasing, 8 deaths in Hlinebwai, 6 in Thatone; ploughing continues; crop prospects good; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	11·47	Total rainfall 52·51; public health in town fair; fever prevalent in district; ploughing progressing; sowing commenced in certain parts.
Toungoo ...	4·69	Total rainfall 25·87; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle-disease.
Tavoy ...	...	No report.
Mergui ...	...	No report.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; cattle-disease continues in Pegu, but has abated in Tenasserim; transplanting paddy commenced; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 16th)	3·21	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* nearly finished; transplanting *sali dhan* progressing.
Sylhet („ „)	11·79	River rising but cannot do much harm; *sali* ploughing progressing favourably; *aus* being cut; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (July 16th)—	·10 at Bangalore; slight rain in other districts except Kolar.	Want of rain at Kolar much felt; prospects of season improving; public health generally good; fever still continues in some parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 16th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; rain much needed; in some taluks, the young crops are being damaged by a small insect like a locust.
Central India (July 16th)—		
Indore ...	Nil.	Health good throughout Malwa; rain is needed.
Rutlam ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Morar ...	·61	
Bhopal ...	1·02	
Nowgong ...	3·11	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	
Sutna ...	1·58	
Neemuch ...	Nil.	
Goona ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 16th)	·08	High winds; cloudy.
Serohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool high winds.
Marwar („ 12th)	...	Tanks half full; health good; sowing in progress; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 8th)	Slight rainfall in villages.	Sowing progressing where sufficient rain fell; health fair; tanks and wells good; slight rise in prices.
Meywar („ 11th)	...	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good; seasonable.
Harowtee („ 12th)	...	Health good; strong drying westerly breeze; more rain wanted; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Ajmere („ 16th)	...	High south-west winds; hazy, sometimes cloudy; prices show slight upward tendency; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Strong westerly winds; health good.
Bhurtpur („ 15th)	...	Health good; sowing almost finished; cloudy.
Ulwar ...	Slight rain here and there.	
Nepal (July 8th)—	6·195	Total rainfall 24·035; total average for 7 years 56·0; rice is being rapidly transplanted; the Indian-corn needs sun to ripen.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July 1879.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Almora ...	N.-W. P. ...	16th ...	Opened.
† Basawal ...	Afghanistan ...	13th ...	Closed.
* Chakrata ...	N.-W. P. ...	8th ...	Re-opened.
* Cherat ...	Punjab ...	25th ...	Ditto.
Dadur ...	Beluchistan ...	7th ...	Closed.
† Dhakka ...	Afghanistan ...	22nd ...	Ditto.
† Gundamuck ...	Ditto ...	13th ...	Ditto.
* Guneshkhind...	Bombay Presdy.	8th ...	Re-opened.
† Jellalabad ...	Afghanistan ...	13th ..	Closed.
Khusialghur ...	Punjab ...	8th ...	Opened.
* Malabar Point	Bombay Presdy.	15th ...	Closed.
* Matheran ...	Ditto ...	15th ...	Ditto.
Nasik ...	Ditto ...	18th ...	Re-opened.

* Season Offices. † Temporary Field Offices.

Calcutta, the 15th July 1879.

No. 11.—Mr. D. B. Cromartie, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-eight days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1879.

No. 116.—Dr. James Edmund Baker, Medical Superintendent, has been granted by the Director,

Persian Telegraph, special leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding ten days, under Section 24(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th April 1879, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 117.—Mr. T. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been permitted, for special reasons, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to complete the eighteen months' furlough originally granted to him in India, as per Gazette Notification No. 113, dated 18th July 1878.

This cancels Notification No. 115, dated 27th March 1879.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 8th July 1879.

No. 115.—Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E., Assistant Surveyor General, is granted three months' privilege leave, under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd instant, or from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 116.—Major F. Coddington, at present doing duty in the Office of the Deputy Surveyor General, will take charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department and Surveyor General's Office in addition to his other duties during the absence of Captain Riddell, or until further orders.

No. 117.—Major W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th proximo.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. George Batley Scott, Surveyor 4th Grade, is granted two months and twenty days' privilege leave of absence, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as his services can be spared by his immediate superior.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

BHOPAL SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Bhopal, the 16th July 1879.

No. 20.—The following Officers posted to the above Survey, joined at Hoshungabad on the dates opposite their names :—

Babu Shiv Dayál, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—24th June, afternoon.

Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—30th June, afternoon.

Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—6th July, afternoon.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—11th July, forenoon.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BELUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

ERRATUM.—In Notification published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 14th June 1879, granting Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., fifteen days' privilege leave, for "Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade," read "Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., Beluchistan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 15th July 1879.

No. 18.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Command, with effect from 14th instant.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 11th July 1879.

No. 19.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 18 of 3rd instant, Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Assistant Engineer, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 5th July 1879.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 15th July 1879.

No. 9.—2nd Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. J. C. Wyatt, C.E., lately attached to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, returned from three months' special leave granted in this Office Notification No. 5 of 7th April 1879, and reported his departure for Morar on the 4th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the [illegible] July 1879.

No. 1901.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. [illegible], dated 28th June 1879, Captain G. D'A. [illegible] Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

No. 1914.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works', Notification No. 65, dated 19th June 1879, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 11th July 1879.

No. 11.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Jullundur Division, Military Works, to the Umballa Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Sim joined the Umballa Division on the forenoon of the 10th July 1879.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1879.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 192, dated the 28th April 1879, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

The 17th July 1879.

Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July 1879, the date of his embarkation.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Lahore, the 10th July 1879.

No. 128.—Captain W. Sedgwick, R E., Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th July 1879, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 11th July 1879.

No. 46.—Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, passed on the 2nd instant the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 21 of the Public Works Department Code.

The 12th July 1879.

No. 47.—Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, passed, on the 8th instant, the colloquial examination in Hindoostani, prescribed in Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Department Code.

The 15th July 1879.

No. 48.—Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from twelve months' leave granted in Notifications Nos. 40 and 84 of 10th June and 31st December 1878, respectively, on the forenoon of the 23rd June 1879; and with reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 252 of the 7th June 1879, reported his departure for Western System of State Railways on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 8th July 1879.

No. 69.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 216, dated 3rd June 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Browne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th June 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways, Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st July 1879.

No. 80.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Sukkur Division.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

The 12th July 1879.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 175, dated 15th April 1879, Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Assistant Examiner, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of 25th March 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 196, dated 29th April 1879, Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner, availed himself of the leave granted to him on the afternoon of 2nd May 1879.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager (Open Line).

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 12th July 1879.

No. 10.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway

Surveys, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from 28th July 1879, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 9th July 1879.

No. 24.—Mr. Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Serohi Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 17th July 1879 ... Rs. 2,96,47,568-6-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 7	2,12,082	...	3,22,003	2,15,154	54,13,001	28,29,758
" 8	...	...	...	2,15,154	53,43,033	28,29,758
" 9	...	...	...	2,15,154	52,93,016	28,29,758
" 10	...	...	...	2,15,154	52,42,991	28,29,758
" 11	...	..	...	2,15,154	52,17,844	28,29,758
" 12	..	...	...	2,15,154	51,77,676	28,29,758

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th July 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK
No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1877-78 ...	.. ..	26,51,538 8 9
Deposits in 1878-79	9,71,487 3 2	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1878-79	93,245 15 6	10,64,733 2 8
		37,16,271 11 5
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1878-79	11,31,657 0 9	
Investment in Government Loans ...	28,619 3 1	11,60,276 3 10
Balance ..	.....	25,55,995 7 7
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1878-79 ...	......	25,55,995 7 7
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	24,62,749 8 1	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1878-79	93,245 15 6	25,55,995 7 7

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, 14th July 1879.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		20,94,970 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,55,27,701 0 4	
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,96,49,491 8 9	3,51,77,192 9 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,21,09,859 11 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,06,901 15 10
Sundries		17,39,415 9 0
RUPEES ...		8,17,28,339 13 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...		1,11,16,243 6 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		71,69,048 11 0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		82,42,546 0 10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,30,91,300 11 6
Balances with other Banks ...		7,14,462 7 3
Bullion		4,35,653 4 2
Dead Stock		9,63,019 10 10
Stamps		8,047 7 6
Sundries		5,40,278 12 4
		5,22,80,660 13 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,14,74,256 3 5	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,79,73,422 13 0	2,94,47,679 0 5
RUPEES		8,17,28,339 13 10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th July 1879.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 284.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th June 1879.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Apl. 1879	June 14, 1879
2	Simla Architectural and Buildings Division.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,
3	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, ,,
4	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
5	Central Provinces / Port Blair	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
7	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto .	Do. 24, ,,
8	Central India	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
9	Hyderabad / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ..	Do. 27, ,,
11	Mysore ..	Ditto	Do. 30, ,,
12	Grand Trunk Road	Mar. 1879	May 15, 1879
13	Madras / Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
15	Punjab ..	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
16	British Burmah	Ditto ...	June 6, 1879
17	Bombay / Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 11, ,,
19	Bengal ...	Ditto ..	Do. 12, ,,
20	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto .	Do. 20, ,,
21	Indian Telegraph. .	Feb 1879	May 23, 1879

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Apl. 1879	June 17, 1879
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto	Do. 20, ,,
3	Madras ...	Mar. 1879	May 29, 1879
4	Punjab ...	Ditto ..	Do. 31, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces & Oudh	Ditto ...	June 9, 1879
6	Bombay ... / Bengal ...	Ditto	Do. 10, ,,
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Bengal ...	Apl 1879	June 28, 1879
2	Madras ...	Mar 1879	May 26, 1879
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
4	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	June 10, 1879
5	North-Western Provinces & Oudh	Feb. 1879	Do. 7, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Kathiawar ...	Apl. 1879	June 16, 1879
2	Calcutta & South-Eastern. / Tirhoot / Sindia / Punjab Northern / Indus Valley .. / Punjab Northern, Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam.	Ditto	Do. 23, ,,
8	Patna and Gya	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
9	Rajputana ... / Western Rajputana. / Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ..	Do. 27, ,,
12	Nalhatee ...	Ditto ..	Do. 30, ,,
13	Rangoon and Sittang.	Mar. 1879	Apl. 15, 1879
14	Wardah Coal ..	Ditto ...	May 20, 1879
15	Northern Bengal .	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
16	Mysore .	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
17	Holkar ...	Ditto	Do. 31, ,,
18	Sindia-Neemuch	Ditto ..	June 2, 1879
19	State Railway Stores Branch.	Ditto ...	Do. 3, ,,
20	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Ditto .	Do. 4, ,,
21	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 9, ,,
22	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ..	Do. 10, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Tirhoot / Patna and Gya ..	Apl. 1879	June 23, 1879
3	Wardah Coal ... / Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
5	Sindia / Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ..	Do. 27, ,,
7	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 30, ,,
9	Northern Bengal ..	Mar. 1879	May 28, 1879
10	Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch.	Ditto .	June 4, 1879
11	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ...	Do. 5, ,,
12	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 6, ,,
13	Indus Valley ..	Ditto ..	Do. 7, ,,

The 7th July 1879.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
147	... D 18—26550 ...	100	M. W. Sandys, Esq., C. S., Badaun.
149	... D 12—07278 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Naini Tal.
158	... D 11—28817 ...	10	Messrs. Gisborne & Co., Calcutta.
	,, —68105 ...	10	
151	... D 12—07780 ...	5	The Post Master of Allahabad.
	14—27616 ...	20	

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th July 1879.

H. G. KEENE, *A. A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W46	... M 36—91100 ...	100	Babu Mal, Pahlanpur.
W47	... M 35—63733 ...	50	The Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H116	... M 32—88280 ...	10	C Faidle, Nagpur.
H117	... M 19—59158 ...	10	Humeer Khimji, Mandvi, Bombay.
H118	... M 24—38454 ...	100	C. Williams, Agra.
H119	... M 35—51943 ...	50	Babu Denesh Chandra Sen, Cooch Behar.

BOMBAY,
The 15th July 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
133	O 72—54016	1,000	Babu Sitanath Mondul.
134	O 33—81941	100	Babu Sreedhur Chunder Mondul.
135	O 66—41916	100	Emamooddeen Khan.
	O 30—37005	50	
	„ —31214	50	
	„ —31920	50	
	„ —38096	50	
	„ —25142	50	
	„ —66728	50	
	„ —45167	50	
	„ —38720	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
98	L 72—63565 / O 43—50378	10	Babu Goorudas Chakravarti.
99	L 54—52467 / „ —52469	5	Mr. J. R. Coles.
100	O 45—45973 / „ —45989	10	Babu Sitanath Banerjee.
	L 10—49297 / „ —49296	5	
	L 22—12327 / „ —12324	5	
	L 17—51932 / „ —51931	5	
	L 15—75844 / „ —75843	5	
	L 11—01757 / L 15—85409	5	
	L 15—34885 / „ —76765	5	
	L 15—85012 / „ —85014	5	
179	L 29—43644	5	Babu Rutnessur Mullick.
180	O 12—57778	10	Babu Gooru Churn Rudra.
	O 11—95644	10	
181	O 35—80731	100	Babu Bolinarayan Borrah.
182	O 66—18032	100	Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.
	„ —13437	100	
	O 35—76436	100	
	O 33—39085	100	
	O 66—08227	100	
183	O 43—42790	10	Babu Juggut Chunder Sen.
184	L 93—95785	50	Babu Benod Lal Roy.
	„ —43237	50	
	O 55—09172	20	
	O 25—00649	20	
	„ —82925	20	
	„ —82924	20	
	O 20—45395	20	
185	O 1—18621	10	Babu Mohesnarayan Deb.
186	O 66—07703	100	Mr. R. W. Porter.
187	L 55—66170	5	Babu Khetter Mohan Ghose.
188	L 1—82642	10	Mr. W. H. Johnson.
189	O 46—58178	10	Revd. A. C. Seal.
190	O 30—15308	50	Dr. Zorab.
191	L 55—00171	5	Babu Purna Chunder Mitter
	„ —00172	5	
	„ —00173	5	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 19—31206	10	T. C. Poonoosawmy Pillay, Rayapuram.
J 5—96080	20	Mr. Va. Pires, Accountant, P. W. Examiner's Office, Madras

CALICUT,
The 9th July 1879.

J. C. WINSCOM.
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 11—26589	20	Goodapati Sriramooloo, Talapudy, Godavery District.

COCONADA,
The 3rd July 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
48	E 15—43727	50	Revd. T. L. Scott, Jhelum.
49	„ —44386	50	Bunsee Lal, Travelling Post Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
78	E 12—78267	20	Narinjin Das Kakar, Peshawar.
	„ —78676	20	
	„ —93441	20	
81	E 16—14755	10	Miss J. K. Scanlan, Cainville, Mussoorie.
85	E 13—74148	100	H. L. Hibbert, Esq., Kurnal.
	„ —44274	100	

LAHORE,
The 15th July 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
31	B 61—07319	50	Gullapalli Seshiah, Tr . patti.
	B 58—41404	100	
	B 59—41404	100	
	„ —62683	100	
32	B 61—03628	50	T. V. Ragavacharier, Sholinghur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	B 59—15934	100	E. Bhunumoorthy Iyer, Madras.
56	B 46—22845	5	N. Kristnasawmy Iyer, Museri Taluq, Trichinopoly District.
57	B 46—37681	5	K. Dhondu Row, North Arcot District.
58	B 56—80881	10	Messrs. G. W. DeBeaux & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Esplanade Row, Madras.
59	B 55—81138	50	Karithy Sámannah, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 7th July 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th July 1879.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BULLOCK TRAIN NOTICE.

Simla, the 27th June 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st August 1879, the rules appertaining to value-payable parcels (see Postal Guide of 1st April 1879, page 14) will be applicable to packages transmitted by the Government Bullock Train: that is, the senders of Bullock Train packages may, when booking them, declare the value of the contents for realization from the addressees.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1879.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

The 18th July 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd July 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st July 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P.M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th July 1879.

Adams, R. H.
Agabeg, A. L.
Anderson, Miss.
Anna, Mrs.
Bason, Mr.
Bastian, Tom.
Beckett, Miss A.
Bell, Mrs. C. W.
Brewer, W. J.
Bratter, M. H.
Cameron, Rev. J.
Collins, J. M.
Collis, W.
Cunningham, A
Decastro, J.
Duncan, W. C.
E. F. G.
Evans, James.
Frances, Mrs.
Howell, A., care of Jailor.
Jackson, Miss E.
Johnson, Miss.
Lloyd, W. C.
Maunder, C J.
McCarthy, T.
Reymond, Mrs. C.
Schmidt, Francis.
Stewart, Mrs. J.
Sharpe, H.
Ward, F. A.
Webb, A.
West, Mrs.
Western, Lieut. C. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M N. Z.
Aiton, George.
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Aylott, James.
Amer Chund Nahatta
Batson, John.
Bench, James.
Bertrand, Alfred.
Brinton, A. H.
Brown, Phil.
C. O.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Cobbell, Bond B.
Collings, Arthur.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Curlander, Salomon.
Dancy, N. T.
Darling, C. N. (S.S.)
Davison, T. W.
Denton, B. H.
Dutt, R. K.
Edmonds, W. H.
Ferguson, James.
Fuller, Frank.
G. P. O.
Gage, W. H., St. G.
Gillett, C. H.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Graham, E.
Hayter, W. J.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Hoskins, Capt. Thomas.
Howard, W.
Hunderson, F.
Jackson, John.
Johnstone, B.
Kerr, Walter.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
Lane, Solomon.
Lewis, W. R.
M. E. K.
MacIntyre, A.
Mailly, Chalni Monsieur.
McKae, Thos. T.
Maceng, John.
Maltby, R.
Maxwell, John.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —.
Murray, L. De B.
Nairne, Dr. A.
Nederham, Capt. J.
Papi, W. S.
Page, E.
Pathel, W.
Pesshitten, David.
Poper, J. Monsieur
Preston, Mrs. E E
Reich, M.
Rembiebuski, Stanislas.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Rohde, Capt J.
Roberts, Jenn.
Salomon, A.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Smith, R.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Storvold, Lorentz.
Stout, J. A.
Southgate, W.
Sud Fatah Ally.
Stuart, W. G.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Todd, Jas. C.
Upsdale, Harry.
Vollbracht, A.
Walker, John.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Williams, W. J.
Zero, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Leggett, W.
Roberts, J.
Rode, J. H.
Sandford, J. R.
Southgate, W.

Registered Letters.

Ester, Grimblaude.
Hodges, J. R.
Levensohn, R. A.
McKae, T. T.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Rode, J. H.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

	Rs.	
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{304}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each:—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
" 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
" 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
" 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
" 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
" 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
" 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.

No. 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.

Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.

„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.

„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.

„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.

„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.

„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tunb), Persian Gulf.

„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.

„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.

„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.

„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.

„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.

„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.

„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.

„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.

„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).

„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.

„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year

1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.

„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.

„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.

„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.

„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).

„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Tooma Creek.

„ 8. Fixed Light at Gopnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.

„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.

„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.

„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.

„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.

„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.

„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.

„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.

„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.

„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.

„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.

„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.

(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.

(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.

„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.

(2) Entrance to Tugela River.

(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.

„ 21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.

(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.

No. 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.

„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.

„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2. annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphibia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Now ready.

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India. from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cas' Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—

Vol. I	... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*	
„ II	... „ 5,	„ „ 6.

No. 11, for 1876-77—

Vol I	... „ 5,	„ „ 6.
„ II	... „ 5,	„ „ 6.
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade	... „ 5,	„ „ 6.

Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay.

No. XXXII.—Correspondence relating to the canal clearances in the Hyderabad Collectorate in 1854-55, with a separate map. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXVI.—Official correspondence regarding the Ford Wah in the Shikarpore Collectorate, Sindh, 1855-56. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. XXXVII.—Miscellaneous information connected with the Province of Kattywar, in Guzerat. with maps. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 11 annas.*

No. L.—Correspondence relating to Canal clearances in the Hyderabad Collectorate in 1857-58. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIV.—Memoir on the Thurr and Parkur Districts of Sindh, 1856; by Captain S. N. Raikes, with a map. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVIII.—Papers connected with a Report on the hill districts to the south-west of Mehur in Sindh, 1860. *Price, annas 4, packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. LXII.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Moorbar Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, 1860-61. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXVI.—Summary of proceedings relative to the settlement of Jagheer holdings in the Province of Sindh, 1856-61. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

No. LXVII.—Report on the Cotton Gin Factory in the Dharwar Collectorate for the half-year ending 31st March 1862. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. LXX.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Mawul Talooka of the Poona Collectorate, 1854-55. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXXI.—Papers relating to the project of connecting Barsee with the Barsee Railway Station by Tramways, 1862-63, with 14 plans in a separate case. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXII.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Dhaooil and Chalisgaum Talookas of the Khandeish Collectorate, 1863. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXIII.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Mahim Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, 1863. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXIV.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Mamlutdars' and Tulleh Mahalkurrees' Divisions of the Rajpooree Talooka of the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, 1863. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXV.—Papers relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Walwa Talooka of the Sattara Collectorate, 1863. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. LXXVIII.—Report on the subject of the rain-fall in the Deccan, and the climatic disturbance apparent during 1861 and 1862. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas*

No. LXXIX.—Report on the sanitary state of the City of Poona, 1863; by A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, S. M. Circle. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. LXXX.—Report on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay, 1864, by A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with map and diagram. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of Madras.

No. I.—Report on the Navigation of the Godavery, 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. II.—Report on the Government Central Museum, 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. IV.—Report on the Paumben Channel (reprinted), 1854. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. V.—Collective Memorandum of Public Works in the Madras Presidency (reprinted), 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. VI.—General Report of the Road Department (reprinted), 1854 *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. IX.—Report on important Public Works for 1851, 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. I.—Report on Vaccination, 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. II.—Memorandum of Proceedings of the Madras Government, in the Department of Education, 1855. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. III.—Report on the Navigation of the Godavery (reprinted), 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. IV.—Major Maitland's School for the Instruction of the Artificers and Pupils at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. V.—Report of the Annamallay Forests (re-printed), 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. VI.—Correspondence relative to Pro- posals for organising Permanent Corps of Coolies for employment on Road Works, 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. VII.—Report on Civil Dispensaries (reprinted), 1855. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. VIII.—Report on District Roads (re- printed), 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage 5 annas.*

No. IX.—Revenue Survey (reprinted), 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. XII.—Reduction on the Revenue Assessment of North Arcot (re-printed), 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XIII.—General Report of the Road Department for 1854-55. *Price annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. XIV.—Report on the Medical Topo- graphy of the South-Western Political Districts, 1855. *Price, annas 10; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. XV.—Reports on important Public Works for 1853 (reprinted), 1855. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XVI.—Memorandum on Salt, 1855. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XIX.—Report on the Ports and Har- bours of the Northern Circars, &c., 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XX.—Report on Vaccination for 1854- 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXI.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1854, 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXII.—Papers relating to the Revi- sion of the Land Revenue Assessment in South Arcot. 1855. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXV.—Reports on important Public Works for 1854, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXX.—Report on District Roads for 1854, 1856. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXIII.—Report on Vaccination for 1855, 1856. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXIV.—Report on Civil Dispensa- ries for 1855, 1856. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXV.—Report on Public Instruc- tion in the Madras Presidency for 1855-56. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Ditto ditto, for 1871-72. ***Price, Rs. 3-8;*** *packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. XXXVII.—Correspondence on the Scale of Passengers Fares and Goods Tariff for the Madras Railway, Parts I and II, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. XXXVIII.—Papers relating to the Budget of 1856-57, 1857. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. XXXIX.—Report on the Govern- ment Central Museum for 1855-56, 1857. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. XL.—Report of the Railway Depart- ment for 1855, 1856. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 12 annas.*

No. XLI.—Report on Grants-in-aid of Schools unconnected with Government, 1857. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XLII.—Report on Vaccination for 1856, 1857. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLIII.—Correspondence on the Scale of Passengers Fares and Goods Tariff for the Madras Railway. Vol. II, 1857. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5, Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3, postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24 Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872, By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
" Unbound copies ...	... "	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	... Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto	... "	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto	... "	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.	... "	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	... Rs.	6	0	0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... "	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... "	12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th May 1878.	For week ending 10th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 11th May 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,13,325	8,21,539	1,43,95,931	1,54,14,177	10,18,246	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	70,037	1,00,037	14,32,774	17,97,155	3,64,381	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,618	57,916	14,83,338	11,90,041	...	2,93,297
7th June 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,15,098	95,662	17,09,742	21,07,824	3,98,082	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,35,773	1,67,979	37,75,886	42,82,882	5,06,996	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,08,424	1,25,337	24,72,134	22,08,772	...	2,63,362
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,987	69,630	11,17,418	10,91,734	...	25,684
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,51,258	6,48,373	1,31,82,084	1,19,84,735	...	11,97,349
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,59,847	2,00,243	31,49,579	34,65,808	3,16,229	..
	TOTAL ...	19,72,367	22,86,716	4,27,18,886	4,35,43,128	8,24,242	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,986	2,745	53,338	51,408	...	1,930
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,638	1,752	39,023	33,450	..	5,573
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,297	74,191	11,19,153	16,11,343	4,92,190	..
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,459	18,605	3,23,177	3,03,165	...	20,012
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,548	1,877	37,613	27,198	.	10,415
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,801	2,552	54,462	39,326	...	15,136
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,111	2,304	60,025	47,105	...	12,920
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ..	16,719	11,865	3,24,657	2,48,425	..	76,232
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,793	9,918	1,64,273	1,82,392	18,119	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,275	46,585	3,31,277	6,56,258	3,24,981	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,105	7,166	55,918	1,18,392	62,474	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ..	23,532	23,111	4,45,018	4,29,110	...	15,908
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	16,279	43,756	2,48,864	4,06,018	1,57,154	..
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,465	2,011	(a)35,730	42,695	6,965	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,925	15,098	(b)34,989	2,28,021	1,93,032	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	72,133	...	9,65,723	9,65,723	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,933	3,35,669	33,27,517	53,90,029	20,62,512	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,51,300	26,22,385	4,60,46,403	4,89,33,157	28,86,754	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,08,86,648	2,69,13,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,51,59,755	2,20,19,921	...	31,39,834

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 11th May 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 11th May 1878.

No. XX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th May 1878.	For week ending 17th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 18th May 1878.	Total from 1st January to 17th May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,59,625	8,37,090	1,51,55,556	1,62,51,267	10,95,711	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	73,046	1,06,842	15,05,820	19,03,997	3,98,177	...
Ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	61,607	56,411	15,44,945	12,46,452	...	2,98,493
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,25,165	99,235	18,34,907	22,07,059	3,72,152	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,310	2,22,000	39,12,226	45,04,882	5,92,656	...
31st May 1879	Madras ..	1,19,640	1,45,639	25,91,774	23,54,411	...	2,37,363
Ditto ..	South Indian ...	63,574	61,016	11,80,992	11,52,750	...	28,242
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,59,428	6,79,395	1,37,41,512	1,26,64,130	...	10,77,382
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,858	1,88,539	33,03,437	36,54,347	3,50,910	...
	Total ...	20,52,283	23,96,167	4,47,71,169	4,59,39,295	11,68,126	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,255	2,191	55,593	53,599	...	1,994
Ditto ..	Nalhati ...	1,495	1,793	40,518	35,243	...	5,275
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,846	80,715	11,81,999	16,92,058	5,10,059	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,297	18,601	3,38,474	3,21,766	...	16,708
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,493	1,297	39,106	28,495	...	10,611
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,840	2,142	56,302	41,468	...	14,834
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley .	2,403	3,730	62,428	50,835	...	11,593
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,921	15,053	3,38,578	2,63,478	...	75,100
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,122	9,667	1,72,395	1,92,059	19,664	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,327	28,555	3,47,604	6,84,813	3,37,209	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,718	6,277	58,636	1,24,669	66,033	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	25,756	21,015	4,70,774	4,50,125	...	20,649
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,933	18,264	2,67,797	4,24,282	1,56,485	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ..	2,472	1,721	(a) 38,202	44,116	6,214	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,125	15,004	(b) 44,114	2,43,025	1,98,911	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	1,37,725	...	11,03,448	11,03,448	...
	Total ...	1,85,003	3,63,750	35,12,520	57,53,779	22,41,259	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,37,286	27,59,917	4,82,83,689	5,16,93,074	34,09,385	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,19,01,481	2,84,31,191	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,63,82,208	2,32,61,883	...	31,20,325

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 15th May 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 18th May 1878.

No. XXI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th May 1878.	For week ending 24th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 25th May 1878.	Total from 1st January to 24th May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,78,683	8,10,922	1,59,34,239	1,70,62,189	11,27,950	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	68,932	1,08,179	15,74,752	20,12,176	4,37,424	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,129	67,932	16,11,074	13,14,384	...	2,96,690
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,804	1,09,757	19,43,711	23,16,816	3,73,105	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,341	2,04,800	40,48,567	47,09,682	6,61,115	.
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,27,423	1,07,216	27,19,197	24,61,627	...	2,57,570
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,238	68,059	12,41,230	12,20,809	...	20,421
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,189	6,26,187	1,43,14,701	1,32,90,317	...	10,24,384
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,873	1,88,780	34,54,310	38,43,127	3,88 817	..
	Total ...	20,70,612	22,91,832	4,68,41,781	4,82,31,127	13,89,346	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,158	2,303	57,751	55,902	...	1,849
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,336	1,670	41,854	36,913	...	4,941
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	66,561	67,925	12,48,560	17,59,983	5,11,423	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,660	20,671	3,50,134	3,42,437	...	7,697
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,750	1,078	40,856	29,573	...	11,283
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,315	1,692	58,617	43,160	...	15,457
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,314	4,014	64,742	54,819	...	9,893
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,742	14,248	3,52,320	2,77,726	...	74,594
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,857	9,963	1,81,252	2,02,022	20,770	..
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,470	31,232	3,63,074	7,16,045	3,52,971	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,311	7,631	60,947	1,32,300	71,353	..
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,015	19,765	4,89,789	4,69,890	...	19,899
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,046	20,475	2,87,843	4,44,757	1,56,914	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,764	1,866	(a)39,966	46,282	6,316	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,915	12,424	(b)55,029	2,55,449	2,00,420	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,626	...	11,30,074	11,30,074	...
	Total ...	1,80,214	2,43,583	36,92,734	59,97,362	23,04,628	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,50,826	25,35,415	5,05,34,515	5,42,28,189	36,93,974	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,29,22,456	2,98,25,669	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,76,12,059	2,44,02,820	...	32,09,239

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 25th May 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 25th May 1878.

No. XXII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		1st June 1878.	31st May 1879.	to 1st June 1878.	to 31st May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,38,215	8,04,736	1,66,72,454	1,78,66,925	11,94,471	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	65,582	97,637	16,40,334	21,09,813	4,69,479	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,595	72,565	16,68,669	13,86,949	...	2,81,720
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,813	1,00,754	20,49,524	24,17,570	3,68,046	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,20,388	1,85,300	41,68,955	48,94,982	7,26,027	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,31,465	1,19,642	28,50,662	25,81,269	...	2,69,393
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,471	81,031	13,11,701	13,01,840	...	9,861
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,22,770	5,93,134	1,48,37,471	1,38,83,451	...	9,54,020
Ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,52,147	1,83,885	36,06,457	40,27,012	4,20,555	...
	Total ...	19,64,446	22,38,684	4,88,06,227	5,04,69,811	16,63,584	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,747	3,786	60,498	59,688	...	810
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,432	2.323	43,286	39,236	...	4,050
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	65,740	68,091	13,14,300	18,28,074	5,13,774	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,278	20,134	3,65,412	3,62,571	...	2,841
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,307	857	42,163	30,430	...	11,733
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,932	1,098	60,549	44,258	...	16,291
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,246	(a)...	66,988	(b)54,849	...	12,139
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,259	12,811	3,65,579	2,90,537	...	75,042
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ..	8,493	9,498	1,89,745	2,11,520	21,775	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,386	33,583	3,77,460	7,49,628	3,72,168	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,441	7,184	64,388	1,39,484	75,096	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,353	17,814	5,07,142	4,87,704	..	19,438
Ditto .	Northern Bengal ...	21,199	19,630	3,09,042	4,64,387	1,55,345	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,346	1,688	(c)41,312	47,970	6,658	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad..	9,056	2,900	(d)64,085	2,58,349	1,94,264	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,498	...	11,56,572	11,56,572	...
	Total ...	1,79,215	2,27,895	38,71,949	62,25,257	23,53,308	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,43,661	24,60,579	5,26,78,176	5,66,95,068	40,16,892	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,38,94,821	3,11,82,287	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,87,83,355	2,55,12,781	...	32,70,574

(a)—Return not received.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 24th May 1879.
(c)—Total receipts from 10th January to 1st June 1878.
(d)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st MARCH 1879.

	Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1879. — Depth in canal at regulating gauge. — Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. — Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. — Principal items of traffic. — Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). — Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. — Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). — Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal.	1st Division ...	4·9	3·42	3073·60	611·75	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	9,284	3·02	2·10	Wheat ...	140,576	The volume entering the Bári Doáb Canal head was 1714·18 cubic feet per second, of which 26·83 cubic feet per second were lost at the various escapes. There is an increase of 24,481 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year; of this, 13,[illegible] acres are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasúr and Sobráon Branches.
	2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·71		696·61	...	...	Amritsar ...	77,136	0·72	1·03	Barley ...	3,866	
	2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·36		378·99	...	...	Lahore ...	109,436	0·92	2·24	Mixed grains ...	3,753	
												Miscellaneous ...	47,661	
	Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	1687·35	...	...	......	195,856	...	...	......	195,856	
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1294·23	...	...	......	171,375	...	...	......	171,375	
Western Jumna Canal.	Karnál Division	4·33	3·17	2,546	231	...	267,655 Kurries, bullies, &c., 8,071 mds. fuel, and 53,163 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	3,004	1·46	1·50	Wheat ...	127,352	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 1,700 cubic feet per second; of this, 10 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The decrease of 85,781 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is reported by the Superintending Engineer to be due to the great sickness and mortality which extended late into December 1878, and prevented the cultivators from getting their crops sown.
	Delhi do.	5·70	4·39		518			Karnál ...	47,195	1·05	0·57	Barley ...	4,091	
	Hánsi do.	9·00	7·28		696			Delhi ...	43,986	0·20	0·90	Mixed grains ...	26,662	
	Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·41		245			Rohtak ...	35,684	0·54	1·20	Miscellaneous ...	26,301	
								Hissár ...	28,713	0·70	0·30	......	...	
								Jínd ...	23,986	...	...	......	...	
								Bíkaner ...	95	...	...	......	...	
								Kalsia State ...	1,743	...	...	......	...	
	Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	267,655	......	184,406	...	...	......	184,406	
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2·546·95	...	251,106	......	270,187	...	...	......	270,187	
Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	18,000	...	...	......	...	
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	30,000	0·39	0·78	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
	Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	153,000	0·547	1.1		...	
								Dera Ghazi Khán ...	71,500	0·18	1·57			
	Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	272,500	...	...	......	272,500	
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	244,400	...	...	......	244,400	
	Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	2,242	...	...	Wheat ...	1,799	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	196	0·3	0·5	Barley ...	162	
												Mixed grains ...	471	
												Miscellaneous ...	6	
	Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	2,438	...	...	......	2,438	
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	560	...	...	......	...	
	Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	380,262	...	...	......	380,262	
	Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	441,562	...	...	......	441,562	

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian

	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.	
	1878	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
FIRST QUARTER.										
Total earnings £	a 924,261	a 960,718	84,193	116,451	106,427	84,336	111,765	145,882	254,977	265,711
Mean mileage open .. No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	171	518	547	676	676
Average receipts per week ... £	71,097	73,901	6,476	8,958	8,187	6,487	8,597	11,222	19,614	20,439
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	55·5	57·7	28·9	40·0	51·8	37·9	15·7	20·5	29·0	30·2

	Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
FIRST QUARTER.												
Total earnings £	23,370	21,493	2,529	1,671	3,897	2,430	4,200	2,990	21,570	16,736	11,183	13,016
Mean mileage open ... No.	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	45	121	121	81	82
Average receipts per week ... £	1,798	1,653	194	129	300	187	323	230	1,659	1,287	860	1,001
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	20·9	19·2	24·2	16·1	50·0	31·2	7·2	5·1	13·7	10·6	10·6	12·2

a Includes

b Total receipts from 10th

c Total receipts from 15th

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WAY.

Railways for the 1st Quarters of 1878 and 1879.

Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
161,665	143,879	75,073	70,263	834,365	744,805	205,572	213,299	3,829	3,499	2,898	2,398	77,684	112,448
858	858	607	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27	396	428
12,436	11,068	5,775	5,405	64,182	57,293	15,829	16,408	295	269	223	184	5,976	8,650
14·5	12·9	9·5	8·8	50·6	45·2	35·7	36·9	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·8	15·1	20·2

Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State.)		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		TOTAL.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878	1879.	1878	1879.	1878.	1879.
22,151	43,195	4,233	8,310	29,347	30,625	13,635	27,047	b 1,879	2,862	c 589	13,416	...	64,467	2,981,492	3,111,917
103	103	37	85	163	161	164	219	35	35	50	145	...	508	7,413	8,166
1,704	3,323	326	639	2,257	2,356	1,049	2,081	162	220	243	1,032	...	4,959	229,346	239,381
16·5	32·3	8·8	7·5	13·8	14·6	6·4	9·5	4·6	6·3	4·9	7·1	...	9·8	30·9	29·3

steamer earnings.
January to 31st March 1878.
to 31st March 1879.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HALF-YEARLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877 & 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.
Tollage.						
Private Boats	304	9,827	9,531	600	9,632	8,831
Government Boats ...	...	722	722	...	393	393
Rafts	..	803	803	...	4,209	4,209
Carrying operations.						
Boating	...	3,626	3,626	..	1,484	1,484
Fines	...	7	7	...	30	30
Ground-rent	...	105	105	...	234	234
Total ...	304	15,090	14,794	600	15,982	15,181

Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.		
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
Grains	6,858	1,83,864	1,90,722	12,129	4,18,253	4,30,382
Cotton	114	3,257	3,371	47	19,064	19,111
Oilseeds	3,139	60,811	63,950	2,101	19,515	21,616
Salts	1,785	1,73,966	1,75,751	55	98,039	98,094
Metals	15,992	659	16,651	50,335	7,872	58,207
Miscellaneous goods ...	17,933	26,445	44,378	9,547	29,560	39,107
Building materials ...	38,480	55,153	93,633	1,16,183	1,10,834	2,27,017
Firewood	3,350	1,17,220	1,20,570	725	1,34,440	1,35,165
Bamboos	2,509	74,378	76,887	997	1,35,200	1,36,197
Timber	2,924	47,594	50,518	13,932	89,222	1,03,154
Miscellaneous timber ...	523	652	1,175	223	358	581
Total ...	93,607	7,43,999	8,37,606	2,06,274	10,62,357	12,68,631

Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
31·023	16·987	4,469,408	6,069,310	20,81,719	22,81,687	69	124

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ERRATA.

In Traffic Statement for April 1878, published in page 958 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1878: against Ganges Canal, Timber, *for* 28,580 in Column No. (Down) *read* 28,480, and *for* 28,881 in Column No. (Total Up and Down *read* 28,781. Against Grand Total in above columns, *for* 297,176 *read* 297,076 and *for* 301,063 *read* 300,963. Against "Decrease" in the same columns *for* 240,705 *read* 240,805, and *for* 238,035 *read* 238,135.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during 1878-79: Depth in canal at regulating guage in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·31	740	512	16,185	2,225
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	6·69	700	775	26,960	9,689
Meerut ...	8·30	7·51	969	515	30,870	20,688
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·44	972	1,061	26,636	29,250
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·05	994	1,031	30,135	28,409
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·30	988	492	26,142	28,653
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·00	771	555	30,979	38,446
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,941	188,207	157,360
Lower Ganges. Kásganj ...	...	3·02	...	123	2,155	...
Bhongaon ...	..	1·07	...	171	1,354	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	925	42,593	23,615
Agra Canal ..	10·	...	2,000	687	4,318	4,588
Rohilkhand .	...	...	...	80	7,216	545
Dún Canals ...	...	..	...	101	1,058	927
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	85	
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	10	96 (Jhánsi and Hamirpur)
Hamirpur ...	...	...	...	...	300	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	247,906	187,431

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st to 30th April 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	15,357	134	114	15	250	64	817	16,751	...	·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	32,185	335	196	7	403	126	674	33,926	...	·5
Meerut ...	57,425	4,120	19	13	918	162	751	63,768	·1	·6
Bulandshahr ...	7,958	20,384	1	3	837	14	518	29,745	.	·1
Aligarh ...	1,012	19,129	6	...	702	12	452	21,313	.	0·5
Muttra ...	1,068	682	..	64	23	5	263	2,135	...	·1
Agra ...	1,566	3,367	...	17	37	...	480	5,467	...	·2
Etah ...	1,688	4,155	13	7	1,214	...	513	7,590	...	·1
Mainpuri .	3,350	9,229	..	7	947	3	452	13,988	...	·2
Fatehgarh .	1,961	5,016	3	...	406	3	246	7,653	...	·2
Etáwah .	3,704	15,257	.	.	93	...	470	19,524	...	1·0
Cawnpore ..	4,524	12,080	16	...	12	...	521	17,153	.	·1
Delhi ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·2
Gurgaon ..	165	2	...	11	3	...	27	218	...	·1
Dehra Dún .	691	...	111	...	22	...	234	1,058	·3	1·1
Bijnor	47	..	31	4	...	..	...	85	·1	·5
Taraí ..	349	..	24	...	.	...	...	373	...	·3
Bareilly .	6,715	54	63	...	...	...	11	6,843	...	·1
Jhánsi ..	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	·1
Hamirpur ...	...	.	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	·08
Total ...	139,804	94,268	930	148	5,901	419	6,439	247,906	...	.
Total for the same period last year	82,219	96,584	286	119	3,836	309	4,078	187,431	..	...
Increase ...	57,582	...	644	29	2,065	110	2,361	60,475	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,316	...	...	...	..	...	...		..

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal:—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		5,554
Cawnpore escape	127	
Ditto tail	207	
Jan escape ..	231	
Anupshahr branch escape . ..	48	613
Balance expended		4,941
Eastern Jumna Canal:—		
Water entering canal		934
Leaving . .		9
Net consumption		925
Agra Canals:—		
Water entering canal . ..		806
Do. leaving Bata escape ..	76	
Do. do. Kitam do. ..	43	119
Net consumption .		687
Rohilkhand Canals:—		
Water entering canal .		165
Do. leaving do. . .		85
Net consumption		80
Dún Canals:—		
Water entering canal . .		102
Do. leaving silt trap at Ambari ..		1
Net consumption .		101
Lower Ganges:—		
Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora		990
Narora escapes	376	
Kasganj escapes	20	
Tatarpur escapes ..	300	696
Balance expended ...		294

Canal re-opened on 8th April. Water entered Kashganj Division on 10th.

Nature of Traffic.	Up.		Down.		Total Up and Down.		Up.		Down.		Total Up and Down.	
	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,977	...	11,426	..	13,403	.	..	.	.	..		...
Gram	...	..	...	..	...	..		..		.		...
Rice ...	1,109	...	240	...	1,349	.	...		...	.	...	
Paddy or Dhán ..	...	...	250	..	250	...	...	..	...			
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ..	286		64	...	350	..	...	...	.	...	.	...
Dál	219	..	140	..	359	.	.	...	...	.	...	...
Juár ...	984	..	326	...	1,310	...	...	..	.	...	...	
Bájra	320		2,656	...	2,976	...	...		...	..	..	
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	..	560	...	560	.	..	...	...	...		...
Total ...	4,895	..	15,662	...	20,557	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	.	10,266		10,266	...	..	...	60	...	60	.
Oilseeds	200	.	28,552		28,752	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Salts	297	...	19,338	...	19,635	..	...	...		..	...	..
Metals	8,954	...	790	...	9,744	...	..	..	...	...	.	...
Building materials ..	15,794	...	15,329	...	31,123	...	3,900	...	...	...	3,900	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,355	..	5,382	...	7,737	...	16	...	3,882	...	3,898	...
Firewood	...		25,050	...	25,050	..	...	...	17,076	...	17,076	...
Bamboos	792	15,840	20,703	414,060	21,495	429,900	...		...	..		...
Timber	1,402	731	12,406	16,481	13,808	17,212	...			...		...
Miscellaneous timber ..	400	800	145	200	545	1,000	..	...	...	...	..	..
Live stock	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Grand Total ...	35,089	17,371	153,623	430,831	188,712	448,202	3,916	...	21,018	..	24,934	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	22,389	3,887	150,710	297,076	173,099	300,963	...	...	...	.	...	...
Increase	12,700	13,484	2,913	133,755	15,613	147,239	3,916	...	21,018	...	24,934	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

There is a slight falling off in the grain traffic as compared with the return for April 1878. None of present season's crop [illegible] has yet come into the market.

Cotton and oilseeds show a heavy increase over last year's return, while the salt carried is less by 27,122 maunds.

The total tonnage moved during the month is 57[illegible] tons in excess of that carried for the same period last year.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,411	6,9[illegible]9	.	890
Ton mileage	1,121,[illegible]27	590,[illegible]96		66,634
Value of goods, Rs.	5,13,574	557,[illegible]95	..	13,903
Number of passengers ...	49	9,761	Nil.	

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd May 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[S]UPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 734 AND 735 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5th JULY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nugli, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
[N]orth Arcot ...	6 13	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	9 5	11 3	6 8	11 5	12 3	7 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	9 2	17 14	19 11	9 11	16 11	19 11	11 13	186 10	186 10	186 10	10 10	12 5	11 5	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1879.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1308.

Simla, the 19th July 1879.

A TEMPORARY vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the deputation of the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., on special duty, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., Acting Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

Sir Steuart Bayley will retain charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam while he acts as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

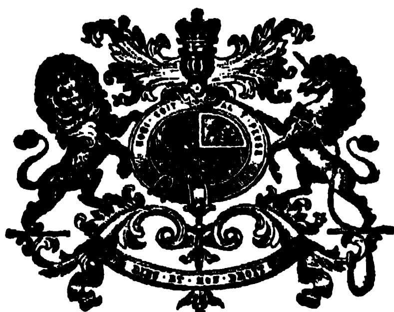
The Honourable Sir Steuart Bayley assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden on the 15th July 1879.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home, Rev. and Agri. Dept.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th July 1879.

No. 1308.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the deputation of the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., on special duty, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., Acting Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

Sir Steuart Bayley will retain charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam while he acts as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honourable Sir Steuart Bayley assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden on the 15th July 1879.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 22nd July 1879.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Nugent, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

No. 51.—Mr. F. H. Harding, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

POLICE.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 217—*Appointments.*—Mr J. J. Higgins, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st ultimo, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morris retired from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fraser, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Higgins.

Mr. J. C. Duff, District Superintendent, 4th Class, to be District Superintendent, 3rd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser.

Mr. R. E Acklom, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to be District Superintendent, 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Duff.

Mr G. S. Chatterton, Assistant District Superintendent, to be District Superintendent, 5th Class, *vice* Mr. Acklom.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th July 1879.

No 234.—The Reverend Ferguson John Montgomery, M A, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

No. 237.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend W. M. Lethbridge, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

No. 238.—The following rule is published for general information in modification of the rule contained in para. 3 of Home Department Resolution No 6-370—382, dated the 9th November 1876, which prohibits the enclosure of a kutcha grave by a railing:—

The Archdeacon or in his absence the Bishop may, on sufficient cause being shown, permit a kutcha grave to be enclosed by a railing other than wooden, on condition that the same fee is paid as is levied on the construction of masonry graves.

SURVEYS.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 302.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted 15 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant, or subsequent date.

No. 303.—Mr. Francis Fedden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., 2nd Grade Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Geological Museum during the absence of Mr. Mallet, or until further orders.

No. 305.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, A R.S.M., F.R.S., F.G.S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 15 months, under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Blanford is also allowed seven days' subsidiary leave.

No. 306.—With reference to Notification No. 286, dated the 11th instant, Mr. W. Theobald will hold charge of the current duties of the office of Superintendent of the Geological Survey during Mr. Blanford's absence and until Mr. Medlicott returns to duty.

FORESTS.

The 19th July 1879.

No. 621*F.*—Mr. C. Bagshawe, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, is placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the forests of the Kuram Valley, and, while thus employed, will officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the date of reaching Kuram.

The 23rd July 1879.

No. 632*F.*—The furlough granted in Notification of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 162F, dated the 29th May 1879, to Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled at his own request.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 23rd July 1879.

No. 65*G.-M.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 1st May 1879:—

Jemadar Dulthumun Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jurbundun Sookul, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Bucksha, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dulthumun Sing, promoted.

Havildar Bheemla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heerka, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Bhugwana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Luckma, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Hindoora, to be Jemadar, *vice* Cheyra, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 68*G.-M.*—Consequent on the return of Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand from field service, the following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 24th June 1879:—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. A. Vincent, promoted.

Captain H. A. Vincent, to be Squadron Officer and to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major A. J. Bannerman on furlough, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 188*I.-J.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 132I.-J., dated the 10th June 1879, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 53 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Government in respect of such portions of railways as are situate within the territories of Mysore.

No. 192*I.-J.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 136I.-J., dated the 10th June 1879, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 53 of the Indian Railway Act 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Resident at Hyderabad shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Government in respect of such portions of railways as are situate within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 196*I.-J.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 171I.-J., dated 10th July 1879, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 53 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Resident at Hyderabad shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Government in respect of such portions of railways as are situate within the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd July 1879.

No. 1937*E.-P.*—The following Declaration exchanged between the Sultan of Muscat and the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, in ratification of commercial negotiations between the Government of the Netherlands and His Highness the Sultan, is published for general information:—

DÉCLARATION.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Sultan de Muskate, voulant établir sur des bases stables les rapports de bonne harmonie qui existent entre eux et favoriser le développement des relations commerciales entre les deux pays, les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, ont declaré ce qui suit:—

1er. En considération du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée accordé par la législation du Royaume des Pays Bas et de ses Colonies aux sujets et au pavillon de Son Altesse le Sultan de Muskate, les sujets et le pavillon du dit Royaume et de ses Colonies jouiront également du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée dans les Etats de Son Altesse le Sultan de Muskate.

2me. Les marchandises originaires ou provenants de ces derniers Etats étant admises dans le Royaume des Pays Bas et ses colonies contre payément des mêmes droits que ceux perçus des produits similaires de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée, ce traitement est réciproquement accordé dans les Etats précités aux marchandises originaires ou provenants du Royaume des Pays Bas ou des ses Colonies.

3me. Les déclarations précédentes concernant l'application réciproque du régime de la nation etrangère la plus favorisée sont également applicable á tout ce qui regarde l'exportation et le transit.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signés la présente déclaration en double expedition et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à la Haye le 7 Avril 1877.
Muskate le
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères
de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas.

(Signé) V. D. D. D. WILLEBOIS.

(Signé) (Seal.)

Signature and seal of His Highness Syed Toorkee.

No. 1237*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. J. Fressanges as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Akyab, during Mr. Ruckert's absence.

No. 1239*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr S. J. Fressanges as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Ruckert.

No. 1241*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. J. Fressanges as Acting Consul for Denmark, at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Ruckert.

GENERAL.

The 21st July 1879.

No. 1438*G.-G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, Officiating Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st August 1879.

The 24th July 1879.

No. 1459*G.-G.*—The following extract from regimental orders dated 13th June 1879, issued by the Commandant Mhairwara Battalion, consequent on Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand's departure to join the Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand having reported his departure to join his own corps, is struck off the strength of the Regiment from the 12th June 1879.

No. 1461G.-G.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 412G., dated 12th February 1879, appointing Lieutenant E. S Masters to officiate as Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, *vice* Captain Peart, insert the words "in addition to his other duties as Wing Officer."

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 24th July 1879.

No 1909—Privilege leave having been granted to Mr. E Gay, M. A., Mr. W. Wells is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, until Mr. E. S. Byrne returns from leave, when Mr. E. S. Byrne will officiate during the remainder of Mr. Gay's absence, or till further orders.

No. 1913.—Mr. E. Gay, M.A., is provisionally appointed to be Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 30th April 1879.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 1928—Mr. J. Taylor received charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General on the 24th June 1879.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 1960.

Read—

Report by the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the operations of the Department during the year 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.—The average amount of the Notes of the Department outstanding on the last day of each calendar month was 1,325 lakhs, as compared with 1,164 lakhs in 1876-77 and 1,153 lakhs for the five years ending with 1876-77. This higher circulation continued through the year 1878-79, the average of which was 1,319 lakhs; but, during the last few months, has rapidly subsided.

2. In connection with these phenomena, the following statistics deserve attention:—

	SILVER (Lakhs of Rupees)	
	Net imports.	Coined at the Mints.
1871-75	161	490
1875-76	155	255
1876-77	720	627
1877-78	1,467	1,618
1878-79	397	718

Evidently the Paper Currency was temporarily inflated by the abnormal importations of silver in 1876-77 and 1877-78. The inflation began about November 1876, was at its height on the 15th January 1878, when the circulation reached the unprecedented total of 1,576 lakhs, and has not, perhaps, yet altogether vanished.

3. Immediately, this inflation was caused by the purchase for the Department, under the law, of vast amounts of silver bullion, no less than 1,575 lakhs having been thus disbursed during the year: the notes issued in exchange for this bullion were not all cashed at once.

4. There was a similar phenomenon on the occasion of the increase, by two and-a-half crores of rupees, of the Security Investment in 1872-73, when the circulation remained abnormally inflated for about twenty months.

5. There is no evidence, as yet, of any considerable permanent increase of the Paper Currency, which amounted, on the 30th June last, to 1,182 lakhs, as compared with 1,129 and 1,159 lakhs on the same date in 1875 and 1876.

6. The minimum circulation was 1,113 lakhs (30th April), the maximum 1,576 lakhs (15th January) being a range of 463 lakhs, as compared with 210 lakhs in 1871-75, 149 lakhs in 1875-76, and 202 lakhs in 1876-77. In this respect, also, the circumstances of the year were plainly abnormal.

7. Notes for 1,575 lakhs of rupees were issued against Silver Bullion, the maximum amount of silver bullion held in the Reserve being 368 lakhs (22nd December). At one time (15th October), less than 31 per cent. of the Notes outstanding was held in the Reserve in Coin, a circumstance which the Government could not contemplate without uneasiness.

8. Notes for 231 lakhs issued at Sub-Circles were cashed at the Presidency Towns in accordance with the law. Notes for 604 lakhs were cashed at offices other than the Offices of Issue, outside the requirements of the law, and Notes for 374 lakhs were cashed at Government treasuries. Thus, the total sum remitted by notes through the currency offices and treasuries was 1,209 lakhs. The comparison with other years is as follows:—

	LAKHS OF RUPEES.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Cashed at Currency Offices other than the Offices of Issue (by law)	4,11	3,38	2,31
Ditto ditto outside the law	1,85	4,89	6,04
At treasuries	3,53	4,01	3,75
Total	9,49	12,28	12,10

9. Notes were cashed throughout the year at 95 treasuries, usually at 76 more, and seldom or never at 36. In 1875-76 and 1876-77, notes were steadily or usually cashed at altogether 162 and 166 treasuries respectively.

10. The total cost of coin remittances was Rs. 1,41,147, as compared with Rs. 21,747 in 1876-77: *per contra*, the premium on bills amounted to Rs. 1,49,984.

11. The receipts and issues of notes again increased considerably as follows:—

	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		
	Issued.	Received.	Total.
1875-76	62,70	62,18	1,24,88
1876-77	78,78	77,87	1,56,65
1877-78	99,53	96,26	1,95,79

The increase is still, principally, in the higher denominations, notes for Rs. 10,000 alone having been issued for 1,718 lakhs more than in 1876-77, and 2,566 lakhs more than in 1875-76.

12. Notes for Rs. 4,551 lakhs, numbering 4,399,755, were cancelled, and not renewed, as compared with 3,500,318 notes for 2,963 lakhs in 1875-76, and 3,661,384 notes for 3,789 lakhs in 1876-77. Of the value cancelled, 62 per cent. was represented by notes of the Calcutta Circle, compared with 60 per cent. in each of the earlier years.

13. The turnover of the notes at Calcutta, and the cancellations there, continue excessive, owing, as has been often explained, to the practice of the Presidency Bank, which passes all the currency notes which it receives, immediately, through the Office of Issue.

The figures are as follows:—

	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
Cashed	13,048	4,246	2,217
Issued	13,581	4,414	2,256
Total ...	26,629	8,660	4,473
Cancelled	9,362	2,917	1,932
Percentage	35·2	33·7	43·2

The Head Commissioner should enquire why the proportion of notes cancelled at Madras so largely exceeds the proportion at Calcutta and Bombay.

14. The orders contained in paragraph 11 of the Resolution upon the Report for 1876-77 appear to have been misunderstood. The table in paragraph 24 contains more details than are required; the notes of each denomination held in Government treasuries and the Presidency Banks need not in

future be reported. All that the Government want is an expansion of the table in paragraph 38 by the addition of the following columns, namely,—

Amount held in specie,
Amount held in notes,
Total,

and of a total for all India, the figures of the Presidency Banks being inserted in a separate line.

15. The total amount paid to the end of the year on lost notes is Rs. 13,33,845. The State has not hitherto sacrificed anything by these payments.

16. Forgeries are still confined to Bombay; are few in number; and, so far as is yet known, never for long escape detection.

17. Small silver and copper were supplied to the public to the amount of Rs. 22,30,817, as compared with Rs. 19,51,160 in 1876-77, and Rs. 28,37,979 in 1875-76. The net issues have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1874-75	17,99,707
1875-76	26,98,214
1876-77	17,75,127
1877-78	10,91,547

The facilities afforded in this matter appear to be either little known or little appreciated.

18. From the interesting table given in paragraph 35, it seems that, in the 17 years ending with 1877-78, the net profit of the Paper Currency Department was Rs. 1,99,55,376, and that of the Mints Rs. 29,51,807. The net profit of the Paper Currency Department in 1877-78 was Rs. 21,14,639, as compared with Rs. 20,55,112 in 1876-77. But, probably, some premium must have been realised on Currency Department Bills before 1877-78.

19. According to Abstract No. III, which does not include the premia on Currency Department Bills, the net profits have been as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	23,71,584	4,55,976	19,15,608
1874-75	23,69,994	3,89,844	19,80,150
1875-76	23,67,518	3,35,328	20,32,190
1876-77	23,68,799	3,13,657	20,55,112
1877-78	21,19,648	4,84,993	19,64,655

20. The excess expenditure in 1877-78 (which should have been explained specifically) is due to (1) the large charge incurred for remittances and (2) an unusual charge for note forms. It is not understood why the figures contained in column 20 of the table in paragraph 35 are not included in the Accounts in Abstract III.

21. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. William Waterfield for his careful administration of the Paper Currency Department during the year. It is understood that Mr. Waterfield has received intelligent and valuable aid from his Assistant, Mr. R. A. Sterndale.

ORDERED, that the Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency be published in the *Gazette of India* in Calcutta, and that this Resolution be published in Part I of the Gazette at Simla for general information, and communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

SEPARATE REVENUE—CUSTOMS (INLAND.)

The 25th July 1879.

No. 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council hereby prohibits the transit of salt produced or manufactured in any Native State included in the Rajputana or Central India Agencies, from any of the said States into any part of the British Territory adjoining the same, except when such salt is covered by a rawanna or pass, granted by such officer as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may appoint in this behalf, showing that it has paid duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th July 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 664.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Halford Dumergue Gerard, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment of Native Infantry,—21st November 1877.

No. 665.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. D. Dyson-Laurie, 31th Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of Colonel J. Hills, C. B., V. C., Royal Artillery, or until further orders.

No. 666.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. C. Dunlop, 39th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an attached Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 667.—*3rd Punjab Infantry*—

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an officiating doing duty officer.

No. 668.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Mohomed Zeman Khan, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Hurruck Sing, invalided.

No. 669.—*15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Dowlut Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Bahal Khan, invalided; Jemadar Jeeta Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mustan Singh, invalided; Havildar Lamah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dowlut Singh, promoted; Havildar Wuzeer Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jeeta Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nehal Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Goordutt Singh, invalided; Havildar Myeeah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

3rd Goorkha (The Kumaoon) Regiment.

Jemadar Puddum Singh "Nagee," to be Subadar, *vice* Hurkoo Singh "Rawut," deceased; Color Havildar Moodhea "Muggur," to be Jemadar, *vice* Puddum Singh "Nagee," promoted,—24th April 1879.

No. 670.—Jemadar Deesa Sing, appointed on probation to the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 70 of 1877, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 3rd June 1877.

No. 671.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Woordie-Major Amir Alli Shah, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Wullee Ahmed, deceased,—19th June 1879.

Kote Duffadar Nizamodeen, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Amir Alli Shah, promoted,—19th June 1879.

No. 672.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Native medical pupils having passed their final examinations, are promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, without English qualification, from the dates specified against their names, and their services placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department:—

Temple Medical School.

Mahomed Casseem
Piti Ram
Tulsee Pershad
Mahomed Hossain
Eidu Bux
Pertab Sing
Quim Ooddeen
Prag Dutt
Nadir ooddeen Hossein
Abul Husein Khan
Shaikh Salamut Ali
Poorun Chund
Raghu-nandan Singh (2nd)
Dulthumein Singh
Sheik Amir-udin
Kunj Bihari
Jankey Pershaad
Dudhnath
Khoda Buksh
Shaikh Didar Buksh
Prag Singh
Shaikh Tahar Hussain
Abdool Razuk Khan
Kummoo Khan
Mirza Taviz Ali Beg
Mahomed Emanat Ali
Ganesh Singh
Mukund Singh
Hurdeo Pershad
Ameer Khan
Gobundhun
Mohomed Ismail Khan
Mohomed Khan
Shaikh Athar Hussain
Narn Sing
Hurrinauth
Abdool Ruheem
Karim Buksh
Mohamed Yehya
Burjore Misr
Abdool Hoosain
Ram Lall
Sheikh Abdool Rohman
Shufqut Husain
Saiyid Mummud Zahurool Hak
Kalka Pershad
Kureem Buksh (1st)

From 31st March 1879.

Lahore Medical School.

Shib Ditta
Mohamed Din
Nabi Bakhsh
Rahmut Ally
Gunput Ray
Rumzan
Raja Ram
Kan Sing
Zahoorool Islam
Purtab Chunder Bose
Ishri Purshad
Meeran Buksh
Fuzel Allahi
Dass Ram
Dessah Sing

14th April 1879.

Agra Medical School.

Name	Date
Mahomed Jan	15th April 1879.
Mehboob Khan	
Bisheshur Dyal	
Husain Ali	
Abdool Rahman	
Durbaree Lall	
Partap Singh	
Wazeer Khan	
Gokul Pershad	
Mohomed Hossein Khan	
Kadur Beig	
Qurban Hossein	

No. 673.—The undermentioned Native medical pupils having passed their final examinations, are promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, without English qualification, from the date specified against their names, and their services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces:—

Nagpore Medical School.

Name	Date
Muhammud Habibullah	1st April 1879.
Lall Buhadoor	
Harpershaud	
Raghoonath Takeearam	
Kali Krishna Das	
Mahomed Ameer	
Ram Sahai	
Jaya Ram Doulut	

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 674.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Pond, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. A. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. N. Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for sixteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 617 of 1879 so far as it relates to this officer.

Captain A. T. Davis, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—(p. a.) for one year 185 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Lieutenant Lindsay, in G. G. O. No. 617 of 1879.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Oldham, Medical Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—(p. a.) for one year 23 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 675.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 262 of 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted an extension of leave to the 5th October 1879.

No. 676.—The following Extract from List No. 26, dated the 27th June 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major F. Gellie, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Major A. D. C. Inglis, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Major A. Walker, Royal Artillery, one year, private affairs.

Retirement.

Major F. H. Conolly, Staff Corps, Half Pay List,—20th May 1879.

No. 677.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. H. Lowther, Bengal Infantry, G. G. O. No. 197 of 1879,—*Arabia*, 1st April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. G. Cunliffe, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 338 of 1879,—*Bokhara*, 21st April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 359 of 1879,—*Travancore*, 11th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. C. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879, *Nepaul*,—7th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 311 of 1879,—*Branksome Hall*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 338 of 1879,—*Nepaul*, 7th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. C. Bernard, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 599 of 1879,—*Hindostan*, 11th July 1879, from Bombay.

Major A. Bloomfield, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 81 of 1879, *Nepaul*,—7th April 1879, from Bombay.

Major C. J. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 338 of 1879, *Nepaul*,—7th April 1879, from Bombay.

Major A. Ollivant, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 263 of 1879,—*Travancore*, 14th April 1879, from Bombay.

Major C. H. Ewart, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Bokhara*. 21st April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain E. C. Fanshaw, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 338 of 1879,—*Euphrates*, 13th April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain E. M. L. Marriott, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain A. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Bokhara*, 21st April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain W. G. Smith, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Bokhara*, 21st April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 387 of 1879,—*Bokhara*, 21st April 1879, from Bombay.

Captain A. J. F Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 359 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant M. Laughame, Royal Engineers, G. G O No 387 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant W. A D O Mealy, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 387 of 1879,—*Bokhara*, 21st April 1879, from Bombay

Lieutenant J C. F Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, G G. O No 617 of 1879,—*Mongolia*, 27th June 1879, from Bombay

Lieutenant O. H More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 617 of 1879,—*Mongolia*, 27th June 1879, from Bombay

Deputy Surgeon-General R Cockburn, G G O No 213 of 1879,—*Travancore*, 11th April 1879, from Bombay

Surgeon G McB Davis, M D, G G O No 387 of 1879,—*Travancore*, 11th April 1879, from Bombay.

Conductor J Symington, Ordnance Department, G G O No 311 of 1879,—*Malabar*, 2nd April 1879, from Bombay

Conductor W Powell, Commissariat Department, G G O No 338 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay

Sub-Conductor J Pollitt, Army Remount Department, G G O No 338 of 1879,—*Euphrates*, 13th April 1879, from Bombay

Sub-Conductor G M Grant, Commissariat Department, G G O No 338 of 1879,—*Jumna*, 16th April 1879, from Bombay

ORDNANCE

No 678—STORES—

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Government of India sanction the following scale of targets and other miscellaneous articles, for the annual practice of Royal Artillery in India —

Articles to be supplied		Horse Artillery and Field Batteries	Heavy Battery	Mountain Battery	Garrison Battery
Bamboos, small	No	36	36	36	24
Canvas, country, coarse	yards			6	
Cloth, waxed, new	"		7		7
Cordage, jute	"	24	24	36	16
Flags—banneroll complete with staves, 8 square — 1½ feet	"	8	8	8	8
Flags—banneroll complete with staves, 1½ feet		2	2	2	2
Flags—union service		1	1	1	1
Flag—Staff, wood, saluting, 9 10′		1	1	1	1
Line, log, skeins				6	
Linen, old	yards		20		
Nails, iron, bellows or scupper	lbs	3—6	3—6	3—6	2—4
Oil, cocoanut	bottles		3		
Targets—canvas, 6′ × 6′				3	
Targets—wood, 6′ × 6′ × ½″		*6	*6	3	*4
Timber, sawn, ½″ × 9″	feet	27	27	9	18
Twine, country, No 3	lbs.			8—12	
Camp Equipage					
Tents, Indian Pattern, equipment, components—mallets, wood		4	4	4	4
Tents, Indian Pattern, equipment, components—pegs, wood		200	200	200	200

* And materials in addition for one spare target.

The materials required for the construction of one wooden target 6′ × 6′ × ½″ are—

Timber, deodar or deal plank ½″ including 15 per cent for cutting and waste — feet 65
Nails, iron, 6 penny — lbs 2
Paint, mixed black, lamp — " ½

2 When the practice takes place in the neighbourhood of an arsenal the wooden targets are to be constructed by the Ordnance Department, if at a distance from an arsenal, by the Officer Commanding the battery, and the outlay recovered in a contingent bill

3 Wooden targets are, as a rule, to be supported by the bamboo props, but a sufficiency of rope is also allowed to permit of one single guy from the centre of each target being used in addition, when, owing to wind or other circumstances, the targets cannot be kept up by the props alone

4 Equipment tables to be corrected.

PENSIONS.

No 679—The undermentioned out pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India, from the date they cease to receive regimental pay —

Band-Master John Home McBeath late 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot,—three shillings per diem

John Dewhurst, late 11th Foot,—ten pence per diem

James Wright, late 11th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem

REWARDS

No 680—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified —

Colonel A. D[illegible], Madras Staff Corps

Commissions

Ensign — 30th January 1843
Lieutenant — 23rd August 1844
Brevet Captain — 30th January 1858
Captain — 18th February 1861
Brevet Major — 30th January 1863
Major ... 18th February 1863
Lieutenant-Colonel ... 30th January 1869
Brevet Colonel .. 30th January 1874

Appointments

Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sewell, C B, Commanding Centre Division,—15th February 1859

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Centre Division,—22nd August 1861

Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Pegu Division,—8th April 1861

Doing Duty, Centre Division,—7th March 1865

Officiating Junior Wing Commandant, 2nd Infantry,—1st November 1865

Junior Wing Commandant, 20th Native Infantry,—3rd May 1866

Deputy Quartermaster General,—28th September 1866

Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General,—28th September 1871

Wing Officer, 31st Light Infantry,—15th January 1872.

Agent for Remounts,—1st April 1874.

From the 8th March 1879, in room of Colonel A C McMaster, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance

Colonel (*Local Major-General*) P. S. LUMSDEN, *Bengal Staff Corps*, C.B., C.S.I., A.-D.-C.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	... 10th December 1847.
Lieutenant	... 23rd May 1854.
Captain	... 18th February 1861.
Major	... 19th " "
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 21st August 1866.
Colonel	... 16th March 1870.

War Services.

Served with Forces employed in various expeditions against the Frontier tribes, 1852-56; as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General in the action at Panjhao, 15th April 1852; at Nowadund, Prenghur, Iskakot, and operations in the Ranezai Valley in May 1852; against the Boree Afreedees in 1853; at Shah Moosch Kheyl against the Mohmunds in 1854; expedition against the Meranzaie tribe in April 1855, including the Cavalry affair at Dursummund; against the Bussy Khelut Alum in November 1855; in Meranzaie and Kooran Expeditions in November 1856 (received the special thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments). Served on a Special Mission to Afghanistan in 1857-58, and received the thanks of the Government of India (Medal with Clasp). In July 1858 joined the Gwalior Force under General R. Napier, and was present at Ranode and subsequent pursuit in Central India (mentioned in despatches—Medal). Accompanied the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the actions of Sinho and Tangchow, assault and capture of the Taku Forts, and advance on Pekin (mentioned in despatches—Medal with two Clasps and Brevet of Major); with Bhootan Field Force in 1865 (Clasp).

Adjutant General of the Army in India, 1st September 1874.

From the [illegible]th April 1879, in room of Colonel (Brevet General) C. C. G. Ross, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel A. B. JOHNSON, *Bengal Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	... 27th July 1846.
Lieutenant	... 26th February 1851.
Captain	... 5th October 1857.
Major	... 20th July 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 11th March 1867.
Colonel	... 11th " 1872.

War Services.

Served in the Burmese War in 1853, and was present at the attack on stockades on the 19th March (mentioned in despatches —Medal with Clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign (Brevet of Major, and Medal).

Served in the Military Department of the Government of India as Assistant Secretary and Deputy Secretary from 1862 to 1876. Appointed Military Secretary at the India Office 1876.

From the 11th June 1879, in room of Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. G. Green, K.C.B., retired.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 631.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 41, dated the 17th January 1879, the services of Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, Royal Artillery, temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 682.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 367 of 1879, the services of Captain J. T. Wright, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 633.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 510, dated the 16th November 1878, the services of Captain H. A. Graves, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of that Department.

No. 684.—The services of Lieutenant H. P. G. Gore-Langton, 72nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for appointment to the personal staff of His Grace the Governor.

No. 685.—The services of Lieutenant G. U. Browne, 40th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for appointment to the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 686.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 349 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 15th to 21st July 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant A. R. Anerum ...	7th July 1879.	Peshawar ...	...	...
Royal Artillery ...	Major J. R. Dyce ...	14th July 1879.	Lundi Kotal Afghanistan.	...	...
17th Foot ...	Captain J. H. Gamble ...	14th July 1879.	Ditto.	...	...
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary J. Lynch	25th June 1879.	Rawal Pindi.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 15th to 21st July 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service					Rs A P		
Charles Folliot Powell ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th December 1878.	Intestate	850 0 0	..	..

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th July 1879.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 49.—Mr. J Deane, Clerk, I.G.S. *Czarevitch*, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 50.—Mr. T H Colley, 2nd Class Engineer, attached to the I G Hulk *Ariel*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, I G S *Hugh Rose*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th July 1879.

No. 295.—Mr. F Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways to the Western System of State Railways for employment on the Bhopal Railway Surveys.

This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No 289, dated the 11th instant, which transfers Mr. H. F.'s from the North-Eastern System of State Railways to the Western System.

No. 296.—Lieutenant H G. Kenhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during the absence of Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., or until further orders.

The 21st July 1879.

No. 297.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Class II State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred as a temporary arrangement from the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. B. Thomson, or until further orders.

No. 298.—Mr W. Ness, Mining Engineer, in charge Warora Colliery Division, is appointed to to officiate as Manager of the Wardha Coal State Railway in addition to his own duties.

No. 299.—Mr. G B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to the Wardha Coal State Railway, to officiate as Assistant Manager in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

The 23rd July 1879.

No 300.—Mr R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Military Works Branch and posted to the Simla Architectural and Buildings Division.

No. 301.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No 35, dated 16th January 1879, placing the services of Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, the services of that officer are now placed permanently at the disposal of that Department.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 302.—The services of Lieutenant J. G Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 7th April 1879.

No. 303.—The resignation of his appointment tendered by Mr J. F MacKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, at present on furlough, is accepted with effect from 1th July 1879.

No. 304.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, and Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days, with effect from the 7th instant.

No. 305.—Mr. H. Lambert Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, or until further orders. Mr. Lambert assumed charge of the office on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

No. 306.—The undermentioned gentlemen appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as Locomotive Superintendents in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Department, are posted as under—

Mr. H. M. Cardew, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. F. Goodwin, to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 307.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. G. F. Moore, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 308.—*Addendum.*—To Public Works Department Notification No. 279, dated 5th July 1879, confirming Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputna State Railway, in Class III of the Revenue Establishment, add after the words *Revenue Establishment,* "with effect from 28th November 1878."

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1879.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879":

Local extent.

Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXIV of 1871.

2. The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, is hereby repealed. But all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

"Local authority."

3. In this Act, "local authority" means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area; and

"Funds."

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or municipal fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority.

Loans for works may be granted on security of funds.

4. Any local authority desiring to obtain a loan, on the security of its funds or any portion thereof, for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out may, in manner provided by the rules made by the Governor General in Council under the power hereinafter conferred, apply to the Local Government for such loan.

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(1) the nature of the funds on the security of which loans may be made;

(2) the works for which loans may be made;

(3) the manner of making applications for loans;

(4) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries;

(5) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published;

(6) the cases in which the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained;

(7) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(8) the manner and time of making loans;

(9) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans;

(10) the instalments by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon;

(11) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan;

(12) the attachment of such securities, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them;

(13) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans,

and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Remedy by attachment if loan not repaid.

6. If any loan made under such rules, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government may attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person except an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall in any way deal with the attached funds; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interest and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings:

Attachment not to defeat prior charges legally made.

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act.

Local Government may authorize parties to borrow from private persons under this Act.

7. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may authorize any local authority which might, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have borrowed money for any work upon the security of its funds to borrow money from any other person for such work upon such security; and, if any such loan or the interest thereon is not duly paid, the Local Government shall, upon the application of the lender, attach such funds for his benefit in manner provided by section six.

Power to make rules in regard to such loans.

The Governor General in Council may, in respect of loans to be taken under this section, exercise the power conferred by section five, so far as the same may be applicable to the case of such loans.

Loans not to be effected except under this Act.

8. Except as provided by this Act and the rules made hereunder, no local authority shall for any purpose borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(*a*) to preclude the Municipality of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, or the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, or any like body hereafter created for the Port of Madras, from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on them by any special enactment now or hereafter in force; or

(*b*) to preclude any other local authority from exercising the borrowing power (if any) conferred on it by any such enactment with a view to raising money for any purpose other than the carrying out of works.

Application of Act to loans existing previous to the fifth of September, 1871.

9. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in section six for the recovery of any money lent by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September, 1871, and the interest due on such money; and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may declare that any person who before the said fifth day of September, 1871, has lent money to any local authority shall be entitled to the said remedy for the recovery of such money, or of the interest due thereon.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1879.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING IN CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

3. Application of this chapter.
4. Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges.

SECTIONS.

5. Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts.
6. Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court.
7. Summons to be for final disposal of suit.
8. Service of summons.
9. No suit to be heard *ex parte*.
10. Written statements.
11. Record of evidence.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

12. History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.
13. Mode of taking account.
14. Interest to be allowed.
15. Reference to arbitration in certain cases.
16. In the case of ancestral debts, interest to be disallowed or limited.
17. Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts
    Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions
18. Decree may provide for payment by instalments.
    Execution of decrees under this section.
19. Payment into court in cases under section 17
20. Power to discharge judgment-debtor.
    Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.
21. Power to fix instalments in execution.
22. Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished
23. Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged.
24. Ancestral debt.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

25. Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

SECTIONS.
26. Agriculturist may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code.
27. Modification of section 351 of the Code.
28. Receiver.
29. Proof of debts.
30. Power to make over moveable property to creditor at valuation.
31. Immoveable property not to vest in receiver, but may be managed for benefit of creditors.
32. Secured debts.
33. Insolvent incompetent to sell, &c., property dealt with under sections 31 and 32.
34. Scheduled debts discharged.
35. Limitation to powers of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code.

CHAPTER V.
OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.
36. Appointment of Village-Munsifs.
37. Suits triable by them.
Jurisdiction of other Courts excluded.
Proviso.
38. Special Judge's power of revision.
39. Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER VI.
OF CONCILIATION.
40. Appointment of Conciliators.
41. Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.
42. Procedure thereupon.
Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.
43. When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.
44. Conciliator to hear statement of witnesses, &c.
45. Any agreement arrived at to be reduced to writing.
46. Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.
47. Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.
48. Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.
49. Suit, &c., not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.
50. Local Government to frame rules.

CHAPTER VII.
SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.
51. Special Judge.
52. District Judge may withdraw case from Subordinate Judge,
or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.
53. Appointment of Assistant or Subordinate Judge to aid Special Judge.
54. Of revision.

CHAPTER VIII.
REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.
55. Appointment of Village-Registrars.
56. Instruments executed by agriculturist not to be deemed valid unless executed before a Village-Registrar.

SECTIONS.
57. Such instruments to be written by or under the superintendence of a Village-Registrar and executed in his presence.
Attestation of such instruments.
58. Registration of instruments by Village-Registrars.
59. Consideration to be fully stated in every instrument executed before a Village-Registrar.
60. Registration under this Act to be deemed equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.
61. Village-Registrars to be subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration.
62. Exemption of instruments to which Government or any officer of Government is a party.
63. Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER IX.
OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.
64. Agriculturists to be entitled to written receipts,
65. and to annual statements of account;
66. and to have his account made up from time to time in a pass-book.
67. Penalty for contravention of sections 64 to 66.

CHAPTER X.
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.
68. Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.
69. Pleader's fees.
70. Power of Court to appoint pleader for agriculturist.

CHAPTER XI.
MISCELLANEOUS.
71. Mortgages, &c., to be valid only when written and registered.
72. Limitation.
73. No appeal in cases tried under this Act by Subordinate Judges.
74. Decision as to whether person is or is not agriculturist final.
75. Civil Procedure Code to apply in Subordinate Judge's Courts.
76. Additional power to make rules.
77. Rules to be published.

A Bill for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Dekkhan from indebtedness; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879":

Local extent and commencement.

It extends only to the districts of Puna, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmadnagar, and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1879.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"agriculturist":

(1) "agriculturist" means a person who earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture:

"money".

(2) "money" includes grain and any other agricultural produce:

"special judge."

(3) "special judge" means the officer appointed under section fifty-one.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING OF CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Application of this chapter.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to—

(*a*) suits for an account instituted on or after the first day of October, 1879, by an agriculturist in the Court of a Subordinate Judge under the provisions hereinafter contained, and

(*b*) suits of the descriptions next hereinafter mentioned and instituted on or after the same date—

(1) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the first class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value five hundred rupees, or

(2) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees, or

(3) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof exceeds one hundred rupees, but does not exceed five hundred rupees in amount or value, and the parties agree that such provisions shall apply.

The descriptions of suits referred to in clause (*b*) are the following (namely):—

suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and

suits between mortgagors, being agriculturists, and mortgagees for the foreclosure or redemption of the mortgage, for the enforcement of the mortgage lien or for the possession of the property mortgaged.

Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges.

4. Where a Subordinate Judge of the first class and a Subordinate Judge of the second class have jurisdiction in the same local area, every suit referred to in section 3, clause (*b*), to be instituted in such local area shall, if the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suit exceeds one hundred rupees and does not exceed five hundred rupees, be instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, section 28, no Subordinate Judge shall, while this Act continues in force, be invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and any such jurisdiction heretofore conferred on any Subordinate Judge shall be deemed, except as regards suits instituted before the said first day of October, 1879, to have been withdrawn.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court.

6. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local Gazette direct that any class of suits which a Subordinate Judge would be precluded from hearing by section twelve of Act XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature*) shall be heard and determined by him and not otherwise, and may by a like notification cancel any such direction.

Summons to be for final disposal of suit.

7. In every case in which it seems to the Court possible to dispose of a suit at the first hearing, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Service of summons.

8. If the officer employed to serve a summons on a defendant cannot find such defendant and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons in his behalf, nor any person on whom the service can be made, the serving-officer may, instead of proceeding in manner prescribed by section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, leave such summons for service with the Patel of the defendant's village.

A Patel with whom a summons is left under this section shall, if he within one week from the date on which the summons is so left finds the defendant in the village, serve such summons on the defendant in manner prescribed by section 79 of the said Code, endorse the same or cause the same to be endorsed in manner prescribed by section 81 of the said Code, sign such endorsement and return the summons by post or otherwise to the Court.

An endorsement made on a summons under this section shall be *primâ facie* proof of the facts stated therein, and the Court shall take judicial notice of the signature thereto.

No suit to be heard *ex parte*

9. No suit shall be heard *ex parte*, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, thinks that it ought to be so heard.

In any suit which the Code of Civil Procedure directs to be heard *ex parte*, but which the Court does not think ought to be so heard, the Court shall adjourn the hearing and take steps to secure the attendance of the defendant by the issue of a fresh summons or of a warrant of arrest.

Written statements.

10. In suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes no party shall be entitled to file a written statement without the permission of the Court.

Record of evidence.

11. When the subject-matter of any suit does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence or make a memorandum thereof in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; but in cases

where the evidence is not so taken down and no memorandum is so made, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

12. When any suit is brought for the recovery of money alleged to be due on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money, or for the foreclosure of a mortgage, or for the possession of mortgaged property, and the defendant or any one of the defendants, not being merely a surety of the actual debtor, is an agriculturist,

History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.

and when any suit is brought for the redemption of a mortgage and the plaintiff or any one of the plaintiffs is an agriculturist,

the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties out of which the suit has arisen, first, with a view of ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise; and secondly, with a view (if necessary) to taking an account between the parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted, and the Court sees no reason to doubt the truth of such admission, the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

When the Court sees reason to doubt the truth of such admission, it shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

13. When the Court enquires into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, it shall, if it considers any agreement between the parties as to interest or the profits of mortgaged property or determining in any way the manner of taking the account fair and equitable, give effect to such agreement and take the account on the footing thereof; but, if it does not consider such agreement fair and equitable, it shall, notwithstanding the same,

Mode of taking account

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

determine the amount due according to the following rules (that is to say):—

(a) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken:

(b) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor only such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor:

(c) in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor monthly simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided:

(d) all payments by or on account of the debtor, and all profits or advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions, shall be credited, first, on account of interest; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal:

(e) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) of both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due, except when the balance of the interest account exceeds that of the principal account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount due.

14. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section thirteen shall be—

Interest to be allowed.

(a) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable; or

(b) if such rate is deemed by the Court unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, such rate as the Court deems reasonable:

Provided that, in any case in which the parties have agreed that the profits of mortgaged property shall be taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest and such agreement has been set aside under section thirteen, the rate of interest to be allowed shall be nine per cent. per annum.

15. Instead of enquiring into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, or if upon so enquiring the Court is unable to satisfy itself as to the amount which should be allowed on account of principal or interest or both, the Court may, of its own motion, direct that the question be referred to arbitration.

Reference to arbitration in certain cases.

If the parties are willing to nominate arbitrators, the arbitrators shall be nominated by them in such manner as may be agreed upon between them: if the parties are unwilling to nominate arbitrators or cannot agree in respect of such nomination, the Court shall appoint any three persons it thinks fit:

Provided that if both parties reside in the same village, town or city, and, in the opinion of the Court, three fit persons can be found among the residents of such village, town or city, it shall appoint residents of such village, town or city.

The provisions of sections 508 to 522 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every reference to arbitration under this section.

16. If the debt, or any portion thereof, was not contracted by the person from whom the creditor seeks to obtain recovery, but by such person's father or other ancestor, the said person shall be called upon to state whether he is willing to accept the full responsibility for such debt or for such portion thereof;

In the case of ancestral debts interest to be disallowed or limited.

and, if he accepts such responsibility, shall be held liable for the full amount payable on account of such debt, or of such portion thereof subject

to the other provisions of this Act, or of any law for the time being in force relating to ancestral debts;

but if he declines to accept such responsibility, he shall not be held liable for more than the principal amount of such debt, or of such portion thereof, with interest up to the date of the death of the person who incurred such debt, or of such portion thereof, if such person was related to him in the first degree, and otherwise only for the principal amount of such debt or of such portion thereof.

Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts.

17. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of monies lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor or due by him to such creditor as the price of goods sold or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money and of monies paid by him to such creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to such creditor.

Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.

When any such suit is brought, the amount payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable if the creditor had himself sued for recovery of the debt.

Decree may provide for payment by instalments.

18. A decree passed under section seventeen may, besides declaring the amount due, direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest, and, when any such decree so directs, the plaintiff may pay

Execution of decrees under this section.

the amount of such decree, or the amount of each instalment fixed by such decree, as it falls due, into court, in default whereof execution of the decree may be enforced by the defendant in the same manner as if he had obtained the decree in a suit to recover the debt.

Payment into court in cases under section 17

19. The plaintiff in any suit instituted under section seventeen may at any stage of such suit deposit in court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the defendant's claim against him.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the Court to the defendant, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the defendant on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to the defendant on any sum so deposited from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Power to discharge judgment-debtor.

20. When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such balance.

Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other claims against the debtor, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Power to fix instalments in execution.

21. The Court may at any time direct that the amount of any decree against an agriculturist or the portion of the same which it directs under section twenty to be paid, shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished.

22. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 359, no agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned on account of debt.

Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged

23. No agriculturist's land shall be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order unless it has been specifically pledged as security for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the mortgage lien still subsists.

But the Court may, when passing a decree or at any subsequent time, direct the Collector to take possession, for any period not exceeding seven years, of any land of an agriculturist judgment-debtor to the possession of which such judgment-debtor is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of such judgment-debtor and the members of his family dependent on him, and deal with the same for the benefit of the decree-holder in manner provided by section thirty-one.

Ancestral debt.

24. If, upon application being made for the execution of a decree for the payment of money against an agriculturist, it appears that the person against whom execution is sought is not the person made liable by the decree for the amount thereof, but the heir of such person, the amount recoverable under the decree shall be limited in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

25. Every Subordinate Judge shall have the powers conferred by sections 311 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by the provisions next hereinafter contained, for the purpose of dealing with applications under the Code of Civil Procedure or under this Act to have agriculturists residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction declared insolvent and proceedings taken under orders passed by him under the second clause of section twenty, and no such application or proceeding shall be dealt with by any other Court.

Agriculturist may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code

26. Any agriculturist who is in debt to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards and who resides within the said districts may apply to any Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides to be declared an insolvent, though he has not been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment has issued against his property in execution of decree.

Modification of section 351 of the Code.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court shall declare an agriculturist an insolvent if it is satisfied that he is in insolvent circumstances, and that the application to have him declared an insolvent has been properly made under section 344 of the said Code or section twenty-six of this Act.

Receiver.

28. No person other than the Názir of the Court shall be appointed as receiver, and no receiver shall be entitled to commission.

Proof of debts.

29. In determining under section 352 of the said Code the amount of any claim of the nature referred to in section twelve of this Act due by an insolvent agriculturist, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by sections twelve to sixteen of this Act, both inclusive.

Power to make over moveable property to creditor at valuation.

30. Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.

Immoveable property not to vest in receiver,

but may be managed for benefit of creditors.

31. No immoveable property of the insolvent shall vest in the receiver; but the Court may direct the Collector to take into his possession, for any period not exceeding seven years from the date on which the receiver has been appointed, any such property to the possession of which the insolvent is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of the insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and, subject to any rules the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors, by letting it on lease or otherwise:

Provided that if the insolvent or his heir at any time pays into court the balance of the scheduled debts then unpaid, he shall, subject to any rights created in favour of other persons by the Collector, be entitled to recover possession of such property.

Secured debts.

32. When any scheduled debt is secured by a mortgage of any portion of the insolvent's immoveable property, the Court may direct the Collector, if he can obtain a premium equal to the amount of such debt by letting such property rent-free for a term not exceeding twenty years, to let such property, and, if he cannot so obtain such premium, to sell such property by public auction or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Where property is let under this section, the premium shall be applied to the payment of the debt.

When property is sold under this section, the sale-proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the debt; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver.

Insolvent incompetent to sell, &c., property dealt with under sections 31 and 32.

33. So long as any management under section thirty-one or letting under section thirty-two continues, the insolvent and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property or any part thereof.

Scheduled debts discharged.

34. When the balance available for distribution among the scheduled creditors under section 356 of the said Code has been distributed, the claims of such creditors shall be deemed to have been discharged, except as regards the right to share in the profits of any property managed by the Collector under section thirty-one.

Limitation to powers of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code.

35. No Subordinate Judge exercising the powers conferred by section twenty-five, if he is a Subordinate Judge of the first class, shall sentence any person under section 359 of the said Code to imprisonment for a term longer than three months, or if he is a Subordinate Judge of the second class, shall so sentence any person for a term longer than one month.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

Appointment of Village-Munsifs.

36. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any Patel of a village to be a Village-Munsif for such village and for such village and for any other villages the sites of which are situate not more than two miles from the site of such village, and may cancel any such appointment.

Suits triable by them.

37. Every Village-Munsif so appointed shall take cognizance of suits for money lent, or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or due as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed ten rupees, and all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit actually and voluntarily reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local area for which such Village-Munsif is appointed.

Jurisdiction of other Courts excluded.

A suit cognizable by a Village-Munsif shall not be heard by any other Court:

Proviso.

Provided that the Special Judge may from time to time transfer any suit instituted before a Village-Munsif to any other Civil Court in the district for trial:

Provided also that no Village-Munsif shall try any suit in which he is a party or is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit.

Special Judge's power of revision.

38. The Special Judge may on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of a Village-Munsif by any party aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of the Village-Munsif.

Except as herein provided and as provided in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every decree and order of a Village-Munsif shall be final.

39. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules for regulating the procedure of Village-Munsifs and for conferring on them any of the powers for the trial of suits or the execution of decrees exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment for the time being in force.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CONCILIATION.

40. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any person to be a Conciliator and cancel any such appointment.

Appointment of Conciliators.

Every Conciliator so appointed shall exercise his functions under this Act in respect of matters affecting agriculturists residing within such local limits as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

41. When any dispute arises as to, or there is a prospect of litigation regarding, any matter within the cognizance of a Civil Court between two or more parties, one of whom is an agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed, any of such parties may apply to such Conciliator to effect an amicable settlement between them.

Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.

42. If the application be made by one of the parties only, the Conciliator shall take down, or cause to be taken down, in writing a general statement of the applicant's case, and shall thereupon, by summons or by such other means as he deems fit, invite the person against whom such application is made to attend before him upon a day to be fixed for this purpose, and shall direct the applicant also to be present on such day.

Procedure thereupon.

If the said person fails to appear on the day first fixed, the Conciliator may, if he thinks fit, from time to time extend the period for his appearance.

Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.

43. Whenever all the parties are present, the Conciliator shall call upon each in turn to explain his case regarding the matter in question, and shall use his best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit such matter to arbitration.

When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.

44. The Conciliator shall hear the statement of any witness and peruse any book of account or other document produced by the parties, and if any party or witness consents in writing to affirm any statement upon oath or solemn affirmation in any form not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect any third person, shall arrange for such oath or solemn affirmation being duly taken in the presence of all the parties.

Conciliator to hear statements of witnesses, &c.

45. If on the day on which the case is first heard by the Conciliator or on any subsequent day to which he may adjourn the hearing, the parties come to any agreement, either finally disposing of the matter or for referring it to arbitration, such agreement shall be forthwith reduced to writing, and shall be read and explained to the parties, and shall be signed or otherwise attested by the Conciliator and the parties or their representatives respectively.

Any agreement arrived at to be reduced to writing.

46. When the agreement is one finally disposing of the matter, the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides.

Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.

The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed; and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.

47. When the agreement is one for referring the matter to arbitration, the Conciliator shall forward it to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and such Court shall cause it to be filed and proceed thereon in manner provided by sections 523 and 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.

48. If the person against whom any application is made before a Conciliator cannot be found, or if he refuses or neglects, after such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable has been allowed for his appearance, to appear before the Conciliator, or if he appears but the attempt to reconcile the parties or to induce them to resort to arbitration fails, the Conciliator shall, on demand, give to the applicant, or when there are several applicants to each applicant, a certificate under his signature to that effect.

Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.

49. No suit and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party shall be entertained by any Civil Court, unless the plaintiff or decree-holder produces a certificate as aforesaid.

Suit, &c., not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.

50. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Local Government to frame rules.

(*a*) regulating the proceedings of Conciliators in matters not provided for by this Act;

(*b*) fixing the charges to be made by Conciliators for anything done by them under this Act; and

(*c*) determining what record and accounts shall be kept by Conciliators and what returns shall be framed and furnished by them.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Special Judge.

51. The Local Government shall appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act, and to discharge in respect of such proceedings before Subordinate Judges all the functions of the District Court.

The officer so appointed shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is required by this Act to discharge.

If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge in regard to any matter, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

52. The Special Judge may—

District Judge may withdraw case from Subordinate Judge,

(*a*) transfer to his own file, and himself as if he were a Subordinate Judge dispose of any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge; or

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

(*b*) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the Special Judge shall prevail.

Appointment of Assistant or Subordinate Judge to aid Special Judge.

53. The Local Government may appoint any Assistant or Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the Special Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act in one or more districts.

Any Assistant or Subordinate Judge so appointed may in the districts for which he is so appointed, if the Special Judge so directs, exercise the powers of the Special Judge under section fifty-two of this Act, and transfer any suit under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Of revision.

54. The Special Judge may call for and examine the record of any suit or other matter tried by a Subordinate Judge for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality or propriety of any decree or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings, and may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit; and any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge appointed by the Local Government under section fifty-three may similarly in the districts for which he is appointed call for and examine the record of any such case, and, if he see cause therefor, may refer the same, with his remarks, for the orders of the Special Judge:

Provided that no decision or order shall be reversed or altered for any error or defect, or otherwise, unless a failure of justice appears to have taken place.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

55. The Local Government may—

Appointment of Village-Registrars.

(*a*) appoint such persons as it thinks fit, whether public officers or not, to be Village-Registrars, for such local areas as it may from time to time prescribe;

(*b*) direct that the Village-Registrar for any local area may discharge the functions of a Village-Registrar for any other local areas concurrently with the Village-Registrars of such other local areas; and

(*c*) delegate to any person by name or in virtue of his office the powers conferred on it by this section.

Instruments executed by agriculturist not to be deemed valid unless executed before a Village-Registrar.

56. No instrument purporting to create, modify, transfer or evidence an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property executed after the passing of this Act by an agriculturist residing in any local area for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is written by, or under the superintendence of, and is attested by, a Village-Registrar:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Such instruments to be written by or under the superintendence of a Village Registrar and executed in his presence.

57. When any persons, one or more of whom is an agriculturist, desire to execute any such instrument, they shall present themselves before the Village-Registrar appointed by the Local Government for the area in which the said agriculturist or any one of the said agriculturists resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the parties, and receiving from them the fee (if any) prescribed by the Local Government and the stamp (if any) which may be necessary, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence, and require the parties to execute it in his presence.

Attestation of such instruments.

Every instrument so written and executed shall be attested by the Village-Registrar, and also, if any of the parties thereto is unable to read and write, by two respectable witnesses.

Registration of instruments by Village-Registrars.

58. Every Village-Registrar shall keep a register of instruments executed before him in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Inspector General of Registration under section sixty-one of this Act.

As soon as any instrument has been completely executed before a Village-Registrar, he shall make or cause a copy of it to be made in his register, and shall deliver the original instrument to the party entitled to the custody of the same, and a certified copy thereof to the other party, or to each of the other parties, if there be more than one.

Previous to delivery, the original instrument and each such copy shall be endorsed under the Village-Registrar's signature with the date of registration, the name and residence of the Village-Registrar and the volume and page of the register in which the instrument has been registered.

Consideration to be fully stated in every instrument executed before a Village-Registrar.

59. In every instrument written by or under the superintendence of the Village-Registrar, the amount and nature of the consideration, if any, shall be fully stated.

The Village-Registrar shall also endorse upon the instrument a note, under his signature, recording whether or not the transfer of the consideration stated therein, or of any part thereof, took place in his presence.

If the instrument is to be executed in supersession, or partly in supersession, of a previous instrument, such instrument shall be produced before the Village-Registrar and shall be fully described in the instrument to be executed, and shall be marked by the Village-Registrar under his signature for identification.

Registration under this Act to be deemed equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

60. Every instrument executed and registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877; and no instrument which ought to have been executed before a Village-Registrar, but has been otherwise executed, shall be registered by any officer acting under the said Act, or in any public office, or shall be authenticated by any public officer.

Village-Registrars to be subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration.

61. The said Inspector General shall exercise, by himself and his subordinates, a general superintendence over all Village-Registrars, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act for regulating their proceedings and for providing for the custody of their records.

Exemption of instruments to which Government or any officer of Government is a party.

62. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require any instrument to which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party to be executed before a Village-Registrar.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

63. The Local Government may from time to time make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, dismissal and remuneration of Village-Registrars, and prescribing the fees to be levied by them.

CHAPTER IX.

OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

Agriculturists to be entitled to written receipts.

64. Every agriculturist who makes any payment of money in liquidation of a debt shall be entitled to receive at the time of such payment a written receipt from the person to whom such payment is made.

If such payment is made under any instrument executed before a Village-Registrar, the receipt shall, if the agriculturist so require, be endorsed on the copy of the instrument furnished to him under section fifty-eight.

and to annual statements of account;

65. Any agriculturist by whom any money is due under any instrument shall be entitled to receive from the person claiming under such instrument, within one month after the date on which by local custom annual accounts are balanced, a statement of his account up to that date.

The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, declare what date shall in any district or portion of a district be taken to be the date on which annual accounts are balanced for the purpose of this section.

and to have his account made up from time to time in a pass-book.

66. Any agriculturist in whose name an account is kept by any trader or money-lender shall be entitled to receive from such trader or money-lender, on demand, a pass-book, and to require from time to time that his account up to date be written therein and attested by the signature or mark of the said trader or money-lender.

An entry so made in any such pass-book of any payment made to the trader or money-lender shall be deemed to be equivalent for the purposes of section sixty-four to the grant of a receipt for the amount so entered.

Penalty for contravention of sections 64 to 66.

67. Any person who, in contravention of section sixty-four, sixty-five or sixty-six, refuses or neglects to give a receipt or a statement of account or a pass-book, or to write, or cause to be written, any account or any part of an account in a pass-book, or to attest the same when so written, shall be punished for each such offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

68. No pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to a case before a Village-Munsif or a Conciliator :

Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent, who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, or a mukhtár or vakíl to appear either conjointly with or in lieu of such party.

When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power of attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act.

Pleaders' fees.

69. In awarding costs to any party in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act in which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed on account of the fees of any pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, or of any advocate or attorney of a High Court, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, thinks that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of such party's case.

70. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party, any pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government pleader or some other competent person (who is willing so to do) to appear on his behalf.

Power of Court to appoint pleader for agriculturist.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

71. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is created by an instrument in writing signed by the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Mortgages, &c., to be valid only when written and registered.

72. In any suit against an agriculturist under this Act for the recovery of money the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

Limitation.

(*a*) when such suit is based on a written instrument registered under this Act or any other law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

(*b*) in any other case,—six years:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before the passing of this Act.

73. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.

No appeal in cases tried under this Act by Subordinate Judges.

74. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall be final.

Decision as to whether person is or is not agriculturist final.

75. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all suits and proceedings before Subordinate Judges.

Civil Procedure Code to apply in Subordinate Judges' Courts.

76. The Local Government may from time to time make all such rules as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Additional power to make rules.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules to be published.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE inquiries made into the causes of the riots which occurred in the Dekkhan districts in 1875 and the discussions which have since taken place show that the difficulties under which the agriculturists in those districts labour are due, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory nature of the relations at present subsisting between them and the money-lending classes.

2. In order to put those relations on a better footing, it is deemed necessary—

first, to provide some safeguards against the money-lenders committing frauds in their accounts and obtaining from ignorant peasants bonds for larger amounts than are actually paid to or due from them;

secondly, to arrange disputes by conciliation as far as possible; to increase the number of Courts, and to simplify and cheapen the administration of justice, and thus to afford facilities to the agriculturist to defend any suit that may be brought against him;

thirdly, to insist that in suits against agriculturists the Court shall in certain cases of its own motion investigate the entire history of the transactions between the parties, and do substantial justice between them;

fourthly, to restrict the sale of the raiyat's land in execution of decree, and to provide an insolvency-procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The present Bill has been drafted with a view to securing these objects, in so far as they can be secured by legislation. It extends only to the four districts in which the agricultural distress has been most felt.

3. An attempt has been made to secure the first object by sections 55 to 63, providing for the appointment of village-registrars before whom every written obligation for the payment of money by an agriculturist must be registered; by sections 64 to 67, requiring money-lenders to give receipts to agriculturists for all payments made by them, to render accounts, and to furnish a pass-book in which the agriculturist's account will be periodically written up; and by section 71, which invalidates all mortgages created by an agriculturist otherwise than by a written instrument.

4. With a view to the second of the proposed objects, the Bill provides in sections 40 to 50 for the establishment of a system of conciliation under which it is hoped a large number of disputes will be settled out of court; and in sections 36 to 39 for the appointment of village-munsifs, like those in the Madras Presidency, to dispose of petty cases. A further addition to the machinery for the disposal of suits will be made by an increase of the number of Subordinate Judges; but, as this is a matter which it is competent to the Local Government to deal with under the existing law, no reference to it will be found in the Bill.

5. As regards procedure, it is proposed, with a view to a more rapid despatch of business and to diminishing the cost of litigation, to simplify the record in certain respects (sections 10 and 11); to discourage the employment of pleaders in petty suits (section 69); and to substitute for the present system of appeals a very strict and searching supervision (sections 51 to 54).

6. Sections 12 to 16 provide in certain cases for a thorough investigation into the history of the transaction between the parties (the third of the four objects mentioned above). They prescribe the system in which the raiyat's account is to be made up in cases where the Court finds it necessary to set aside oppressive or inequitable arrangements between the parties, and they guard especially against exorbitant demands for interest.

7. The presence of the defendant being essential for the thorough investigation proposed, and the raiyats being, through various difficulties, apt to leave their suits undefended, it has been provided (in section 9) that, except for special reasons, no suit shall be decided *ex parte*, but that the Court shall compel the defendant to appear.

8. The last of the four objects proposed will be found provided for by sections 25 and 33, which enact that land shall not be sold to pay the debt of the owner except where it has been specifically pledged, but admit of its profits being made available to the creditor for a term of years, and by the sections relating to insolvency.

9. The chief points in which the provisions of the insolvency-chapter differ from those of the Code are that they allow an agriculturist to apply to be adjudicated an insolvent, though no process in execution has been issued against him; that they entitle him to an adjudication in all cases in which, as a matter of fact, he may be insolvent, leaving any misconduct on his part to be punished under the Code of Civil Procedure; and that they similarly entitle him in all cases to a complete discharge from debts which, after all reasonable enforcement, he is unable fully to pay.

10. This insolvency procedure is further supplemented by section 20, which gives the Court a summary power in petty cases to discharge a judgment-debtor who is clearly insolvent, and by section 22, which abolishes imprisonment for debt.

11. The only other provisions of the Bill which appear to call for special notice are section 70, which empowers the Court to direct the Government pleader to appear on behalf of a raiyat when he is unable to engage the services of a professional advocate and the opposite side is represented by a pleader, and section 72, which extends the period of limitation in suits for debt instituted against agriculturists. This latter provision has been introduced into the Bill, as there appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion to the effect that the difficulties of the raiyat are much aggravated by the present law of limitation, which compels the money-lender at very short intervals to sue him or take a fresh bond, either of which steps commonly entails a considerable addition to the debt.

SIMLA;
The 7th July, 1879.

T. C. HOPE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has now fallen in the Southern districts, and prospects generally have somewhat improved. As regards Bombay there has been timely and beneficial rain in the Deccan; but although there have been slight showers here and there in the Guzerat, Coast, and Southern Mahratta Country Districts, heavier rainfall, in these parts of the Presidency, is much required; cholera is still severe in Sind and continues in Kaira, Tanna and Nasik. Sufficient rain has fallen in all the districts of Bengal except in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and a break is wanted in most places; in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar the early crops have been injured by excessive rain and floods, but otherwise prospects are fair; the late and transplanted rice is progressing satisfactorily; cholera, as might be expected at this time of year, is still mentioned in many returns. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh matters are promising, but here too some districts, specially Sitapur and Fyzabad, would be the better for a break. The rainfall in the Punjab has been scanty and confined to a few districts; last week complaints of too little rain came only from the Hissar Division and the Lahore District. In the former there has been slight rain, but prospects are not there described as good except in Rohtak; the need, however, felt in Lahore, has now spread somewhat widely, though the generally satisfactory character of the season cannot have been materially affected by a week's dry weather. In the Central Provinces there has been moderate rain in all districts save Betúl, and more is required there and in the Eastern districts for the river crops; sowings have nearly been completed and prospects are favourable. Good rain has fallen generally in Bristish Burma and the state of things is encouraging; cattle disease is prevalent in one district of Tenasserim and in four districts of Pegu. Assam continues to receive sufficient rain, and the agricultural condition of the Province is good. Rain has fallen throughout the Province of Mysore and prospects are favourable. The reports from Central India, if correct, would show that the rainfall has been very unequally distributed, having been plentiful in Indore and Sutna, and deficient elsewhere. Rajputana needs rain badly; last week it had but a few showers; and this week rain is reported from Jeypore only, and was there slight. There has been a little rain in Berar but more is wanted.

On the whole it may be said that prospects in Western India have undergone no material change, save in the Central Districts of the Deccan where there has been improvement; in Southern India they have improved; rain is still abundant and even occasionally excessive, in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Towards the North-West Frontier and in Rajputana the weather has been unseasonably dry.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 19th)	Average rainfall 3 stations ·2; no report from Nandigama and Bezwada; *nil* elsewhere.	Rice 11·14, *cholum* 13·78, *raggi* 17·85, *cumboo* 13·05; 52 inches water over anicut on 16th; standing crops fading in some taluks from want of rain; rats continue to damage *sazza* and *giddajonna* crops in Bapatla and Palnad taluks; *sazza* plants sown late in Guntoor taluk being greatly damaged by locusts.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall 6 stations ·29.	Rice 11·31, *raggi* 19·50, *cholum* 15·08, *cumboo* 16·70; rain much wanted; crops failing, *cumboo* in Sirvail and portions of Koilkuntla, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Ramalkota; fodder and water sufficient; prices stationary; markets sufficiently supplied.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 10 stations 1·31; others *nil*.	Rice 9·79, *cholum* 14·57, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 96 inches water; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 10 stations 1·33.	Rice 9·37, *cholum* 15·52, *raggi* 15·55, *cumboo* 15·06.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 11 stations 2·38.	Rice 9·92, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Cochin, risen in Ponani, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects somewhat improved, rain having fallen in southern districts.
Bombay (July 23rd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	......	Rain much needed in Kurrachee and Kohistan; river on 20th 17 feet, being 9 inches lower than on same date last year, but ample for all agricultural purposes; cholera cases 1,566, deaths 901; *adhava* crop being harvested in Jerruck Division.
Shikárpur ...	......	River 13 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cattle disease and small-pox in 11, cholera in 4 talukas; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	......	River rising; locusts in 3 talukas; total cholera cases 2,058, deaths 1,374.
Upper Sind Frontier...	......	Weather occasionally cloudy and sultry during day, nights continue cool; *kharif* ploughing progressing; seed being sown; small-pox prevails.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	......	Transplantation of rice progressing; other crops good; slight cholera about; rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Pánch Maháls ...	......	Rain badly wanted; caterpillars injure young crops; health good.
Kaira ...	......	Rain much wanted; 88 cholera cases in Nariád, 31 deaths.
Surat ...	·05	Total rainfall 14·03, more rain much needed; damage by insects in Olpád; one death from cholera in Surat.
Broach ...	......	Weather dry; rain wanted; continued break causing anxiety; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Moderate rain.	More rain wanted; crop-destroying insects disappearing; 2 deaths from cholera at Erandol.
Násik ...	......	Rain has fallen but more is wanted; cholera in Niphad and Yeola; prices slightly lower; prospects good.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·95	Total rainfall 41·71; more wanted for transplantation; cholera in Salsette taluka.
Colába (July 21st)	·69 at Alibag	Total rainfall 28·82; public health generally good; fever in Mangaon taluka; cattle disease in Mahad taluka; transplanting operations generally suspended; young plants in Alibag and Pen talukas suffering from want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 15th)	·49	Total rainfall 39·96; transplantation of rice retarded for want of rain; 7 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona (July 20th)	Maximum ·54 at Mawal, minimum ·08 at Purandhar.	More rain required; transplantation of rice retarded for its want; rains damaging crops in 3 talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	3·26 at Nagar, fall general, maximum 2·57 at Sheogaon, minimum ·05 at Sangamner.	Rainfall very beneficial; *kharif* sowing completed in Nagar, progressing in other talukas; cholera in 4 talukas, deaths 8.
Sholapur ...	Rain general.	Situation much improved by rain; rats in 5 talukas; fever in Sholapur and Malsiras; condition of poor bad.
Satara ...	·28, good fall on 22nd.	Total rainfall 11·73; more rain wanted; crops good; rats in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·06 at Bagewari, ·99 at Bijapur, ·30 at Sindgi.	More rain wanted; rats damaging young crops and seed; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	......	Rain generally wanted, unless it falls speedily prospects will be poor; rats troublesome in Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and in parts of Chikori.
Dharwar ...	·68	*Jowari* sowing progressing; damages by rats unabated; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	·63 at Karwar, maximum 3·17 at Honawar, minimum ·27 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 61·82, more rain wanted; transplantation continues; fever prevails.
Kattywar and Guickwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	·14	Total rainfall 16·82, more rain wanted; young locusts damaging rising crops in Central Kattywar; fever and diarrhœa continues, also slight cholera.
Wadhwán ...	......	Weather not good; fever prevailing; one case of cholera; rain wanted; prospects not bad.
Baroda ...	......	Transplantation of rice retarded for want of rain; *kharif* sowing completed, the seed has germinated but will wither if break continues.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted throughout Guzerat and Coast and the Southern Mahratta Country districts; timely showers in Deccan beneficial; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna and Násik.
Bengal (23rd July)—		
Chittagong ...	2·27	
Noakholly ...	9·31	A few small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	7·8	Fever prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	8·85	Public health not good; fever prevalent.
Backergunge ...	6·30	Fever in some places.
Furreedpore ...	4·88	
Dacca ...	1·67	Public health good.
Mymensingh ...	6·18	
Tipperah ...	3·42	
24-Pergunnahs ...	5·61	Fever in Busseerhat; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	2·84	Fever severe in Bagirhat.
Nuddea ...	1·12	
Moorshedabad ...	2·27	General health good.
Pubna ...	1·20	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	6·48	
Bogra ...	7·62	
Dinagepore ...	4·3	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	6·16	Fever decreasing; small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	3·23	Public health fair, but much small-pox.
Jalpáiguri ...	10·68	
Darjeeling ...	11·55	
Midnapore ...	1·28	Cholera still prevalent in parts of district.
Howrah ...	8·26	
Hooghly ...	·90	Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	1·9	
Bankoora ...	4·96	
Beerbhoom ...	6·13	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2·61	
Bhágalpur ...	6·07	
Monghyr ...	3·60	Cholera still prevalent.
Purneah ...	12·93	Health fair.
Maldah ...	6·33	
Durbhunga ...	2·27	
Mozufferpore ...	2·96	Cholera decreasing.
Sarun ...	1·33	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	4·15	Cholera still very prevalent.
Patna ...	3·16	
Gya ...	1·28	Cholera in some places.
Shahabad ...	3·49	
Hazáribágh ...	1·45	Cholera prevails in north.
Loharduggs ...	2·91	Public health very bad; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	3·13	
Singhbhoom ...	5·92	Cholera still prevalent in Chyebassa and Seraikeyla and latterly has spread in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	3·86	Cholera decreasing; 357 deaths during week ending the 17th instant.
Cuttack ...	2·05	
Pooree ...	1·57	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Sufficient rain in all districts except in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and a break required in most places; some damage to early crops from excessive rain and floods in places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar, otherwise prospects fair; late and transplanted rice generally coming on well; cholera still in many places and fever in some; small-pox only in Rungpore, Cooch Behar and Loharduggs.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 22nd)	Benares, 3·1; Chandauli, 2·5; Gangapur, 1·4.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·1 5·1 south of Jumna on 20th and 21st. [average.]	Crop prospects splendid; health excellent.
Jhansi ..	2·5	*Rabi* sowing in rapid progress; prices fallen; health good.
Agra (July 22nd)	·5 [average.]	Prospects continue favourable; fever on increase.
Bareilly („ 23rd)	5·2 [average.]	Sunshine wanted; health good.
Meerut („ „)	·2 at Bhagput; ·6 at Hapur.	Sky now overcast; the break has been most seasonable; health good; prospects excellent; cheapest prices, wheat and *bajra* 17, gram 18, barley 22 and *jowar* 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 21st)	From 2·5 to 16·9.	Crops suffering from excessive moisture; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	1·9	Five days break; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 21st)	2·7 at Sadr; ·2 at Putti; 1·3 at Kunda.	There has been a break from 15th to 20th which has been beneficial, though not of sufficiently long duration; since yesterday rain recommenced; a further break wanted.
Sitapur („ 23rd)	6·3	Break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	5·3	Fine weather very much wanted.
		Summary.—Prospects good, but a break wanted in Oudh and some districts in the North-West Provinces; fever increasing in Agra, otherwise health good.
Punjab (July 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil.*	Prospects favourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health good.
Hissar ...	Slight rain.	Westerly winds prevail; rainfall not sufficient and further sowings retarded; prospects not good except in Rohtak; fodder nearly exhausted; slight fluctuations in prices; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil.*	Crops fair; rain wanted; cholera diminishing.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain.	Crops languishing for want of more rain; prices rising; health good.
Amritsar ...	·20	More rain required; prices rising; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil.*	Harvest prospects not favourable.
Lahore ...	*Nil.*	Rain wanted; cholera on increase.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain.	More rain required for crops; fever and cholera prevail.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	*Kharif* sowings nearly finished; slight fluctuations in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Sowings progressing; health good.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil.*	Harvest prospects fair; prices of food grains rising.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall not quite up to average and more required in most districts of the Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimar ...	·97	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	2·5	Crops fair; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	......	Rain wanted; crops good as yet; cholera re-appeared; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	·80	Sowings nearly completed; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 23rd)	2·22	Sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; few cases of cholera.
Chánda ...	1·44	Transplanting rice commenced though retarded in places for want of sufficient rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	3·4	Weeding continues; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandara (July 22nd)	2·22	Sowings completed; transplanting rice commenced in places; cholera continues; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	4·23	Sowings completed; prospects good; few cases of cholera.
Bálaghát ...	·67	Cloudy; hot; rain wanted for transplanting rice; small-pox and fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	1·23	Prospects favorable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	4·84	Rain seasonable; weeding continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	1·84	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	4·27	Sowings almost completed; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	2·70	Sowings completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices falling.
Bilaspur (July 19th)	2·5	More rain wanted; sowings nearly completed; small-pox almost ceased; cholera lingering.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	5·7	Sowings completed; prospects good; small-pox decreasing; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain fallen in all districts except Betúl; more required in this and eastern districts for rice crops; sowings almost completed; prospects favorable; cholera continues in eight districts.
British Burmah— (July 23rd)		
Arakan Division—		
Akyab ...	.9·96	Total rainfall 115·79; public health fair; ploughing nearly over; slight cattle disease in Koladan and Ooretoung East townships.
Kyoukphyoo ...	8·0	Total rainfall 92·0; slight cholera at Cheduba and Minbym; ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects favourable.
Sandoway ...	16·0 from 10th to 17th July.	Total rainfall to 17th July 117·0; public health good; transplanting progressing; plants healthy.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	3·56	Total rainfall 16·67; one fatal case of small-pox in Rangoon town; crops fair in Syriam; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good; slight cattle disease; flood abated in Pegu.
Thonkwa (July 12th)	6·86	Total rainfall 36·76; 2 deaths from small-pox; 8 deaths from cattle disease in Yandoon township, 138 in Donabyoo, 44 in Pantanaw, 200 in Shoayloung, 12 in Phyapoon, 8 in Thonkwa; crop seedlings healthy; cultivation backward in Shoayloung township owing to loss of plough cattle; report to 19th July not received.
Bassein ...	4·37	Total rainfall 40·13; fevers prevalent; slight small-pox; one case of cholera; Ngawoon river very high opposite embankment; cattle disease in Laymyethna township, 411 deaths in June, 421 in Kyoonpyaw from 8th to 21st June, 70 in Yaigyee from 9th to 17th July 99 in Thaboung, 47 in Myoungmya and Ngapootaw, 80 in Bassein from 1st to 19th July; ploughing progressing.
Henzada ...	6·39	Total rainfall 39·04; 3 deaths from cholera in Tseebeng, 7 from small-pox in Okpho; 20 deaths from cattle disease in Tseebeng, 48 in 6 circles in Henzada township, 56 in Htanlabeng, 5 in Kyankheng; transplanting progressing favourably; agricultural prospects very favourable; high rise of river expected in August, which will try the Ngawoon embankments.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·70	Total rainfall 10·61; alarming epidemic; small-pox in Mengyee town, otherwise public health good; cattle disease prevalent in 5 circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	4·78	Total rainfall 17·62; public health fair; small-pox still in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	1·69	Total rainfall 15·43; general health in the interior normal; deaths from cholera in cantonment, 4 European and 3 Native soldiers and 1 camp follower; in Thayetmyo town 27 natives.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	1·67	Total rainfall 96·84; further cattle disease reported from Gyne Attaram, deaths 40 buffaloes, 58 in Gyne Salween, 16 in Hlinebwai; ploughing continues; crops damaged by insects owing to scanty rainfall in Zeah and Beloogyoon; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	3·88	Total rainfall 56·39; public health fair; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Toungoo ...	4·11	Total rainfall 32·58; 2 deaths from small-pox in Zeawaddie township, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Tavoy (July 12th)	9·5	Total rainfall 87·8; public health good; about ¾ of paddy fields have been ploughed.
Mergui („)	6·18	Total rainfall 74·32; fair amount of rain; planting progressing favourably; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good generally, but cholera and small-pox in some places; cattle disease prevalent in one district of Tenasserim and in four districts of Pegu; agricultural prospects continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Ganháti (July 22nd)	3·72	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing.
Sylhet („ „)	7·25	*Aus* reaping and *sali* ploughing progressing; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (July 23rd)—	Rain general, 2·20 at Bangalore.	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good; fever still prevalent in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 23rd)	·53	More rain wanted.
Central India (July 23rd)—		
Indore ...	9·09	
Morar ...	·09	Cholera in Lashkar and Fortress.
Sutna ...	5·46	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	·22	Crops suffering from want of rain.
Goona ...	1·35	
Bhopal ...	...	Rain much wanted.
Ágar ...	...	Health good.
Sirdarpore ...	·01	Rain wanted.
Mánpur ...	...	Want of rain much felt.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 23rd)	...	Rain much wanted; sultry and cloudy.
Serohi („ 20th)	...	Rain much wanted; tanks, wells and health fair; prospects indifferent; days warmer; cool breezes.
Bickaneer („ 15th)	...	Want of rain felt; tanks, wells and health good; high winds; prices rising.
Meywar („ 18th)	*Nil.*	Tanks, wells and health good; more rain required for crops; prices rising.
Harowtee („ 19th)	*Nil.*	Health good; crops suffering; rain urgently required; wind south-west; cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	...	Health good; cloudy; break in rain which if continued will damage *kharif* crops.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil.*	Rain much wanted; hot and sultry; prices stationary.
Jeypore ...	·86	Rain just come when wanted after 22 days break; prices risen; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Cloudy; wind variable; rain wanted; sowing completed; health good.
Ulwur („ 22nd)	*Nil.*	Cloudy; fever going about.
Nepal (July 15th)—	7·10	Total rainfall 31·135; the Indian-corn is suffering from too great damp and want of sunshine.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT AND STATEMENT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

No. 327, dated Calcutta, the 4th July 1879.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78:—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1877-78 and previous years.

„ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1877-78.

„ III.—Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78.

CIRCULATION.

2. The maximum, minimum, and the average value of Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of any month during the last two years, have been as follows, showing an increase under each:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.	Average.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1876-77 ...	12,43,62,475	January 1877 ...	10,70,38,540	May 1876 ...	11,64,16,538
1877-78 ...	15,63,56,690	January 1878 ...	11,13,05,280	April 1877 ...	13,25,02,472

The average value of the reserve held against this circulation will be found at para. 20 of this Report.

3. The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
In 1862-63 . .	4,41,94,285	In 1870-71 . .	9,81,32,240
„ 1863-64 . .	5,23,25,000	„ 1871-72 . .	11,41,57,442
„ 1864-65 . .	6,88,20,116	„ 1872-73 . .	12,86,40,367
„ 1865-66 . .	7,72,57,983	„ 1873-74 . .	11,14,51,907
„ 1866-67 . .	8,98,93,179	„ 1874-75 . .	10,67,04,071
„ 1867-68 . .	9,28,50,848	„ 1875-76 . .	11,35,26,621
„ 1868-69 . .	10,14,55,327	„ 1876-77 . .	11,64,16,538
„ 1869-70 . .	10,66,90,777	„ 1877-78 . .	13,25,02,472

The circulation of the Bombay Circle of Issue fluctuated more than usual during the year. The Bombay Commissioner refers to the general slackness of the export season, while the imports of bullion were large and had to be adjusted unprecedentedly by frequent and large removals of coin to other centres. There is a marked increase in the circulation of the Madras Circle owing to the famine, which led to an enormous increase in the demand for Notes to be remitted for the purchase of grain. On this account they were largely supplied to treasuries in the famine districts and formed a considerable portion of the outgoings on relief expenditure. As a striking illustration of this, it may be mentioned that during the year under review, upwards of 64 lakhs worth of Notes were remitted to Bangalore in part of a sum of 95½ lakhs raised on account of the famine by the Mysore State.

In Calcutta, also, the grain trade and bullion importations were the causes of the increase.

In Madras the principal cause which temporarily inflates the circulation of Calicut and Cocanada, *viz.*, the fact that a large proportion of Sub-Circle Notes in circulation is held by the Bank of Madras in Madras as part of its cash balance (the object being, while having funds available at Madras should they be required, to enable it to transfer them back to Calicut and Cocanada without cost), results also in the great variation in the silver reserve at those offices. The very high silver reserve at the Head Office was, of course, owing to the famine, and appears to afford a decided indication of the impoverishment of the people thereby caused ; but a truer indication of what happened is obtained by making allowances also for the balance held in silver by the Bank and for silver remittances made to and from Madras. It may be mentioned here that besides a remittance of 20 lakhs made from the Currency Office to Calcutta in silver in the year under review, remittances in silver aggregating Rs. 59,00,000 were made to Calcutta and Rangoon by the Treasury in the same period. The remittances to Rangoon while relieving Madras of its surplus *pro tanto* saved the drain of silver from Calcutta. In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that premium to the value of Rs. 4,181-4-0 was realised on currency drafts sold on Calcutta, against the money placed there by the remittance of 20 lakhs above referred to and otherwise.

4. A statement of the lowest amount in circulation in lakhs of rupees for the past ten years is subjoined ; the statement is arranged for the calendar year, and the month in course of which the weekly circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in antique type.

The minimum for the year 1878 is the highest yet experienced, and so also is the average for the financial year 1877-78.

Circle	1869.		1870		1871.		1872		1873.		1874		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
Calcutta	**9**	355·2	**8**	320·2	**2**	335·2	**1**	415·2	**3**	131·2	**10**	488·9	**5**	465·2	**5**	437·3	**4**	478·0	**12**	590·9
Madras .	**3**	66·1	**2**	67·9	**3**	71·8	**3**	82·5	**12**	96·2	**6**	71·0	**12**	39·7	**1**	95·0	**2**	116·0	**11**	106·2
Bombay ...	**1**	404·9	**7**	316·1	**12**	303·8	**1**	308·2	**12**	201·9	**3**	217·6	**8**	273·9	**5**	262·8	**0**	256·7	**7**	303·3
Allahabad	**6**	17·6	**6**	24·9	**0**	31·0	**6**	29·0	**4**	58·6	**4**	34·0	**4**	49·0	**4**	66·4	**10**	44·1	**11**	38·8
Lahore .	**12**	21·0	**2**	10·0	**1**	22·4	**12**	28·8	**5**	32·9	**3**	49·8	**7**	57·8	**3**	55·3	**12**	46·1	**2**	39·3
Calicut ...	**11**	6·8	**4**	5·6	**1**	7·9	**1**	11·0	**1**	17·0	**8**	17·8	**1**	21·7	**12**	16·6	**2**	15·0	**5**	12·8
Cocanada ...		.		.		...		..	**2**	4·1	**3**	6·7	**1**	10·5	**12**	7·6	**1**	7·7	**1**	12·7
Nagpur ...	**3**	17·3	**7**	23·2	**4**	19·0	**2**	15·3	**4**	10·3	**4**	7·4	**4**	8·7	**4**	9·1	**12**	6·2	**1**	6·4
Kurrachee	**5**	19·1	**10**	18·5	**7**	16·4	**7**	11·8	**1**	17·6	**3**	13·2	**0**	15·7	**4**	16·1	**4**	14·4	**8**	20·5
Akola ...	**1**	·9	**2**	8·2	**1**	13·3	**2**	7·1	**3**	4·5	**2**	3·8	**3**	5·7	**12**	5·6	**12**	4·1	**1**	4·1
Aggregate	**4**	980·3	**6**	856·9	**2**	1007·3	**1**	1071·8	**4**	1085·6	**3**	920·1	**5**	1006·9	**5**	1053·2	**4**	1113·0	**12**	1253·7

BULLION TRANSACTIONS.

CALCUTTA.

5. Under the terms of Government of India Notification in the Financial Department, No. 2725, dated 25th November 1876, the following amounts of silver bullion were received from the public at Calcutta. Certificates for the

value were issued by the Mint Master and were paid at the counter of the Currency Office, Calcutta, as under :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
April	1877	9,23,874	10	8
May	"	5,67,783	12	11
June	"	34,24,744	5	10
July	"	24,32,445	10	11
August	"	34,75,863	0	0
September	"	98,87,342	6	2
October	"	35,00,498	12	1
November	"	1,11,81,981	1	7
December	"	83,57,852	13	7
January	1878	59,78,488	8	6
February	"	9,10,577	13	4
March	"	10,37,492	4	7
	TOTAL	5,16,78,945	4	2

6. Bullion to the value of Rs. 3,50,24,277-13-8 was transferred to the Mint for coinage, and its equivalent realized from the Bank of Bengal in payment of Drafts issued by the Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint in my favour.

7. The value of the bullion purchased at Calcutta in the preceding year was Rs. 79,42,140-0-5 in addition to the 90 lakhs transferred by the Mint for an equal value of Notes and Coin issued to the Reserve Treasury.

BOMBAY.

8. Silver bullion of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,58,00,313-6-4 was received and certificates to that amount were paid.

9. The larger purchases were made during the months of September to December 1877, inclusive, when, within one-third of the year, 49·296 per cent. of the whole value bought was tendered. The measure initiated by the Government Notification quoted above, of paying on demand at Currency Offices the value of bullion purchased, instead of at the Treasury 21 days after date, is stated by the Commissioner of Paper Currency at Bombay to have unquestionably "proved of immense benefit to the people during the famine by facilitating the conversion of their silver jewellery into coin without the loss attendant upon the deferred payment of a bullion certificate and without any appreciable danger to the stability of the coin reserve."

CALCUTTA SUB-CIRCLE NOTES CASHED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

10. The subjoined statement shews the amount of Sub-Circle Notes cashed at the counter of the Calcutta Office for Coin or Notes in each month of the year; the aggregate encashment of Allahabad Notes was 57½ lakhs less than in the preceding year, and of Lahore Notes was nearly 44 lakhs less—

MONTH.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1877	4,07,180	7,05,950	11,13,130
May	"	3,14,125	7,77,830	10,91,955
June	"	2,59,495	7,59,085	10,18,580
July	"	3,11,950	7,10,860	10,22,810
August	"	2,36,740	6,20,745	8,57,485
September	"	3,07,225	5,34,015	8,41,240
October	"	2,78,090	4,20,170	6,98,260
November	"	6,22,860	4,97,120	11,19,980
December	"	8,64,640	5,67,190	14,31,830
January	1878	6,26,890	4,94,905	11,21,795
February	"	21,78,450	2,82,120	24,60,570
March	"	10,35,160	5,86,635	16,21,795
TOTAL 1877-78		74,42,805	69,56,625	1,43,99,430
" 1876-77		1,31,95,075	1,13,50,230	2,45,45,305
DECREASE IN 1877-78		57,52,270	43,93,605	1,01,45,875

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AT THE COUNTERS OF THE OFFICES OF ISSUE.

11. The following table shows the value of Home Circle Notes issued to, and received from, the public for cash or other Notes at the counters of the Offices of Issue during the last two years. The receipts and issues of Notes at Agencies are shown in the table attached to para. 41 of this report:—

Circle of Issue.	Notes issued.		Notes received.	
	1876-77.	1877 78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	47,57,16,325	58,30,55,025	46,95,74,690	56,78,18,035
Madras	6,99,36,945	9,73,53,295	6,96,19,655	9,55,13,885
Bombay	17,35,87,985	24,27,75,345	15,84,90,975	23,10,36,155
Allahabad	1,84,52,840	2,57,81,255	2,72,73,505	2,23,40,295
Lahore	2,52,87,780	1,69,19,270	2,91,49,130	1,98,89,875
Calicut	44,98,120	89,29,265	54,05,855	89,05,565
Cocanada	40,32,920	41,94,660	50,19,855	37,00,045
Nagpur	53,84,590	30,69,520	52,54,035	31,26,060
Kurrachee	44,29,935	51,37,440	42,18,710	47,33,435
Akola	20,45,945	36,30,305	19,92,490	37,59,385
Total ...	78,33,73,385	99,08,45,380	77,59,99,200	96,08,22,735
Increase in 1877-78 ...	......	20,74,71,995	......	18,48,23,535

12. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of Notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues ...	6,92,278	26,13,992	10,97,796	4,51,023	7,53,496	1,84,584	4,25,761	32,774	62,51,704	99,52,50,980
Receipts ...	6,95,451	25,02,143	10,92,340	4,55,683	7,40,386	1,81,517	4,22,461	30,221	61,20,202	96,25,98,735
More issues ...	...	1,11,819	5,456	..	13,110	3,067	3,300	2,553	1,31,502	3,26,52,245
More receipts	3,173	..	...	4,660	...	...	..	...	...	...

13. During the year 6,120,202 Notes were received, and 4,399,755 cancelled, being 71·89 per cent. of the total number received against 64·21 of last year.

14. The average number of Notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned offices on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Calcutta ...	11,659	12,360	13,048	11,806	12,262	13,581	8,303	8,452	9,362
Madras ...	1,876	2,108	2,217	1,619	1,930	2,256	1,339	1,652	1,932
Bombay ...	4,107	4,267	4,246	4,136	4,237	4,414	2,532	2,231	2,917
Allahabad ...	450	451	399	579	392	419	...	...	...

15. The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in number and value on the 31st March 1878, and agrees with the circulation on that day as shown in statement No. 1 :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta ...	2,20,032	8,39,273	3,24,672	57,287	97,048	12,580	17,823	1,575	15,70,290	6,84,18,480
Madras ...	35,089	61,057	35,475	28,374	46,680	6,085	3,113	69	2,15,942	1,44,27,715
Bombay ...	76,616	3,39,863	76,726	41,503	56,044	4,245	9,593	961	6,08,551	3,44,71,280
Allahabad ...	15,839	22,062	16,564	11,954	11,806	1,014	2,894	.	82,133	58,10,395
Lahore ...	18,015	26,636	17,139	10,721	9,909	1,419	1,061	79	84,979	47,86,665
Calicut ...	7,192	7,989	4,759	4,015	5,279	229	80	40	29,583	15,34,180
Cocanada ..	4,794	3,473	2,663	2,102	2,231	407	298	191	16,159	28,51,660
Nagpur ...	3,258	4,107	3,837	2,133	2,405	132	88	2	16,262	6,70,250
Kurrachee ...	5,951	14,923	6,862	3,083	4,490	472	1,064	...	36,815	22,19,375
Akola ...	5,148	4,789	3,931	1,045	2,190	124	27	...	18,154	5,57,500
Total for 1877-78 ...	3,91,934	13,24,172	4,92,628	1,66,417	2,38,082	26,707	36,041	2,917	26,78,898	13,57,47,500
Total for 1876-77 ...	3,95,635	12,34,556	4,93,824	1,75,512	2,32,548	25,809	36,789	1,026	25,95,399	11,61,78,115

Thus the average value of each Note in circulation for the past two years was in the—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Calcutta Circle	38	44
Madras „	57	67
Bombay „	54	56
Allahabad „	47	71
Lahore „	49	56
Calicut Circle	40	52
Cocanada „	127	176
Nagpur „	49	41
Kurrachee „	43	60
Akola „	37	31

The increase is caused by a larger number of Notes of all the higher denominations and a smaller number of 5 and 50-Rupee Notes being in circulation. It is remarkable how the Cocanada average differs from the rest, owing to the use of these notes as a medium of remittance to Madras.

FOREIGN CIRCLE NOTES.

16. The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs. 8,35,25,065. No Foreign Notes were cashed at Allahabad :—

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Total.
Calcutta ...	...	1,25,77,745	2,79,96,255	(c) 74,42,805	(c) 69,56,625	7,08,075	2,28,445	7,31,295	8,98,635	1,11,515	5,76,42,285
Madras ..	1,24,365	...	57,78,030	17,185	16,640	(c) 50,80,755	(c) 21,48,600	13,950	6,235	7,500	1,31,99,320
Bombay ..	2,18,255	27,03,560	...	56,610	1,30,005	3,02,105	13,575	(c) 4,81,525	(c) 5,07,535	(c) 4,02,780	49,65,950
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	.
Lahore ...	7,69,785	82,245	9,07,025	1,56,135	...	3,830	200	16,150	5,32,755	3,110	24,71,235
Calicut ..	8,390	3,66,390	6,82,760	915	1,685	...	16,990	380	400	235	33,78,145
Cocanada ...	3,880	2,33,210	2,01,090	110	140	6,530	...	705	70	25	4,45,760
Nagpur ...	11,625	22,500	11,91,420	8,650	3,340	1,000	100	..	4,820	29,880	12,73,395
Kurrachee ...	2,640	6,745	98,645	1,555	11,315	180	20	915	...	855	1,22,870
Akola ...	170	775	24,195	200	5	55	...	785	10	..	26,105
Total ..	11,39,110	1,83,63,230	3,68,79,830	76,84,165	71,19,755	61,09,430	24,07,080	12,35,705	20,10,100	5,55,900	8,35,25,065

17. In the above table the amounts paid, in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act to pay, at the Presidency Town, Notes issued at Circle Offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with the letter (*c*); the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 6,04,08,380 against Rs. 4,89,47,370 of the preceding year.

Thus under the requirements of the law, the amount of Notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed at its Head Office were in—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,43,99,430
Madras	„	72,35,415
Bombay	„	14,81,840
Giving an aggregate total of	Rs.	2,31,16,685

The very large number of Bombay and Madras Notes encashed by the Calcutta Office was owing to their having been paid into the Bank of Bengal in discharge of Government Dues, especially for opium, and by Guaranteed Railway Companies on account of their traffic receipts. To provide funds to meet the Bombay Notes cashed at Calcutta, it was necessary to draw large specie remittances from Bombay, and the total cost of all remittances made during the year was Rs. 1,41,147.

Funds for cashing Foreign Circle Notes were disposable at Bombay only for about half of the year on account of the large amount locked up in bullion and the heavy remittances in coin from Bombay to other provinces. These suspensions occurred principally between April and June 1877 and September 1877 and February 1878. Madras Notes largely preponderated over the receipts from other Foreign Circles, the causes being chiefly payments for grain and salt.

In Madras the amount of Foreign Notes encashed in 1877-78 exceeded the value received last year by Rs. 50,68,165, which was about equal to the increase in Bombay Notes alone. The large number of Bombay Notes presented for encashment was doubtless connected with the large shipments of silver from England to Bombay, and possibly also in some measure with the grain trade.

With the exception of the Nagpur Office, Foreign Circle Notes were not cashed to any great extent during the year at the smaller Offices of Issue at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, and Kurrachee. In spite of the exchange being restricted, the facilities given at the last mentioned Office led to a deficiency of coin which had to be met by a specie remittance.

18. The following shows the amount of Drafts drawn and telegraphic orders :—

	Rs.
Calcutta on Bombay	18,50,000
„ „ Allahabad	38,17,000
N. W. Provinces Bank transfers	12,00,000
Calcutta on Madras	5,00,000
„ „ Lahore	10,00,000
„ „ Nagpur	3,00,000
Madras „ Calcutta	19,15,000
„ „ Calicut	14,50,000
„ „ Cocanada	13,00,000
Bombay „ Calcutta	1,86,00,000
„ „ Akola	3,93,000
TOTAL	3,23,25,000

The amount of premium realized was Rs. 1,49,984.*

RESERVE.

19. The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Department at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,69,32,465-9-1, being a decrease of Rs. 30,48,437-8 since the preceding year, when they stood at 5,99,80,903-1-1. A statement showing the opening and closing balance of the year under each head is herewith attached.

Five per cent. Debentures of 1867 due on 1st June 1877 to the extent of Rs. 7,94,000 were paid off at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and to the extent of Rs. 1,46,000 and Rs. 53,000 at the Banks of Bombay and Madras respectively; the Currency Department also sold during this year the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes and Debentures :—

	Rs.
Government Promissory Notes of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872	15,50,000
5 per cent. Debentures of 1867 (15 years)	5,00,000
	20,50,000

* Includes that on supply bills in other Presidencies.

The following Balance Sheet proves the increase of circulation on 31st March 1878 by the increase of Coin and Bullion, and decrease in Securities :—

	1st April 1877.	31st March 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Net circulation ... ... (See para. 15).	11,61,78,115 0 0	13,57,47,500 0 0	1,95,69,385 0 0		
Reserve.					
Coin	3,64,63,900 1 3	5,71,70,705 6 0	2,07,06,805 4 9		
Bullion	1,97,33,311 13 8	2,16,14,320 0 11	19,11,017 3 3		
Securities	5,99,80,903 1 1	5,69,32,465 9 1	......	30,48,437 8 0	
TOTAL ...	11,61,78,115 0 0	13,57,47,500 0 0	2,26,17,822 8 0	30,18,437 8 0	
				Net Increase .	1,95,69,385 0 0

The distribution of Coin and Bullion at the end of the year was, in even lakhs, as follows :—

CIRCLE.	Notes in circulation.	Coin and Bullion.	Percentage of circulation.
Calcutta	684	125*	...
Madras	144	79	...
Bombay	345	434†	...
Allahabad	58	72	...
Lahore	48	25	...
Calicut	15	7	...
Cocanada	28	27	...
Nagpur	7	4	...
Kurrachee	22	10	...
Akola	6	5	...
TOTAL ...	1,357	788	58·0
TOTAL IN 1876-77 ...	1,162	562	48·4

* Of which, 72 lakhs in Bullion. | † Of which, 144 lakhs in Bullion.

20. The average values of the different kinds of Reserve, against Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years, have been as follows. For the average value of Notes in circulation, see paragraph 2 of this report :—

YEAR.	Government Securities.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold, Coin, and Bullion.	Average circulation.
1876-77	5,77,89,059	5,12,54,114	73,73,365	......	11,64,16,538
1877-78	5,76,90,543	5,30,14,138	2,17,97,791	......	13,25,02,472

OUTSTANDING NOTES.

21. The following is a Comparative Statement, by years, of Notes outstanding on the 31st December 1876 and the 31st December 1877 :—

YEAR.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1876.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.
1862	4,28,510	3,80,420
1863	1,68,760	1,31,500
1864	1,93,420	1,68,600
1865	2,04,830	1,78,350
1866	2,11,790	1,73,460
1867	3,28,290	2,71,150
1868	4,82,900	3,80,110
1869	5,09,640	3,62,190
1870	9,71,600	7,60,730
1871	10,60,790	7,83,610
1872	16,15,420	10,66,795
1873	33,11,880	18,44,250
1874	51,08,445	29,84,420
1875	1,54,84,745	59,10,355
1876	11,46,41,300	1,46,98,855
1877	......	16,41,87,105
TOTAL ...	14,47,22,320	19,42,81,900

22. The following table shows the value of Notes of each denomination outstanding on the 31st December of each year from the formation of the Paper Currency Department to the last day of 1877:—

Years.	Denomination.								Total.
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1862 ...	..	20,70,000	19,64,000	37,52,500	85,08,500	53,25,000	2,34,40,000	.	4,51,50,000
1863	..	27,85,900	27,09,600	44,28,000	94,91,500	62,69,000	2,81,18,000	.	5,38,00,000
1864 .	..	38,51,280	40,51,360	56,55,400	1,38,75,000	76,28,500	4,04,02,000	.	7,54,67,040
1865		46,62,720	51,13,040	76,38,700	1,64,76,800	97,53,000	4,50,80,000	...	8,87,61,160
1866 ...	..	46,56,700	53,40,420	76,54,150	1,73,54,100	1,04,49,500	6,18,38,000	...	11,02,93,170
1867 ...		59,00,690	61,74,800	75,70,100	1,74,95,700	1,10,74,000	6,94,80,000	...	11,76,95,290
1868		70,84,460	68,83,940	74,03,750	1,80,30,200	1,25,06,000	6,52,81,000	...	11,73,45,350
1869	.	78,63,900	72,35,860	81,99,050	1,80,34,900	1,52,80,000	8,23,80,000	...	13,95,94,670
1870 ..	..	83,58,300	75,30,680	84,87,100	2,04,16,700	1,73,69,000	7,20,04,000	...	13,41,63,780
1871 ...		1,01,24,470	95,06,640	95,11,400	2,30,87,100	2,36,86,000	8,77,88,000	...	16,37,03,610
1872 ..	13,76,995	1,01,59,030	95,84,840	88,15,900	2,25,25,200	1,58,66,000	8,00,05,000	80,40,000	15,63,72,985
1873	28,71,980	1,17,81,420	1,10,73,440	1,07,86,200	2,71,38,200	1,45,59,500	5,82,26,000	2,50,80,000	16,15,16,740
1874	24,52,445	1,12,01,910	1,05,28,380	1,03,00,800	2,18,49,700	1,38,03,500	4,87,31,000	2,13,00,000	14,31,67,735
1875 . ..	25,07,650	1,20,11,800	1,07,13,240	1,06,16,350	2,52,57,900	1,45,33,000	4,63,22,000	1,50,80,000	13,70,41,940
1876 ..	22,55,950	1,32,74,820	1,07,71,200	1,01,30,750	2,63,84,600	1,54,12,000	4,76,50,000	1,88,40,000	14,47,22,320
1877	22,30,830	1,48,66,370	1,11,69,800	1,03,70,700	2,81,94,700	1,90,48,500	5,25,01,000	5,50,00,000	19,12,81,900

23. It is necessary to explain that the amount of outstanding Notes includes, besides those in circulation, all Notes held by the Department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other offices than that of Issue, have not yet been cancelled in the registers of the Office of Issue.

24. The proportion of Notes of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Currency Circle, and in the Presidency Bank of Calcutta, and in the Banks of Madras and Bombay and their branches on the 31st December 1877 is shown in the following table, in which the treasuries directly under the Government of India are grouped with those of the nearest Circle. The treasuries in Maisur are included in the Madras Circle.

	Denominations of Notes.								Total.
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	
Calcutta	42,830	1,77,260	1,60,680	1,72,100	5,92,700	4,50,500	10,00,000	55,30,000	81,26,370
Allahabad	44,816	1,20,210	1,08,300	1,37,550	2,60,300	1,34,000	2,18,000	...	10,23,175
Lahore	34,190	77,750	94,980	1,63,150	2,60,900	2,75,500	5,12,000	..	14,18,470
Madras	41,415	1,11,000	1,23,100	1,64,700	3,30,800	2,50,000	1,78,000	...	11,99,075
Calicut	10,205	11,350	14,000	23,900	83,000	99,000	80,000	...	3,21,455
Cocanada	10,900	15,510	19,760	24,350	43,500	18,500	46,000	20,000	1,98,530
Bombay	25,615	1,16,110	71,580	1,06,400	1,84,100	1,02,500	1,32,000	....	7,40,305
Nagpur	6,200	17,920	21,200	27,600	59,900	41,000	1,58,000	.....	3,31,820
Kurrachee	4,050	15,000	19,300	18,000	39,100	11,500	18,000	....	1,25,049
Akola	4,705	11,220	10,720	9,250	10,600	12,000	16,000	......	74,495
British Burma .. .	2,075	1,670	600	650	600	5,000	3,000	... .	14,405
Total .	2,27,900	6,76,090	6,44,280	8,49,050	18,65,500	13,99,500	23,61,000	55,50,000	1,35,73,220
Bank of Bengal . ..	12,135	72,570	90,460	1,10,450	2,78,700	4,78,500	40,95,000	86,00,000	1,37,97,915
Bank of Madras and its Branches.	10,035	11,900	12,620	17,800	65,200	57,500	6,88,000	6,00,000	14,93,055
Bank of Bombay and its Branches.	52,400	2,67,110	2,81,380	3,07,500	7,93,200	3,91,000	33,71,000	1,44,40,000	1,90,93,590
Grand Total ...	3,02,470	10,26,670	10,28,740	14,05,700	30,02,600	23,26,500	1,05,15,000	2,92,50,000	4,88,57,680

LOST NOTES.

25. The following figures show, in a consolidated form, the total number of Notes of the various denomiations lost during the year, from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity :—

	Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Half Notes	Lost by post	147	411	225	150	247	25	8	...	1,213	62,045
Ditto	Lost accidentally ...	135	286	145	83	124	24	9	...	806	43,985
Ditto	Mutilated	22	23	13	4	6	...	...	...	68	1,400
		304	720	383	237	377	49	17	...	2,087	1,07,430
Whole Notes	Lost by post	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto	Lost accidentally ...	1	5	20	15	21	1	1	...	64	4,805
Ditto	Mutilated	3	22	5	3	7	...	2	...	42	3,185
		4	27	25	18	28	1	3	...	106	7,990
	Wrongly joined ...	137	170	86	23	25	...	...	...	441	7,755
	Total ...	445	917	494	278	430	50	20	...	2,634	1,23,175

Total value of 1876-77, Rs. 99,855, and of 1875-76, Rs. 1,11,970.

26. The total number and value of lost Notes paid under bond from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and value of claims preferred for the payment of Notes thus discharged, as well as of such claims made good, is as follows :—

	Number.	Amount.
Notes paid under bond of indemnity	21,227	13,33,845
Claims made to Notes paid under bond	14	1,055
Claims made good (amounts recovered from the losers of the Notes)	2	520

27. In Bombay two cases of dishonest possession of stolen Notes were brought to the notice of the Currency Office. The enquiries of the Police did not in either of the two cases show who originally stole the Notes, but the holders were prosecuted by the Police, with whom the Currency Office communicated, and were convicted.

FORGED NOTES.

28. Two instances of forged Notes were brought to notice during the year by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay. In one case the value of the Note was Rs. 100, in the other Rs. 1,000. The two Notes were sent to the Government of India with reports under cover of the Commissioner's letters Nos. 1258 and 109, dated respectively 14th September 1877 and 15th April 1878.

29. No forged Notes were tendered during the year at the other Currency counters; but four Notes of the Bombay Circle for Rs. 500 each were passed at Adoni in the month of September 1877. The utterer was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to transportation.

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER.

30. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were the following:—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net issues.		
Half-Rupees	7,34,532	8	0	6,95,842	0	0			
Quarter-Rupees	2,29,314	0	0	6,71,002	0	0			
One-eighth Rupees	1,74,598	0	0	4,47,394	4	0			
Copper	855	8	0	4,16,608	12	0			
TOTAL ...	11,39,300	0	0	22,30,847	0	0	10,91,547	0	0
TOTAL 1876-77 ...	1,76,333	0	0	19,51,460	0	0	17,75,127	0	0

31. Worn pice to the nominal value of Rs. 7,000 were received at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year, and withdrawn from circulation.

GOLD.

32. No gold transactions took place during the year at any Circle.

COIN OPERATIONS.

33. The following sums were issued and received at the respective Offices during the last two years:—

CIRCLE.	ISSUED.		RECEIVED.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,95,13,105	11,65,01,970	2,57,14,330	11,53,61,960
Madras	88,97,840	1,48,01,135	64,42,460	1,64,53,865
Bombay	5,07,12,180	12,15,22,630	5,08,53,720	4,98,62,445
Allahabad	97,10,040	1,21,12,845	56,02,925	2,02,75,385
Lahore	85,91,295	1,46,86,970	1,71,46,590	1,21,42,010
Calicut	52,47,080	69,99,860	37,79,945	71,42,740
Cocanada	45,92,880	33,55,335	40,33,840	41,18,660
Nagpur	65,08,475	35,18,025	62,86,420	31,69,520
Kurrachee	19,27,230	15,48,730	12,51,040	21,29,865
Akola	20,29,655	36,30,305	20,70,175	37,59,385
TOTAL ...	15,77,59,780	29,86,80,805	12,31,81,445	23,47,15,835

34. The following remittances of specie took place during the year; and the premium on bills drawn amounted to Rs. 1,49,984:—

	Rs.
From Madras to Calcutta . . .	20,00,000
" Bombay to Calcutta . . .	3,47,00,000
" Bombay to Allahabad . . .	1,35,00,000
" Bombay to Lahore . . .	20,00,000
" Bombay to Kurrachee . . .	3,00,000
TOTAL .	5,25,00,000

Madras also remitted 48 lakhs to the Calcutta Treasury and 11 lakhs to Rangoon.

35. In connection with the above, the information given in the following table may be of interest :—

Year.	Bullion transported from Bombay and Calcutta at Government expense.	Cost of transport.	Coin transported by the Currency Department. From Madras to Calcutta	From Bombay To Calcutta.	From Bombay To Allahabad or Lahore.	From Bombay To Kurrachee.	From Calcutta to Allahabad or Lahore.	From Allahabad or Lahore to Calcutta.	From elsewhere to Bombay.	Cost of transport.	Cost of Extra Time. Bombay.	Cost of Extra Time. Calcutta.	Total Cost of Mints. Madras.	Total Cost of Mints. Bombay.	Total Cost of Mints. Calcutta.	Total Cost of Mints. Total.	Total Cost of Currency Department not already shown.*	Seignorage on Silver.	Premium on bills.	Revenue of Currency Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	20	21
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1861-62 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	5,607	3,19,110	2,64,580	4,83,190	10,66,880	5,885	16,18,167	...	...
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,328	9,749	2,67,730	5,90,690	9,48,810	18,07,230	5,30,813	22,36,558	...	1,52,317
1863-64 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,983	20,419	2,71,300	8,32,330	5,18,190	16,21,820	3,65,409	18,83,334	...	3,27,731
1864-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,303	20,634	3,21,470	7,05,650	6,38,930	16,69,050	3,96,594	20,07,333	...	16,54,979
1865-66 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,437	24,113	2,14,810	7,66,540	7,54,260	17,25,610	8,45,092	28,34,076	...	16,78,392
1866-67 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,937	4,634	1,53,170	5,69,210	5,89,080	13,11,460	9,92,302	13,48,521	...	16,62,850
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,336	22	1,67,280	3,69,530	4,56,850	9,93,660	3,09,300	8,81,146	...	13,45,815
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211	3,244	1,41,700	3,40,590	4,25,050	9,07,340	7,60,938	12,60,315	...	14,86,973
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600	1,540	72,340	3,40,070	4,68,080	8,80,490	2,89,860	13,80,463	...	16,67,872
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	18	43,230	3,01,870	4,39,860	7,84,960	3,36,231	2,06,516	...	14,93,868
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,00,000	...	14,621	61	1,917	59,800	2,69,860	5,80,240	9,09,900	2,85,395	8,62,284	...	14,25,965
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,00,000	...	4,079	3,095	1,586	84,220	3,30,080	5,28,380	9,42,680	3,13,515	4,15,796	...	23,92,227
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,00,000	...	27,422	193	621	79,310	2,94,460	4,92,330	8,66,100	4,55,976	5,55,289	...	23,71,584
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,00,000	9,860	13,238	16,127	52,090	4,74,550	8,72,500	13,99,140	3,89,844	9,70,427	...	23,69,994
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	108	33,540	6,05,960	5,41,130	11,80,630	3,35,328	4,12,855	...	23,67,518
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	40,00,000	10,00,000	...	...	45,00,000	...	21,747	6,149	1,181	40,680	7,00,790	5,63,300	13,04,770	3,13,657	14,74,677	...	23,68,799
1877-78 ...	...	...	20,00,000	3,47,00,000	1,55,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	1,40,356	38,219	22,718	19,530	6,18,860	6,52,190	13,20,580	4,84,993	32,96,350	1,49,984	24,49,648
Total...	...	...	20,00,000	3,87,00,000	1,65,00,000	3,00,000	...	3,20,00,000	35,00,000	2,18,085	1,80,556	1,34,238	23,44,310	83,95,620	99,52,370	2,06,92,300	74,11,140	2,36,44,107	1,49,984	2,72,16,532

* This is the entire amount on our books. It seems to include part of cost of transport, but not all.

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

36. The transactions in Notes at the several treasuries in India during 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78, have been as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,96,69,920	3,17,97,380	3,67,60,320	4,79,44,785
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver ...	2,89,17,665	3,52,80,715	4,01,15,135	3,74,69,330
Receipts from the public for other Notes	16,83,315	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,02,70,900	6,86,96,730	7,90,30,385	8,76,47,880
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,24,34,810	2,39,66,950	2,34,15,625	2,76,07,165
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	4,15,59,890	4,74,74,715	4,47,53,625	4,29,81,460
Issues to the public for other Notes	16,83,315	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765
TOTAL ISSUES ...	6,56,78,015	7,30,60,300	7,03,24,180	7,28,22,390

The inference is, a large development of the practice of using Notes as remittances and paying them into the Treasury through the debtors of Government.

37. The total transactions in Notes during the last nine years have been as follows:—

	Lakhs.	
1869-70	635	
1870-71	758	
1871-72	1,095	
1872-73	1,264	
1873-74	1,323	excluding Branch Banks,
1874-75	1,259	
1875-76	1,418	
1876-77	1,493	
1877-78	1,604	

which may be analyzed thus:—

	1869-70.	1970-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Government of India ...	4	31	40	7	9	21	45	50	49
Lower Bengal ...	153	238	443	566	623	493	487	428	554
Assam ...	..	...	.	...	...	36	42	39	50
North-Western Provinces ...	48	48	87	122	114	128	169	217	130
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43	64	45
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174	224	229
Madras	126	203	269	280	240	244	304	318	395
Bombay	179	132	92	93	90	89	110	110	107
Central Provinces ...	17	22	48	42	52	31	31	31	30
British Burma ...	8	8	6	17	10	5	8	7	5
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	10
TOTAL ...	635	758	1,095	1,264	1,323	1,259	1,418	1,493	1,604

The chief decreases are in the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the supply of Notes to which had to be severely restricted when the Cash Balances of the Empire were brought so low by the famine. Greater reductions were found possible in the North-Western Provinces Treasury balances than elsewhere.

38. The proportion of Cash and Notes in the several presidencies and provinces on the 31st March last was as follows:—

Government or Administration.	Cash.	Notes.
Government of India	52 per cent.	48 per cent.
Lower Bengal	79 "	21 "
Assam	77 "	23 "
North-Western Provinces	89 "	11 "
Oudh	97 "	3 "
Punjab	93 "	7 "
Madras	92 "	8 "
Bombay	97 "	3 "
Central Provinces	93 "	7 "
British Burma	97 "	3 "

39. The usual facilities have been given for cashing Notes at Revenue Treasuries, as far as this can be done without inconvenience in other directions. In most cases, the difficulty, as stated in previous Reports, is to supply sufficient Notes to meet the demand without locking up an undue sum in the district balances.

A list is subjoined (A) of all Treasuries which throughout the year were able to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them; a second list (B) contains the names of Treasuries which were ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation; and a third (C) the names of Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given:—

A.

BENGAL.

Bancoora.
Beerbhoom.
Bhullooah.
Bogra.
Chittagong.
Chumparun.
Cuttack.
Dinagepore.
Durbhunga.
Furreedpur.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Hooghly.
Jalpaiguri.
Lohardugga.
Maldah.
Midnapur.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mozufferpur.
Mymensingh.
Nuddea.
Nya Doomka.
Pooree.
Rajshahye.
Rungpur.
Shahabad.
Tipperah.
24-Pergunnahs.

ASSAM.

Cossyah Hills.
Darrang.
Goalpara.
Kamrup.
Lakhimpur.
Nowgong.
Sylhet.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Aligarh.
Banda.
Dehra Dun.
Farukhabad.
Jalaun.
Jhansi.
Kumaun.
Meerut.
Muzaffarnagar.
Muttra.
Mainpuri.
Shahjahanpur.

OUDH.

Gonda.
Hardui.
Kheri.
Oonao.
Rae Bareli.

PUNJAB.

Simla.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Betul.
Bhandara.
Chanda.
Chindwara.
Damoh.
Hoshangabad.
Mandla.
Nimar.
Raipur.
Saugor.
Sambalpur.

BRITISH BURMA.

Henzada.
Sandoway
Shoagyeen.
Tavoy.
Thayetmyo.
Tounghoo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.
Gwalior.
Nowgong.
Sambhur.

HYDERABAD.

Booldana.
Bassein.
Ellichpur.
Woon.

MADRAS.

Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Nellore.
Cuddapah.
Chinglepnt.
South Arcot.
Trichinopoly.
Tinnevelly.
Coimbatoor.
Salem.
Travancore.

BOMBAY.

Ratnagiri.
Khandesh.
Hyderabad.
Poona.

B.

BENGAL.

Backergunge.
Balasore.
Bhagalpur.
Burdwan.
Jessore.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Sarun.

ASSAM.

Sibsagar.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Azimgarh.
Bareilly.
Basti.
Bulandshahar
Budaun.
Bijnor.
Etah.
Etawah.
Fatehpur.
Ghazipur.
Gorakhpur.
Hamirpur.
Jaunpur.
Lalitpur.
Moradabad.
Roorkee.
Saharanpur.

OUDH.

Bharaich.
Barabanki.
Faizabad.
Pertabgarh.
Sitapur.
Sultanpur.

PUNJAB.

Umballa.
Bannu.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Ferozepur.
Gujranwala.
Gujrat.
Gurdaspur.
Gurgaon.
Hissar.
Hoshiarpur.
Hazara.
Jhelum.
Jhang.
Jullundur.
Kangra.
Kohat.
Karnal.
Ludhiana.
Montgomery.
Mooltan.
Muzaffargar.
Peshawar.
Rawal Pindi.
Rohtak.
Sialkot.
Shahpur.
Sirsa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Seoni.

BRITISH BURMA.

Bassein.
Mergui.
Prome.

MYSORE.

Bangalore.
Kolar.

MADRAS.

Kistna.
Karnul.
North Arcot.
Madura.
Malabar.

BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad.
Belgaum.
Nasik.
Sholapur.
Kattywar.

C.

BENGAL.

Darjeeling.
Manbhoom.
Singbhoom.

ASSAM.

Cachar.
Garo Hills.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bilaspur.
Jubbulpore.
Narsingpur.
Cironcha.
Wardha.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bhopal.
Indore.
Munnipur.

MYSORE.

Tumkur.
Shimoga.
Kadur.
Chitaldroog.
Mysore.
Hassan.

MADRAS.

Ganjam.
Tanjore.
Bellary.

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar.
Broach.
Kanara.
Colaba.
Kaladgi.
Dharwar.
Satara.
Kaira.
Surat.
Tanna.
Shikarpur
Cutch.
Aden.
Baroda.

CURRENCY AGENCIES.

40. There were no new Agencies opened, nor existing ones closed during the year 1877-78. The total number of Agencies open in the Bengal Presidency was, therefore, 24, as mentioned in my last Report, and they were distributed as follows:—

In Lower Bengal	12
„ the North-Western Provinces	5
„ the Punjab	7
TOTAL	24

There was one Agency—that of Vizagapatam—in the Madras Presidency.

41. The issues and receipts of notes in exchange for Coin and other Notes in the Agencies of the different Circles of Issue during the year are shown in the following table :—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	11,10,600	13,26,000
" Allahabad "	5,65,000	99,000
" Lahore "	25,80,000	2,30,000
" Cocanada "	1,50,000	1,21,000
TOTAL	44,05,600	17,76,000

42. Statement III shows the receipts of the Department to have been Rs. 24,49,647-12-3, being an increase of Rs. 80,848. This does not include the premium on bills which amounted to Rs. 1,49,984.* The disbursements amounted to Rs. 4,84,992-15-5, being an increase of Rs. 1,71,336. The charges for remittance amounted to Rs. 1,41,147, being Rs. 1,31,360 in excess of the previous year, and the charges for Note stock were Rs. 1,08,085, being Rs. 39,511 in excess of the previous year.

The net profit of the year amounted to Rs. 19,64,654-12-10, against Rs. 20,55,142-5-11, showing a decrease this year of Rs. 90,487-9-1.

43. I regret extremely that the submission of this Report has been delayed so long, but I have arranged that the Report for 1878-79 shall be submitted at an earlier date. The delay on this occasion is owing to frequent changes in my Office establishment and to the introduction of a revised system of keeping the books, also to the new statement, shown in paragraph 24, having been misunderstood, which rendered it necessary to prepare it afresh.

* Including that on supply bills in other Presidencies.

APPEN

No.

STATEMENT of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		MADRAS.		BOM
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.
March 1877	5,45,36,800	......	1,19,80,045	......	3,23,06,615
April „	† 4,78,19,140	− 67,17,660	1,31,44,995	+14,64,950	3,28,54,630
May „	5,25,68,505	+ 47,49,365	† 1,18,03,745	−16,41,250	3,23,81,440
June „	5,76,24,145	+ 50,55,640	1,38,65,545	+20,61,800	3,61,03,850
July „	5,37,81,855	− 38,42,290	1,60,56,830	+21,91,285	3,94,50,365
August „	5,31,67,720	− 6,14,135	1 54,87,015	− 5,69,815	3,25,86,605
September „	6,27,76,410	+ 96,08,690	1,67,87,705	+13,00,690	† 2,56,74,295
October „	5,84,24,080	− 43,52,330	* 1,84,54,180	+16,66,475	3,44,45,565
November „	7,02,65,655	+ 1,18,41,575	1,61,62,810	−19,91,370	4,25,02,910
December „	7,05,61,215	+ 2,95,560	1,49,91,995	−14,70,815	4,82,45,315
January 1878	* 7,30,40,505	+ 24,79,290	1,52,96,065	+ 3,04,070	* 4,98,15,285
February „	6,74,52,410	− 55,88,095	1,46,03,055	− 6,93,010	3,93,53,350
March „	6,84,18,180	+ 9,66,070	1,44,27,715	− 1,75,340	3,44,71,280
TOTAL ...	73,59,00,120	...	18,16,81,655	......	44,73,84,890
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	2,42,30,000	......	41,35,714	......	1,58,28,571
1863-64	2,49,50,000	......	66,50,000	......	2,07,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	......	61,26,510	......	3,22,83,334
1865-66	2,90,43,282	......	59,31,192	......	3,34,59,583
1866-67	2,83,91,438	......	64,40,709	......	4,69,74,592
1867-68	2,93,11,382	......	59,18,235	......	4,73,94,992
1868-69	3,96,45,643	...	66,47,963	......	4,31,09,954
1869-70	4,14,57,428	......	69,99,461	......	4,57,24,905
1870-71	3,50,93,392	......	84,15,043	......	3,88,07,454
1871-72	4,30,33,469	......	1,07,26,263	......	4,14,52,324
1872-73	4,78,04,952	......	1,02,39,740	......	5,15,90,469
1873-74	4,70,29,742	......	1,14,85,587	......	3,00,27,409
1874-75	4,84,38,619	......	86,67,423	......	3,04,95,336
1875-76	4,93,96,816	......	1,03,00,667	......	3,01,31,732
1876-77	4,99,71,204	......	1,15,28,764	......	3,29,42,099
1877-78	6,13,25,010	......	1,51,40,138	......	3,72,82,074
Increase + or decrease − in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77	+ 1,13,53,806	......	+ 36,11,374	......	+ 43,39,975
Percentage on average circulation of 1876-77	+ 22·721	......	+ 31·325	......	+ 13·175

DATE.	COCANADA.		NAGPUR.		KURRA
March 1877	25,25,415	......	9,80,995	......	17,09,125
April „	23,48,165	− 1,77,250	8,00,865	− 1,80,130	† 14,39,190
May „	23,23,980	− 24,185	8,53,995	+ 53,130	17,64,505
June „	18,79,915	− 4,44,065	10,86,790	+ 2,32,795	19,33,070
July „	† 7,96,160	− 10,83,755	* 12,47,860	+ 1,61,070	22,13,070
August „	8,69,600	+ 73,440	10,34,435	− 2,13,425	24,92,900
September „	8,68,655	− 945	10,47,225	+ 12,790	* 26,05,985
October „	9,36,135	+ 67,480	10,27,265	− 19,960	24,72,960
November „	9,16,925	− 19,210	8,60,595	− 1,66,670	24,84,845
December „ ...	12,35,485	+ 3,18,560	† 6,28,610	− 2,31,985	22,04,780
January 1878	18,28,505	+ 5,93,020	6,93,785	+ 65,175	2,88,815
February „	25,16,940	+ 6,88,435	7,18,750	+ 54,965	22,64,860
March „	* 28,51,660	+ 3,34,720	6,70,250	− 78,500	22,19,375
TOTAL ...	1,93,72,125	......	1,07,00,425	......	2,63,84,855
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	......	......	......	......	......
1863-64	......	......	......	......	......
1864-65	55,251	......	3,17,624	......	......
1865-66	3,75,811	......	16,05,322	......	......
1866-67	3,57,041	......	10,67,343	......	9,08,721
1867-68	3,01,163	......	21,23,967	......	10,13,765
1868-69	4,73,843	......	27,42,508	......	15,90,835
1869-70	3,46,556	......	25,54,187	......	19,67,010
1870-71	3,41,278	......	34,50,787	......	24,73,060
1871-72	3,36,779	......	30,16,843	......	22,59,591
1872-73	4,63,376	......	31,66,639	......	22,38,014
1873-74	7,28,755	......	31,89,530	......	20,80,310
1874-75	13,24,753	......	13,74,021	......	21,97,823
1875-76	25,82,664	......	19,02,068	......	17,28,919
1876-77	21,31,235	......	13,68,476	......	17,87,612
1877-78	16,14,344	......	8,91,702	......	18,40,538
Increase + or decrease − in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77	− 5,16,891	......	− 4,76,774	......	21,98,696
Percentage on average circulation of 1876-77	− 24·253	......	− 34·839	......	+ 3,58,163
					+ 19·459

DICES.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1877-78 and previous years.

…BAY.	ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		CALICUT.	
Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
. …	44,66,130	……	55,05,855	……	16,11,355	.. ..
+ 48,015	49,57,180	+ 4,91,050	57,43,410	+ 2,37,555	18,79,950	+ 2,68,595
+ 26,810	† 45,67,385	− 3,89,795	* 63,74,710	+ 6,31,300	23,21,590	+ 4,41,640
+ 37,22,410	47,88,105	+ 2,20,720	57,41,670	− 6,33,040	21,12,420	− 2,09,170
+ 33,46,515	49,49,425	+ 1,61,320	62,11,815	+ 4,70,145	24,68,055	+ 3,55,635
− 68,63,760	60,06,330	+ 10,56,905	60,67,170	− 1,44,645	* 29,90,395	+ 5,22,340
− 69,12,310	45,74,090	− 14,32,240	58,93,385	− 1,73,785	24,76,905	− 5,13,490
+ 87,71,270	* 63,42,595	+ 17,68,505	58,48,220	− 45,165	25,16,265	+ 39,360
+ 80,57,345	57,51,930	− 5,90,665	52,09,885	− 6,38,335	21,52,955	− 3,63,310
+ 57,42,405	57,55,500	+ 3,570	46,18,980	− 5,90,905	18,09,090	− 3,43,865
+ 15,69,970	62,42,660	+ 4,87,160	46,16,075	− 2,905	21,24,350	+ 3,15,260
− 1,04,61,935	58,42,070	− 4,00,590	† 45,35,790	− 80,285	18,85,055	− 2,39,295
− 48,82,070	58,10,395	− 31,675	47,86,665	+ 2,50,875	† 15,34,180	− 3,50,875
……	6,55,87,665	……	6,56,47,775	…. .	2,62,71,210	.:. .

YEAR FROM 1862-63.

…. .	……	……	.. …	……	……
……	……	. . .	……	.	……
…. .	11,39,468	……	7,81,033	……	61,755
… .	25,51,730	……	29,51,182	… .	4,21,160
……	25,93,184	……	25,00,558	……	5,54,549
.. …	32,48,513	……	24,05,652	……	5,56,109
……	33,74,186	… ..	25,81,546	……	8,16,466
. . ..	30,97,881	……	22,52,897	……	7,70,240
……	41,34,122	……	26,74,301	……	8,63,419
……	36,60,324	……	52,34,625	……	11,96,533
……	52,18,260	……	47,59,828	…..	18,10,467
……	73,86,899	……	47,77,161	…. .	22,08,618
… ..	62,57,664	……	53 43,460	……	21,48,859
….	69,97,957	……	66,21,276	……	25,38,768
……	72,07,479	… .	62,40,332	……	20,86,198
… .	54,65,639	……	54,70,648	……	21,89,267
……	− 17,41.840	……	− 7,69,684	……	+ 1,03,069
……	− 24·167	… .	− 12·334	……	+ 4·940

…CHEE	AKOLA.		TOTAL.	
……	5,55,780	……	11,61,78,115	.. …
− 2,69,935	5,17,755	− 38,025	† 11,13,05,280	− 48,72,835
+ 3,25,315	4,92,600	− 25,155	11,54,52,455	+ 41,47,175
+ 1,68,565	* 16,08,450	+ 11,15,850	12,67,43,960	+ 1,12,91,505
+ 2,80,000	13,44,805	− 2,63,645	12,85,20,240	+ 17,76,280
+ 2,79,830	7,89,770	− 5,55,035	12,14,91,940	− 70,28,300
+ 1,13,085	12,1 ,775	+ 4,23,005	12,39,17,430	+ 24,25,490
− 1,33,025	14,11,455	+ 1,98,680	13,18,78,720	+ 79,61,290
+ 11,885	8,13,315	− 5,98,140	14,74,21,825	+ 1,55,43,105
− 2,80,065	4,11,510	− 4,01,805	15,04,62,480	+ 30,40,655
+ 84,035	† 4,10,645	− 865	* 15,63,56,690	+ 58,94,210
− 23,955	15,28,865	+ 11,18,220	14,07,31,145	− 1,56,25,545
− 45,485	5,57,500	− 9,71,365	13,57,47,500	− 49,83,645
…	1,10,99,445	……	1,59,00,29,665	……

YEAR FROM 1862-63.

……	……	… .	4,41,94,285
……	……	…. .	5,23,25,000
. …	……	……	6,88,20,116
……	… .	… .	7,72,57,983
……	……	……	8,98,93,179
……	……	……	9,28,50,848
……	96,208	……	10,14,55,327
……	10,14,162	… ..	10,66,90,777
……	20,92,853	……	9,81,32,240
… .	32,67,268	……	11,41,57,142
……	15,56,326	…. .	12,86,40,367
……	24,20,383	……	11,14,51,907
……	9,25,017	……	10,67,04,071
……	12,67,031	…. .	11,35,26,621
……	11,00,218	……	11,64,16,538
……	9,24,954	……	13,25,02,472
……	− 1,75,264	……	+ 1,60,85,934
……	− 15·929	……	+ 13·817

No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees. No.	5 Rupees. Value.	10 Rupees. No.	10 Rupees. Value.	20 Rupees. No.	20 Rupees. Value.	50 No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	363,171	18,15,855	1,658,262	1,65,82,620	796,070	1,59,21,400	200,239
Madras	"	74,919	3,74,595	167,897	16,78,970	115,639	23,12,780	98,797
Bombay .. .	"	169,643	8,48,215	670,079	67,00,790	109,727	21,94,540	90,148
Allahabad ...	"	17,837	89,185	23,651	2,36,540	20,809	4,16,180	17,679
Lahore	"	33,716	1,68,580	44,790	4,47,900	26,617	5,32,340	20,507
Calicut	"	14,939	74,695	15,891	1,58,910	10,383	2,07,660	9,908
Cocanada	"	2,154	10,770	3,481	34,810	3,094	61,880	3,510
Nagpur	"	4,380	21,900	7,057	70,570	5,270	1,05,400	3,951
Kurrachee	"	5,964	29,820	17,170	1,71,700	6,126	1,22,520	4,202
Akola " ...	"	5,555	27,775	5,711	57,110	4,061	81,220	2,082
TOTAL ...	.. ...	692,278	34,61,390	2,613,992	2,61,39,920	1,097,796	2,19,55,920	451,023
Percentage on total issues.	... ...	**11·07**	...	**41·81**	...	**17·57**	...	**7·22**
	.. ...	...	**·35**	...	**2·63**	...	**2·21**	...
Calcutta	Notes received	350,931	17,54,655	1,541,590	1,54,15,900	786,024	1,57,20,480	1,96,664
Madras	"	87,883	4,39,415	165,470	16,54,700	116,066	23,21,320	96,725
Bombay	"	157,221	7,86,105	663,753	66,37,530	103,411	20,68,220	93,608
Allahabad	"	17,679	88,395	23,651	2,36,510	20,687	4,13,740	17,419
Lahore	"	41,269	2,06,345	51,165	5,11,650	31,344	6,26,880	24,710
Calicut ...	"	17,085	85,425	19,888	1,98,880	12,768	2,55,360	11,826
Cocanada	"	3,731	18,655	4,173	41,730	3,888	77,760	3,392
Nagpur	"	6,008	30,040	9,203	92,030	6,937	1,38,740	5,205
Kurrachee	"	5,803	29,015	18,667	1,86,670	8,095	1,61,900	4,457
Akola	"	7,841	39,205	4,583	45,830	3,120	62,400	1,677
TOTAL ...	... ...	695,451	34,77,255	2,502,143	2,50,21,430	1,092,340	2,18,46,800	455,683
Percentage on total received.	... ..	**11·36**	...	**40·88**	...	**17·85**	...	**7·45**
	... ...	...	**·36**	...	**2·59**	...	**2·27**	..
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	289,197	14,45,985	1,170,790	1,17,07,900	552,523	1,10,50,460	135,264
Madras	"	68,059	3,40,295	124,496	12,41,960	83,360	16,67,200	70,278
Bombay	"	107,953	5,39,765	450,020	45,00,200	79,933	15,98,660	68,041
Allahabad	"	14,204	71,020	19,502	1,95,020	16,691	3,33,820	14,241
Lahore	"	25,202	1,26,010	41,265	4,12,650	31,656	6,33,120	21,964
Calicut	"	15,921	79,605	18,246	1,82,460	11,609	2,32,180	10,531
Cocanada	"	2,586	12,930	2,799	27,990	2,872	57,440	2,408
Nagpur	"	5,312	26,560	8,044	80,440	6,270	1,25,400	4,675
Kurrachee	"	5,465	27,325	16,992	1,69,920	7,754	1,55,080	4,169
Akola	"	8,032	40,160	4,412	44,120	3,208	64,160	1,701
TOTAL ...	... ...	541,931	27,09,655	1,856,566	1,85,65,660	795,876	1,59,17,520	333,272
Percentage on total cancelled.	... .	**12·32**	...	**42·20**	...	**18·09**	...	**7·57**
	... ...	...	**·60**	...	**4·08**	...	**3·50**	...
Percentage on total cancellations on receipts.	... ...	**77·93**	...	**74·19**	...	**72·86**	...	**73·36**

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes issued. No.	Notes issued. Value
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,8[illegible],12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,89,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,146,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980

II.

received, and cancelled, during 1877-78.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1,00,11,950	375,238	3,75,23,800	121,958	6,09,79,000	300,931	30,09,31,000	14,040	14,04,00,000	3,829,909	58,41,65,625
49,39,850	150,831	1,50,83,100	37,562	1,87,81,000	31,153	3,11,53,000	2,303	2,30,30,000	679,101	9,73,53,295
45,07,400	151,634	1,51,63,400	12,736	63,68,000	66,433	6,64,33,000	14,056	14,05,60,000	1,284,456	24,27,75,345
8,83,950	21,239	21,23,900	3,061	15,30,500	13,206	1,32,06,000	786	78,60,000	118,271	2,63,46,255
10,25,350	20,196	20,19,600	4,573	22,86,500	6,599	65,99,000	642	64,20,000	157,640	1,94,99,270
4,95,400	16,896	16,89,600	1,840	9,20,000	1,893	18,93,000	349	34,90,000	72,099	89,29,265
1,75,500	3,457	3,45,700	932	4,66,000	930	9,30,000	232	23,20,000	17,790	43,44,660
1,97,550	4,506	4,50,600	587	2,93,500	1,140	11,40,000	79	7,90,000	26,970	30,69,520
2,10,100	6,548	6,54,800	1,055	5,27,500	3,321	33,21,000	10	1,00,000	44,396	51,37,410
1,04,100	2,951	2,95,100	280	1,40,000	155	1,55,000	277	27,70,000	21,072	36,30,305
2,25,51,150	753,496	7,53,49,600	184,584	9,22,92,000	425,761	42,57,61,000	32,774	32,77,40,000	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
...	12·05		2·95	...	6·81	...	·52	...	100	...
2 26	..	7·57		9·27	...	42·78	..	32·93	...	100
98,33,200	366,083	3,66,08,300	1,22,019	6,10,24,500	303,767	30,37,67,000	12,502	12,50,20,000	36,79,610	56,91,44,035
48,36,250	116,957	1,16,95,700	35,289	1,76,44,500	31,112	3,11,12,000	2,281	2,28,10,000	6,81,783	9,55,13,885
46,80,400	148,654	1,18,65,400	12,277	61,38,500	63,480	6,34,30,000	13,243	13,21,30,000	12,55,597	23,10,36,155
8,70,950	20,067	20,06,700	2,640	13,20,000	9,613	96,43,000	786	78,60,000	1,12,572	2,24,39,295
12,35,500	22,270	22,27,000	5,087	25,43,500	7,089	70,89,000	568	56,80,000	1,83,502	2,01,19,875
5,91,300	18,326	18,32,600	1,712	8,56,000	1,836	18,36,000	325	32,50,000	83,766	89,05,565
1,69,600	2,653	2,65,300	742	3,71,000	1,616	16,16,000	126	12,60,000	20,321	38,20,045
2,60,250	5,265	5,26,500	547	2,73,500	825	8,25,000	98	9,80,000	34,088	31,26,060
2,22,850	7,175	7,17,500	861	1,30,500	2,885	28,85,000	10	1,00,000	47,953	47,33,435
83,850	2,936	2,93,600	313	1,56,500	258	2,58,000	282	28,20,000	21,010	37,59,385
2,27,84,150	740,386	7,40,38,600	181,517	9,07,58,500	122,461	42,24,61,000	30,221	30,22,10,000	61,20,202	96,25,97,735
...	12·10	..	2·97	...	6·90	...	·49	...	100	...
2·37	...	7·69	...	9·43	...	43 89	...	31·40	...	100
67,63,200	254,009	2,54,00,900	79,818	3,99,09,000	1,55,409	15,54,09,000	3,007	3,00,70,000	26,40,017	28,17,56,445
35,13,900	109,544	1,09,54,400	21,644	1,08,22,000	15,293	1,52,93,000	722	72,20,000	4,93,396	5,10,55,755
34,02,050	95,385	95,38,500	9,973	49,86,500	35,095	3,50,95,000	2,602	2,60,20,000	8,49,002	8,56,80,675
7,12,050	15,865	15,86,500	1,611	8,05,500	4,778	47,78,000	10	1,00,000	86,902	85,81,910
10,98,200	19,579	19,57,900	4,515	22,57,500	4,240	42,40,000	75	7,50,000	1,48,496	1,14,75,380
5,26,550	14,907	14,90,700	1,199	5,99,500	1,240	12,40,000	219	21,90,000	73,872	65,40,995
1,20,400	2,084	2,08,400	545	2,72,500	1,097	10,97,000	84	8,40,000	11,475	26,36,660
2,33,750	4,514	4,51,400	423	2,11,500	519	5,19,000	30	3,00,000	29,787	19,48,050
2,08,450	6,358	6,35,800	763	3,81,500	1,610	16,10,000	10	1,00,000	43,121	32,88,075
85,050	2,358	2,35,800	303	1,51,500	582	5,82,000	91	9,10,000	20,687	21,12,790
1,66,63,600	524,603	5,24,60,300	120,794	6,03,97,000	219,863	21,98,63,000	6,850	6,85,00,000	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
...	11·92	..	2·75	...	4·99	...	·16	..	100	..
3·66	...	11·53	...	13·27	...	48·31	...	15·05	...	100
...	70·86	...	66·55	...	52·04	...	22·66	...	71·89	49·35

from 1861-62 to 1877-78.

Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	......	......
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,560
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,86,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,566,890	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,600,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,884	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735

No.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Depart-

	CALCUTTA.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877-78—Interest realized on Government Securities	11,80,205 13 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,946 0 0	2,91,324 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.				
Miscellaneous	473 10 0	......	51 10 9	2 0 0
TOTAL ...	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	2,91,326 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Salaries	20,164 14 2	......	.. ...	.. ...
Establishment	49,041 3 9	10,181 8 1	9,040 9 6	17,734 10 5
Temporary Establishment	9,898 10 6	395 0 0	.....	372 11 0
Charges for Remittance	743 6 6	... .	... .	5,816 1 9
Stationery	1,898 14 0	20 11 0	.. ...	385 12 2
Printing charges	1,595 1 0	.. ...	266 10 10	371 0 0
Service Telegrams	204 0 0	21 0 0	282 0 0	381 0 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	491 8 0	150 13 6	183 8 0	148 11 0
House, Lighting, Police, and Water rate ...	4,593 12 0	... .	.	324 10 11
Cost of Note Forms	88,741 0 0	1,710 3 4	7,866 10 8	376 6 8
Two-thirds freight on Europe stores ...	.. .	. . .	. ..	. ...
Pensions and Gratuities	1,875 5 4	.....	.....	163 1 4
Cost of Repairs on Currency Building ..	1,065 0 0	.. ..	......	1,179 15 1
Cost of Chest Bags and Locks	131 10 0	......	8 2 0	391 1 10
Contingencies	1,779 1 1	810 2 10	663 1 7	405 4 10
Travelling allowances	......	......	.. ..	.. ...
Dead Stock (cost of Office furniture, &c.) ..	470 5 0	57 7 6	134 10 6	75 3 11
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	400 5 5
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1877-78 ...	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	28,526 0 4
PROFIT ...	*9,97,985 12 4*	*99,379 1 9*	*93,552 5 8*	*2,62,799 15 8*

III.

ment of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78.

Madras.		Bombay.				Total.
Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpur.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	6,33,657 0 0	35,520 0 0	15,514 0 0	10,135 0 0	24,18,542 13 8
...	..	548 12 10	13 13 0	...	15 0 0	1,104 14 7
37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	6,34,205 12 10	35,533 13 0	15,514 0 0	10,150 0 0	24,19,647 12 3
1,200 0 0	1,150 0 0	17,015 12 0	1,200 0 0	......	1,200 0 0	41,960 10 2
3,179 15 9	2,808 0 0	48,304 3 2	4,104 0 0	5,651 12 5	3,108 0 0	1,53,153 15 1
.....	......	1,297 15 1	.....	72 9 0	......	12,036 13 7
3 2 3	19 10 0	1,34,539 15 2	24 11 0	.....	.....	1,41,146 14 8
..	...	213 4 9	.....	102 0 0	40 14 6	2,661 8 5
	.....	559 0 6	......	......	161 14 0	2,953 10 4
237 0 0	251 0 0	546 0 0	263 0 0	230 0 0	132 0 0	2,547 0 0
121 4 0	54 0 0	176 7 0	93 5 0	100 9 6	60 5 0	1,580 7 0
..	....	48 0 0	....	128 7 0	.....	5,094 13 11
1,881 14 8	246 5 4	5,312 8 8	1,334 10 0	342 3 4	273 12 8	1,08,085 11 4
..	.	......	..	.....	.....	....
..	....	......	.....	......	......	2,038 6 8
..	..	942 0 1	.....	....	......	3,186 15 2
195 10 4	7 12 0	12 0 0	......	56 7 0	0 14 0	803 9 2
71 7 6	58 9 0	2,055 2 2	80 13 0	184 1 0	18 1 0	6,125 12 0
..	.....	...	.....	......	.....	......
..	72 0 0	201 7 0	....	86 12 1	......	1,097 14 0
54 0 6	46 8 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	518 13 11
6,914 7 0	4,713 12 4	2,11,253 11 7	7,100 7 0	6,954 13 4	5,013 13 2	4,84,992 15 5
30,920 9 0	*14,936 3 8*	*4,22,952 1 3*	*28,433 6 0*	*8,559 2 8*	*5,136 2 10*	*19,64,654 12 [illegible]*

No.

ABS

	CALCUTTA.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1861-62	...	..	.	...
,, 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	..	...	...
,, 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	...	..	...
,, 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	...	. .	1,73,913 14 10
,, 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	1,64,649 0 10
,, 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	1,13,995 11 4
,, 1867-68 ...	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	1,16,947 14 6
,, 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	97,113 11 8
,, 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	1,09,154 11 1
,, 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	1,27,803 11 10
,, 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	1,36,489 2 10
,, 1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,90,126 9 9
,, 1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	2,43,722 15 9
,, 1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	1,99,083 3 0
,, 1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	2,08,451 8 8
,, 1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	2,50,270 5 6
,, 1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	2,91,326 0 0
TOTAL ..	1,20,15,932 1 11	10,26,124 10 1	9,46,013 14 8	24,23,348 9 7
DISBURSEMENTS.				
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	...	...	751 9 3
,, 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	...	...	50,610 10 1
,, 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	...	...	58,638 9 6
,, 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	55,550 9 1
,, 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	68,799 1 2
,, 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,188 3 2	16,999 6 3	58,085 3 9
,, 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	32,327 6 5
,, 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	26,020 15 10
,, 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	28,313 6 5
,, 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	40,043 4 7
,, 1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	29,817 10 3
,, 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	35,005 7 0
,, 1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	40,502 8 8
,, 1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	34,291 12 11
,, 1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	30,886 13 2
,, 1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9	29,999 0 6
,, 1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,316 14 3	18,445 5 1	28,526 0 4
TOTAL ...	32,92,592 12 10	2,99,916 12 4	2,32,804 8 0	6,48,170 0 11
PROFIT ...	*87,23,339 5 1*	*7,26,207 13 9*	*7,13,209 6 8*	*17,75,178 8 8*

III—concluded.

TRACT.

Madras.		Bombay.				Total.
Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpur.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	.	...	...	..	.	
..	. .	...		.	...	1,52,316 10 2
	..	..	..		...	3.27,731 5 4
...	.	5,11,746 13 6	..	.	.	16,54,979 0 8
3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	7,95,109 3 8	4,637 7 9	[illegible]1,109 0 7		16,78,391 10 6
4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,18,935 2 1	23,870 0 0	21,661 0 0		15,62,849 10 11
4,137 1 3	4,137 1 3	5,69,836 0 4	20,677 12 5	22,653 15 1	.	13,45,815 4 8
11,963 12 11	6,913 4 9	6,31,697 5 10	28,822 15 1	40,186 7 0	1,409 12 0	11,86,972 11 8
12,011 10 11	5,404 7 2	7,13,353 15 0	38,566 11 1	39,831 13 7	15,815 9 4	16,67,871 9 0
13,113 3 5	5,183 2 9	5,89,570 14 9	34,317 10 3	52,108 15 9	31,789 4 10	14,93,867 10 9
11,877 11 0	4,187 1 3	5,15,531 10 6	27,765 4 9	37,511 6 9	40,625 3 4	14,25,965 7 11
33,612 4 0	8,602 13 0	9,57,835 13 0	37,693 12 6	58,790 4 10	28,893 15 9	23,92,227 6 4
16,866 10 3	15,461 1 6	6,37,189 0 6	46,985 0 3	67,681 7 9	51,360 4 6	23,71,584 0 6
49,770 0 0	20,610 0 0	6,41,707 6 4	35,660 12 0	22,097 0 0	14,195 0 0	23,69,994 8 1
55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,519 6 6	36,310 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
39,443 0 0	19,265 14 0	6,66,207 13 8	40,050 1 6	22,046 0 0	12,831 0 0	23,68,799 4 8
37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	6,34,2[illegible]5 12 10	35,533 13 0	15,514 0 0	10,150 0 0	24,49,647 12 3
3,26,898 7 9	1,62,000 15 8	92,30,446 6 6	4,10,921 4 7	4,52,180 7 4	2,22,665 1 9	2,72,16,531 15 10
. .	...	2,494 10 0	...	.	...	5,885 5 10
...	...	1,73,996 6 6	...	.	.	5,30,812 8 10
...	...	1,66,720 11 11	...		...	3,65,408 10 4
3,112 11 4	3,960 9 2	2,51,236 0 9	...	10,719 6 11	...	3,96,594 6 11
11,132 8 5	10,073 12 8	2,92,133 5 10	9,596 11 8	13,950 14 10	...	8,45,092 5 9
4,667 12 8	3,865 11 [illegible]	3,47,130 13 10	8,632 0 0	11,698 10 5	...	9,92,303 2 9
4,657 14 4	4,171 2 1	1,15,487 13 4	10,509 12 11	13,672 11 1	...	3,09,306 6 7
4,695 15 6	4,891 2 8	96,392 7 9	10,517 15 3	12,966 3 0	3,593 13 7	7,60,938 11 0
4,407 0 1	5,021 14 0	92,574 9 9	7,711 15 0	14,866 1 5	5,376 0 8	2,89,860 3 4
4,546 11 2	1,463 10 6	1,09,434 15 1	5,922 4 1	7,239 14 9	1,729 9 9	3,36,231 1 7
5,417 14 0	1,735 5 10	89,472 15 7	6,038 0 2	8,375 8 7	4,887 15 3	2,85,394 9 5
7,367 15 0	4,792 12 9	86,696 2 0	7,225 11 5	7,699 10 8	5,156 1 0	3,13,515 6 5
6,098 14 0	4,598 12 7	1,37,043 5 9	9,157 11 10	17,470 11 0	9,768 2 7	4,55,976 2 0
9,037 5 6	9,168 12 1	1,32,673 5 1	6,097 0 2	11,956 11 1	6,230 9 0	3,89,843 9 8
5,568 2 3	1,419 3 10	88,355 6 10	6,670 11 3	6,705 5 10	7,566 8 4	3,35,327 11 2
6,891 3 11	5,216 10 0	75,122 12 10	7,635 7 6	6,536 15 1	4,604 12 3	3,13,656 14 9
6,944 7 0	4,713 12 4	2,11,253 11 7	7,100 7 0	6,954 13 4	5,013 13 2	4,84,992 15 5
84,546 7 2	74,333 4 3	24,68,219 10 5	1,02,815 12 3	1,50,813 10 0	56,927 5 7	74,11,140 3 9
2,42,352 0 7	*87,667 11 5*	*67,62,226 13 1*	*3,08,105 8 4*	*3,01,366 13 4*	*1,65,737 12 2*	*1,98,05,391 12 1*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1875-76	1,678,747	53,73,537	1,344,041	39,50,140	1,544,910	28,18,193	1,394,124	27,10,467	72,546	34,594	237,424	56,560	6,271,792	1,19,43,491
1876-77	1,645,856	53,06,137	1,305,634	38,41,380	1,443,555	26,40,516	1,483,789	29,30,661	70,636	34,329	335,254	58,616	6,284,724	1,48,11,942
1877-78	2,082,957	66,89,636	1,429,926	42,12,048	1,533,920	28,03,772	1,692,831	32,81,175	71,448	38,636	231,887	39,094	7,045,972	1,70,64,361
1878-79	1,983,479	61,69,318	1,242,806	33,63,355	1,358,997	33,89,892	1,685,257	41,48,754	37,900	31,338	212,150	34,415	6,520,589	1,71,40,072
1879-80	2,112,555	60,32,875	1,380,795	34,03,455	1,453,907	36,53,282	1,689,653	41,47,848	20,616	51,518	172,185	39,973	6,829,711	1,73,28,951
Average ...	1,900,719	59,14,361	1,340,641	37,54,075	1,467,058	30,61,131	1,589,131	34,43,782	55,229	38,683	237,780	45,731	6,590,558	1,62,57,763

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 18th July 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first three months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces,	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	22,89,366	4,35,829	27,25,195	19,08,259	2,65,857	21,74,116	22,87,738	3,05,781	25,93,519	19,52,300	3,23,921	22,76,221	18,12,325	1,92,372	20,04,697
BOMBAY ...	12,18,737	2,70.887	14,89,624	11,11,126	31,778	11,42,904	13,45,493	45,599	13,91.092	12,89,399	57,979	13,47,378	10,71,899	65,033	11,36,932
SIND ...	55,775	66,211	1.21,986	47,340	7,537	54,877	77,190	13,262	90,452	59,045	8,462	67,507	92.138	7,085	99,223
MADRAS ...	4,55,293	3,25,666	7,80,959	4,58,652	1,96,596	6.55,248	3,04,357	39,134	3,43,491	4,10,701	1,14.050	5,24,751	3,20,542	1,29,935	4,50,477
B. BURMA ...	2,17,364	14,60,090	16,77,454	2,69.781	9,91.929	12,61,710	2.94,096	8,48,610	11,12,706	3,95,414	9,96,336	13,91,750	3,30,573	12,38,361	15,68,934
TOTAL ...	42,36,535	25,58,683	67.95,218	37,95,158	14,93,697	52,88,855	43,08,874	12.52,386	55,61,260	41,06,859	15,00,718	56,07,607	36,27,477	16,32,786	52,60,263

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April and May only.
2. The Land Customs Revenue is included only for the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80, the figures not being available for the previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th July 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1879.

Canal Division	Water distributed during April 1879 — Depth in Canal at regulating gauge: Full supply	Depth in Canal: Actual throughout	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second: Estimated full supply	Gross consumption: Actual average throughout	Navigation return canal — Principal items of traffic: Up	Principal items of traffic: Down	Land irrigated (approximate): Zila	Land irrigated: Acres	Rainfall: Average	Rainfall: During month	Chief crops (approximate): Name	Chief crops: Area in acres	Remarks
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division ...	4·90	3·83	3073·60	864·26	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	3,440	0·77	...	Cotton ..	2,605	2223·63 cubic feet per second entered the Canal and 35·68 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes; the amount utilized being 2187·95 cubic feet per second.
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·20		857·99	...	...	Amritsar ...	5,978	0·88	...	Rice ...	137	
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·70		465·70	...	...	Lahore ...	5,649	0·66	...	Sugarcane ...	5,621	
											Others ...	6,704	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2187·95	...	...	......	15,067	...	...	......	15,067	There is an increase of 1,844 acres, as compared with the irrigation of last year.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1235·34	...	...	......	13,223	...	...	......	13,223	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·77	2,546	475	...	92,403 Tors, Kurries, &c., and 548 mds. fire-wood.	Umbaila ...	423	0·39	...	Cotton ...	753	On the Western Jumna Canal 2,141 cubic feet per second entered at the head; of this amount, 61 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bhuda Khera Escape. There is an increase of 10,323 acres, as compared with the irrigation of last year.
Western Jumna Canal: Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·23		733			Karnál ...	3,949	0·57	...	Rice ...	19	
Western Jumna Canal: Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·02		624			Delhi ...	12,149	...	...	Sugarcane ...	22,323	
Western Jumna Canal: Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·80		248			Rohtak ...	8,498	0·30	...	Others ...	2,791	
							Hissár ...	713	0·35	...	......	...	
							Jínd ...	28	...	...	......	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	......	...	
							Kulsia ...	126	...	...	......	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,080	...	92,403	......	25,886	...	...	......	25,886	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1783·21	...	45,930	......	15,563	...	...	......	15,563	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ..	...	...	...	Cotton ..	...	
Inundation Canals: Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	...	0·54	0·15	Rice ...	...	
Inundation Canals: Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	0·39	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	..	0·18	0·07	Others ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	..	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	40,953	...	...	......	40,953	Total increase on Perennial Canals, as compared with corresponding period of the preceding year, is 12,167 acres.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	28,786	...	...	......	28,786	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during May 1879. — Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. — Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. — Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. — Northern ...	10·00	9·89	740	527	19,427	4,564
Ganges. — Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	1,164	35,533	21,608
Ganges. — Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	651	41,332	31,015
Ganges. — Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·27	972	1,121	42,847	49,016
Ganges. — Aligarh ...	5·50	3·0	994	1,151	51,456	57,784
Ganges. — Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	988	483	43,178	47,277
Ganges. — Etáwah ...	4·80	2·2	771	638	50,038	58,906
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,735	284,811	270,170
Lower Ganges. — Narora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. — Kásganj ...	...	2·69	...	128	3,953	...
Lower Ganges. — Bhongaon ...	...	2·0	...	120	2,950	...
Lower Ganges. — Bhognipur ...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	248	6,903	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	1,004	48,249	34,286
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	632	7,613	12,697
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	172	9,744	2,204
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	385	...
Dún ...	...	...	...	92	2,956	98
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	16	78
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	300	74
Total of each District ...	...	...	...	...	360,977	319,607

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). — Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rain-fall. — Total from 1st April to 31st May 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Sahâranpur ...	17,779	361	973	181	378	120	1,559	21,351	·3	1·3
Muzaffarnagar ...	36,522	870	1,413	140	455	231	942	40,573	...	1·4
Meerut ...	63,620	9,039	655	1,178	987	559	1,040	77,078	·1	1·4
Bulandshahr ...	8,263	34,588	23	2,679	1,037	322	1,258	48,170	...	·7
Aligarh ...	1,091	34,523	138	396	871	65	697	37,781	...	·3
Muttra ...	1,267	989	...	528	63	20	620	3,487	...	1·0
Agra ...	1,756	5,374	...	165	70	13	725	8,103	...	1·4
Etah ...	2,049	9,106	93	7	1,517	10	945	13,727	...	·6
Mainpuri ...	4,232	15,096	27	57	1,420	20	674	21,526	...	·8
Fatehgarh ...	2,705	8,927	7	2	503	13	347	12,504	...	·7
Etáwah ...	5,220	24,018	...	...	239	25	698	30,200	...	·7
Cawnpore ...	6,182	23,560	759	...	332	129	824	31,786	...	·4
Delhi ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	10	15	...	1·4
Gurgaon ...	315	127	4	180	12	5	632	1,275	...	1·4
Dehra Dún ...	1,273	...	1,103	1	22	...	557	2,956	·3	2·8
Bijnor ...	347	...	34	4	...	...	...	385	·1	1·2
Taraí ...	489	...	250	...	...	...	2	741	·9	1·6
Bareilly ...	8,751	54	149	...	...	...	49	9,003	...	1·0
Jhánsi ...	6	...	...	...	8	...	2	16	...	·3
Hamírpur ...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	·6
Total ...	161,870	166,632	5,928	5,520	7,914	1,532	11,581	360,977	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	113,611	181,666	2,874	5,564	6,537	2,277	7,078	319,607	...	...
Increase ...	48,259	...	3,051	...	1,377	...	4,503	41,370	...	...
Decrease ...	...	15,034	...	44	...	745	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal:—Mean volume of water passing through Soláni aqueduct ...		6,012
Cawnpore tail ...	208	
Kukwan escape ...	16	
Dabauli do. ...	53	
		277
Balance expended ...		5,735

Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports very heavy demand throughout month for sugarcane and *paleo* of Indigo.

Eastern Jumna Canal:—		
Water entering canal ...		1,008
Leaving ditto ...		4
Net consumption ...		1,004
Dún Canals:—		
Water entering canal ...		95
Do. leaving ...		3
Net consumption ...		92
Agra Canal:—		
Water entering canal ...		658
Leaving Hata escape ...	4	
Do. Kitam do. ...	22	26
Net consumption ...		632
Rohilkhand Canals:—		
Water entering canal ...		172
Net consumption ...		172
Lower Ganges Canal:—		
Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora ...		967
Narora escapes ...	469	
Tatarpur do. ...	234	
Bhongaon do. ...	36	739
Balance expended ...		248

NOTE.—In the Statement for February 1879, against Bulandshahr and Aligarh, in column headed "actual average throughout," *for* 593 and 983, *read* 996 and 584, respectively.

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th June 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,880	...	26,049	...	27,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	401	...	3,399	...	3,800	...	...	...	1,000	..	1,000	...
Rice	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	8	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	258	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	889	...	889	..
Dál	1,169	...	487	..	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	..	...	2,053	...	2,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	75	...	1,998	...	2,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,783	...	34,031	...	37,814	...	...	...	1,889	...	1,889	...
Cotton	...	..	4,751	...	4,751	...	...	...	194	...	194	...
Oilseeds	628	..	46,221	..	46,849	..	...	...	1,010	...	1,010	...
Salts	323	...	33,143	...	33,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	9,038	...	699	...	9,737	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Building materials ...	15,160	...	28,700	...	43,860	...	3,300	...	200	...	3,500	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	4,329	.	11,037	...	15,366	...	...	...	650	...	650	...
Firewood	...		36,632	...	36,632	..	...	...	2,115	...	2,115	...
Bamboos	853	17,060	37,986	759,720	38,839	776,780	..	...	...	...	..	...
Timber	401	249	14,833	17,776	15,234	18,025	...	...	216	...	216	...
Miscellaneous timber ..	697	1,394	1,360	2,720	2,057	4,114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,212	18,703	249,393	780,216	284,605	798,919	3,300	...	6,274	...	9,574	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	17,386	7,960	191,858	672,580	209,244	680,540	...	...	...	..	...	...
Increase	17,826	10,743	57,535	107,636	75,361	118,379	3,300	...	6,274	..	9,574	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The quantity of grain carried this month is nearly double that boated during April. The bulk of this traffic was downward to Cawnpore.

The salt trade from Moradnagar shows an increase of over 13,000 maunds as compared with the returns for the previous month.

The total tonnage for the month is 2,791 in excess of that boated during the same period last year

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos .	7,750	10,541	..	342
Ton mileage	987,408	13,15,390		30,105
Value of goods, Rs.	4,82,253	6,68,147	..	15,126
Number of passengers . ..	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

Note.—In the traffic statement, Ganges Canal, for March 1879, against rice in column headed "total up and down" under sub-head "maunds" *for* the figures 5,824 *read* 5,024.
In traffic statement for April 1878, against "timber" in column 12, *for* 28,580 *read* 28,480, and in column 14 *for* 28,821 *read* 28,791.
Ditto ditto ditto "grand total" ditto *for* 297,176 *read* 297,076, and in column 14 *for* 301,063 *read* 300,963.
Ditto ditto ditto "decrease" ditto *for* 240,705 *read* 240,805, and in column 14 *for* 258,035 *read* 238,135.

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th June 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1879.

No. 12.—Mr. A. B. Larkins, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tele. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 21st July 1879.

No. 118.—Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, temporarily, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd February last, *vice* Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 4th Grade, on leave on medical certificate.

No. 119.—Mr. A. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, temporarily, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th June 1879, *vice* Mr. W. H. Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, on leave on private affairs.

No. 120.—The leave, without allowances, which was granted to Mr. D. J. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, in this Office Notification No. 102, dated 3rd June 1879, is hereby cancelled.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1879.

No. 21.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 14th instant, of the privilege leave of absence for three months granted in Notification No. 19, dated 3rd idem.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 2nd July 1879.

No. 7.—Consequent on the return to duty of Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., on the forenoon of the 24th February 1879, the following alterations in officiating appointments were made from that date:—

Captain R. J. Wimberley, from Officiating Chief Commissioner and Superintendent, to Officiating Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. E. H. Man, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, to Officiating First Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, from Officiating First Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating Second Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, from Officiating Second Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating Third Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. Godwin Austen, from Officiating Third Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. F. P. Goddard, from Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

C. A. BARWELL, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Port Blair and Nicobars.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th June 1879.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were transferred temporarily to the Foreign Department under India Public Works Notification No. 75 of the 7th February 1879, reported his arrival at Quetta and assumed the supervision of Public Works under this Agency on the 27th February 1879.

No. 4.—Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred temporarily to this Agency in India Public Works Notification No. 238, dated the 26th May 1879, reported his arrival at Vitakri on the 11th May 1879 and will officiate in executive charge of the Barkhan Division from that date.

No. 5.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiating as Executive Engineer at Quetta since 31st December 1878, made over charge of the Biluchistan Division to Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., on the forenoon of the 13th June 1879.

No. 6.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred temporarily to this Agency under India Public Works Notification No. 191, dated the 28th April 1879, reported his arrival at Vitakri on the 11th May 1879, and will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Biluchistan Division from the 13th June 1879, until further orders.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July 1879.

No. 71.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, has been granted privilege leave for seventy-five days, with effect from the afternoon of 25th June 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 22nd July 1879.

No. 19.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 49, dated 1st May 1879, Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Morar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 19th July 1879.

No. 1968.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th July 1879.

No. 1971.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 70, dated 2nd July 1879, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 23rd June 1879, and was posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 18th July 1879.

No. 12.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, attached to Umballa Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 14th July 1879, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Command Notification No. 10 of 12th ultimo.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.*,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 18th July 1879.

No. 49.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 20 of 10th April 1879, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The 19th July 1879.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 285 of the 9th instant, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for Western System of State Railways on the forenoon of the 9th idem.

The 21st July 1879.

No. 51.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 289 of the 11th instant, Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported their departure for Western System of State Railways on the afternoon of the 12th instant and on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo, respectively.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th July 1879.

No. 85.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 67, dated 6th June 1879, read "24th" instead of "27th" March 1879, as the date of relief of Mr. Knox, Assistant Engineer.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

Four Permanent-Way Inspectors at Rs. 120 per mensem, rising to Rs. 170, by increment of Rs. 10: an approved service with prospect of pension.

Must produce proof of sober habits and good health.

Apply by letter with copies of certificates and sworn statement of age to Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 16th July 1879.

No. 25.—Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Plate-laying Division to the Kalol Division.

The 17th July 1879.

No. 26.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 68, dated 5th July 1879, Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Section on the forenoon of 23rd June 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec., Western Raj. State Railway.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 24th July 1879 ... Rs. 3,18,37,311-1-2.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 14	...	...	2,20,832	1,951	51,21,066	28,29,758
" 15	...	...	..	59	53,01,10[illegible]	30,42,961
" 16	3,383	...	...	3,112	52,44,018	30,42,961
" 17	...	...	..	3,112	51,67,019	30,42,961
" 18	...	..	62	3,583	51,67,708	30,44,029
" 19	...	...	...	3,384	51,69,709	30,43,020

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st July 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1879.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS								
		Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th June 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,93,600	2,45,09,500	1,12,95,700	2,08,07,400	3,18,15,000	39,67,700	3,41,000	71,58,600	5,47,14,300	55,700	34,00,000	76,900	26,32,200	16,54,12,925
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1879	...	...	...	...	...	58,600	2,200	31,500	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	1,27,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1879	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,500	1,900	...	...	10,50,500	18,45,400	...	9,000	...	...	29,10,800
	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,93,600	2,45,70,600	1,12,97,900	2,08,40,400	3,18,19,900	39,67,700	3,41,000	82,09,100	5,65,94,700	55,700	34,09,000	76,900	26,32,200	16,84,51,025
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	30,000	80,500	12,100	1,33,800	2,500	13,500	...	7,000	56,700	...	9,000	...	7,18,500	10,63,600
Balance on 15th July 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,63,600	2,44,90,100	1,12,85,800	2,07,06,600	3,18,17,400	39,54,200	3,41,000	82,02,100	5,65,38,000	55,700	34,00,000	76,900	19,13,700	16,73,87,425

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1879, enfaced from India, 3,302 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,055 lakhs
,, 16th May 1879 to 31st May ,, ,, ,, 27 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,
,, 1st June ,, to 15th June ,, ,, ,, 58 ,, ,, ,, 22 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 30th ,, ,, ,, ,, 22 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
,, 1st July ,, to 15th July ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

3,439 lakhs. 3,108 lakhs.
3,108 ,,

Balance against India 331 ,,

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 21st July 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd July 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,920	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 1,39,52,884 13 4; Public Deposits at Branches ... Rs. 2,01,07,939 15 5	3,40,60,824	12	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,07,84,832	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	21,42,513	9	1
Sundries	9,30,688	7	1
RUPEES ...	8,00,13,809	7	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities ...	1,27,83,788	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	68,13,816	9	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	89,42,196	5	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,23,26,195	13	5
Balances with other Banks ...	5,18,330	15	10
Bullion	4,35,653	4	2
Dead Stock	9,62,696	14	1
Stamps	8,691	5	6
Sundries	5,79,429	13	11
	5,33,70,799	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... Rs. 98,86,168 0 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 1,67,56,842 5 0	2,66,43,010	5	7
RUPEES ...	8,00,13,809	7	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 24th July 1879.

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acct. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTE MUTILATED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 4—28385...	100	Goolam Hoosein Hubib Moolla, Shop-keeper, Akola.

AKOLA, *The 17th July 1879.*

C. W. A. DAVIES, *Asstt. Com'r. of Paper Currency.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
204	... D 4—77586 ...	50	Musst. Zenub Khanub, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
152	... D 4—92652 ...	50	Captain G. M. B. Hornsby, Mussoorie.
153	... A 13—81832 ...	100	T. Sandys, Esq., Bhagulpur.
154	... D 18—34679 ...	100	Captain C. A. Bushman, Lucknow.
155	... D 11—07469 ...	10	Shanker Lall Pandah, Allahabad.
156	... D 11—5'633 ...	10	Mrs. Tippetts, Chakrata.
20	... D 6—41168 / „ —41166 *	10	Kalla Chund Prohit, Calcutta.

* Wrongly joined.

ALLAHABAD, *The 23rd July 1879.*

H. G. KEENE, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H120	... M 33—46534 ...	20	G. D. Carleton, Nasirabad.
H121	... M 36—38195 ...	100	Cassum Hoosain Soorty, Calcutta.
H122	... M 42—13448 ... / M 41—95645 ...	10 / 10	Ballaji Kesneo Sathe, Nasik.
H123	... M 33—01486 ... / „ —30552 ...	20 / 20	The Revd. Father J. M. Barretto, Quirem.
M 42	... M 32—22358 ... / „ —22356 ... / M 3—44461 ... / G 13—19046 ...	10 / 5	Tramway and Co., Bombay.
M 44	... M 27—18209 ... / M 29—36146 ...	10	Ruttonji Edulji, Belgaum.

BOMBAY, *The 22nd July 1879.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 9—02616 ... / „ —02613 ...	*10	M. Dorasawmy Moodlier, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Collegal.
J 7—90980 ...	5	Mr. T. W. Thomson, Madura.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, *The 17th July 1879.*

J. C. WINSCOM, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
136	... L 93—28063 ... / O 41—94178 ...	50 / 10	Babu Nobin Krisna Bose.
139	... O 26—56998 ... / „ —56997 ... / O 39—21954 ...	20 / 20 / 10	Babu Haran Chunder Sircar.
140	... O 35—78605 ...	100	Babu Mohananda Sinha Rai.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
69	A 80—46684 A 95—56604	10	Babu Jogendra Nath Sen.
101	L 17—26268 L 10 15381 O 55—11175 „ —11176	5 20	Babu Hari Dás Bysack.
104	L 11—69889 „ —69888	10	Shaik Shakawath.
105	L 17—83160 „ —83190	5	Babu Kala Chand Dás.
106	L 17—32005 „ —32025	5	Babu Doorga Churn Gupta.
107	O 35—88869 „ —88867	100	Narotum Lal Dwarka Pershad.
192	L 55—53991	5	Mrs. B. Kearney.
193	O 3—36053 L 31—05893	20 5	Mr. Kinder.
194	A 7—12483	10	Babu Naffor Chunder Roy.
195	L 88—50335	10	A. Rohim.
196	O 25—67246 O 55—71599 O 55—25142	20 20 20	Mr. G. D. Scott.
197	O 41—07330	10	Mr. T. Grant.
198	L 99—18267	10	Babu Sorut Chunder Dás.
200	O 14—41019 O 42—13126	10 10	Babu Russick Lal Ghose.
201	O 41—11727	10	Miss Tucker.
202	L 25—20325	5	Babu Bholanath Dhur.
203	O 20—25932	20	Babu Krisna Chunder Paul.
204	O 11—63052	10	Babu Kali Kumar Sircar.
205	O 35—91518 L 71—13710	100 10	Babu Hari Mohan Guha.
206	O 17—87485	10	Lieut. Geo. Frend.
207	O 18—50177	10	Babu Lolit Madhub Mullick.
208	O 21—97933	20	Babu Dhanunjoy Dás.
209	O 18—99572	10	Mr. J. L. McReddie.
210	O 35—85972	100	Ram Sook Chattoor Bhooj.
211	L 31—49276	5	Babu Kadernath Banerjee.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—50750	20	Mr. Munockjee Kawasjee, Shroff, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th July 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
60	B 51—13317	500	Kessowjee Ruthonsee, care of Luhumsee Naajee, 22, Bundy Bazar, Bombay.
61	B 59—60699 „ —66091 „ —78791	100 100 100	C. Rungachar, Temporary Record Gumastah of Darumpury Taluq Cutcherry, Salem District.
62	B 54—81542 „ —94461 „ —96398 B 57—02103 B 59—56367	20 20 20 20 100	H. B. Hutchings, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Paumben
63	B 56—78722	10	Annasawmy Mudliar, Pensioned Lascar, Kallasapollium, near Fort, Bungalore.
64	B 46—60286	5	Mr. W. Faulkner, Manager, *Madras Mail.*
65	B 56—20988	10	Appasawmy Chetty, Booking Clerk, Madras Railway Co., Erode.
13	B 42—57706 * „ —57709	20	Amendroo Chintoba, Bombay.

* Wrongly Joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 11th July 1879.

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
1112	F 7—88499	10	Jacktanand, Judicial Mohurir, Burha Tahsil.

NAGPUR,
The 17th July 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
For Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th July 1879.*

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th July 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P.M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 30th July 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st August 1879, at 6 P. M.

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Réunion can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th July 1879.

Agabeg, A. L.	Fleming, G.	Maunder, C. J.
Anna, Mrs.	Forest, Mary.	Oliver, Master C.
Achenwall, F.	Gasper, J.	Paters n, Mrs.
Adels, Miss.	Gasper, G T.	Peter, H
Bason, —.	George, G. H.	Penkis, F. W.
Bastian, Tom.	Green, W.	Phillips, Miss.
Bellard, A. R.	Hill, Mrs.	Rago, M. F.
Bellings, Mrs. A.	Howell, A, care of Jailor.	Rappa. Mrs.
Bennady, —.		Ray, H. M.
Bradby, Mrs T. A.	Hunter, George.	Roy, R.
Caffey, Thomas.	Hurmer, Miss A.	Sargon, Mrs.
Chamberlane, W. J.	Jacobson, George.	Savage W.
Chance, J.	Jackson, Geo.	Schmidt, Francis.
Collins, J. M.	Jackson Miss E.	Smith, H. M.
Collis, W.	Kelley, Mrs A.	Thomas, Dr.
Cornelius, G. C.	Lawrence, W.	Thomson, C.
Crichton, A. W.	Luson, Miss.	Tourkey, Jeine.
Doucett, T. R.	Leroy, Mrs.	Ward, F. A.
D'Silva, Master Frank	Lloyd, W. N.	Webb, A.
Durand, Miss H.	Macpherson, D. A. A.	West, Mrs.
Durnford, Mrs.	Martin, M.	White, A.
E. F. G.	Martin, Miss O.	

Letters marked " Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A M. N. Z.	Heuvisede, R.	Palmer, Fred. D.
Aiton, George.	Hernandey, Mrs.	Pathei, W.
Amer Chund Nahatta.	Holme, Capt.	Pesshitten, David.
Archibald, Peter.	Hoskins, Capt Thomas.	Preston, Mrs. E. E.
Aveling, Harry.	Howard, W.	Reach, M.
Batson, John.	Hunderson, F.	Rembubuski, Stanislas.
Bertrand, Alfred.	Jackson, John.	Ridgeway, W. H.
Brown, Phil.	Johnstone, H. S.	Rive, Alfred.
Castello, Mrs. P.	Johnstone, B.	Roberts, John.
Cobbell, Bond B	Kerr, Walter.	Skelton, P. H.
Collings, Arthur.	Kirkman, Dr. M.	Solomon, A.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.	M. E K.	Sarut Chunder Ghose.
	Macneg, John.	Smith, R
Danes, N. T.	MacIntyre, A.	Smith, Miss E.
Darling, C N. (R.E)	Maltby, R.	Stelfox, Dr.
Davison, T W.	Macford, C. H	Stephen, Mrs M.
DeLord, Mrs. J.	Mailly, Chalui Monsieur.	Storvold, Lorentz.
Dutt, R. K.	McKae, Thos. T.	Stout, J A.
Dwyer, H.	Moodoo Kishun S.	Southgate, W.
Edmonds, W. H.	Mossa, Sig. Francisco.	Stuart, W. G.
Ferguson, James.	Morrison, W.	Taylor, Mrs A.
Frances, F. H.	Moulnd, —	Thomas, S.
Fritach, J	Muher, M. J.	Thompson, J.
Fuller, Frank	Murray, L. De B.	Todd, Jas. C.
G. P. O	Nairne, Dr A.	Upsdale, Harry
Gabriel, Dr. A.	Nederham, Capt. J.	Walseley, Sir Charles.
Gage, W H, St G	Nicholson, T.	Williams, W. J.
Gibbs, Master J. W.	Papu, W. S.	Wilson, J.
Graham, F.	Page, E	Zero, Mrs.
Hayter, W. J.		

Newspapers.

Leggett, W.	Rode, J. H.	Southgate, W.
Roberts, J.		

Registered Letters.

Hodges, J. R.	McKae, F. T.	Nicholson, Thomas.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II. 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

	Rs.	A.
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES .	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fish-ing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Com-mander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and An-gria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieuten-ants C. G. Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalba-davie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chap-man, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigat-ing Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor. 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River, British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Command-er A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.— Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chong Pra —Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16, packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude, the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{304}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8, packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13 Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tamb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4 Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.

No. 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
" 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait - Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigur).
" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigur). India—West Coast
" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8;* *packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8;* *packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price,* *Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price. Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1, packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troop. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol. I ... " 5, " " 6.
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
" I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... " 5, " " 6.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1 4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII. Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII. Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV. Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV. Monghyr and Purniah
Vol. XVI. Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII. Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum
Vol. XVIII. Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX. Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX. Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX. General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873, a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2, with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872, By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs 3, postage, 5 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning: and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chuta Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies	...	... Rs. 45	0	0
„ Unbound copies	...	... „ 35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	... Rs. 10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto	... „ 10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto	... „ 6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.	... „ 2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs.	6	0	0

Cash must be sent with order.

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

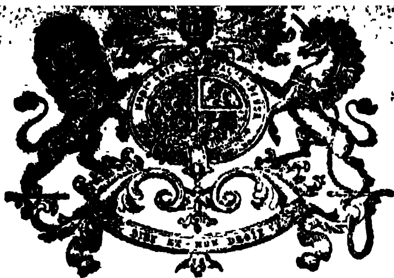
Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.
The Code of Civil Procedure and Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Bill, 1879.
Report of Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.
The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Bill, 1879.
The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 31st July 1879.

No. 459.—The services of Colonel H. A. Browne, Commissioner, Pegu Division in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th July 1879.

No. 826.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 64A. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of Empress *vs.* Ignatio Wimmer from the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in the Punjab to the Court of the Magistrate of Agra in the North-Western Provinces.

The 30th July 1879.

No. 836.—The following alteration of the boundaries of the Pachmarhi Cantonment from Pillars 34 to 42 having been approved of by the Governor General in Council, is published for information in substitution of the boundaries published in Notification No. 604, dated 19th April 1876:—

	Bearing.		Distance in feet.
Bearing and distance from No. 34 to No. 35.	57	0	3,4[illegible]4
Pillar No. 35 is in the south bank of Bangunga river at the point where the bank of the old lake commences, between pillars 34 and 35 the river forms the boundary. Bearing and distance to No. 36	60	30	666
Pillar No. 36 is at the point where the road to Mahadeo cuts through the bank of the old lake and coincides with the north-west corner of the Lake Cottage Estate. Bearing and distance to No. 37 ...	151	30	823
Pillar No. 37 coincides with the south-west corner of the Lake Cottage Estate and is situated on the drain through the valley west of Lake Cottage. Bearing and distance to No. 38	39	45	547
Pillar No. 38 coincides with the north east corner of Lake Cottage Estate and is situated on the bank of the old lake, about 340 feet west of the Band Bridge. Bearing and distance to No. 39	69	0	882

	Bearing.		Distance in feet.
Pillar No. 39 is on the left bank of the Bangunga river where it takes a bend to the north. The pillar coincides with a boundary pillar of the old Civil Station. Between pillars 38 and 39, the river forms the boundary. Bearing and distance to No. 40	356	0	3,143
Pillar No. 40 is on the left bank of the Bangunga river about 500 feet south of the bridge and coincides with a boundary pillar of the old civil station. Between pillars 39 and 40 the river forms the boundary. Bearing and distance to No. 41 pillar	285	15	719
Pillar No. 41 is on the rise of ground between the Bangunga and Tunka Lar streams and is 152 feet south-west of a boundary pillar of the old civil station. Bearing and distance to No. 42 ...	310	0	371
Pillar No. 42 is on the same high ground and coincides with a boundary pillar of the old civil station.			

The 1st August 1879.

No. 844.—The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th November next.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th July 1879.

No. 170.—*Proclamation.*—In exercise of the power conferred by the third section of the 17th and 18th of Vic., Cap. 77, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased hereby to take under his immediate authority and management the Great Cocos and Table Islands.

No. 171.—The Governor General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred on him by the third section of 17th and 18th of Vic., Cap. 77, is pleased to place the Islands mentioned in the Proclamation (No. 170) of this day's date, namely, the Great Cocos and Table Islands, under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th July 1879.

No. 256.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend W. C. Bell to officiate as Chaplain of Mhow in Central India, with effect from the 10th instant.

The 31st July 1879.

No. 262.—Special leave for six months, together with one week's subsidiary leave, is granted to the Reverend W. C. Bell, Chaplain of Mhow, with effect from the 8th August 1879, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

PATENTS.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 4S.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 99 of 1878.—Frederic Cook and Henry Shaw, both residents of the United States of America, for "Bale Ties."

No. 1 of 1879.—James Atherton, of 15, Walter Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in the method of, and machinery for, preparing, dressing and separating the fibre of Bohmeria Nivea, commonly known as Rheea, Ramio and China-grass, applicable also to preparing and dressing other fibres.

No. 8 of 1879.—James John Lawler, Inspector, Preventive Service, residing at No. 90 in 36th Street, Rangoon, British Burma, for the purpose of warning navigators of shoal water, and for sounding rivers or creeks, and for marine surveying (called "The Shoal Warner" or Automatic Marine Sounding Machine).

No. 40 of 1879.—Jules Peiffer, Colonel William Fitz-Charles MacCarty and Prince Talleyrand Perigord de Sagan, all residents of No. 1 rue Laffitte, Paris, France, for improvements in the composition and manufacture of phosphorescent powders and in a special mechanism for augmenting the intensity and duration of their luminous properties.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

No. 1252 *G.-P.*—The title of "Raja," conferred upon the late Hamidulla Khan of Rihlu, in the Kangra District, in recognition of his services to Government, is continued to his son, Niamatullah Khan, as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 29th July 1879.

No. 1483*G.-G.*—The services of Lieutenant L. H. E. Tucker, on special Political duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st August 1879.

The 1st August 1879.

No. 1502*G.-G.*—The services of the following officers attached to the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depart-

ment, with effect from the dates on which they may have been relieved of their respective duties :—

Major W. C. Anderson.
Captain C. Rivaz.
Captain A. J. Pearson.
Captain S. D. Turnbull.
Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane.
Captain F. C. Burton.

No. 1505 *G.-G.*—The services of Surgeon J. L. Corbett, Officiating Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

No. 9 *I.-E.*—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

William Jenkyns, Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 31st July 1879.

No. 2035.—Mr. W. Wells received charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, on the 25th July 1879.

The 1st August 1879.

No. 2063.—*Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of June* 1879, *with the corresponding figures on the same date in* 1878 *and* 1877 :—

		Rs.
1877	...	... 13,34,76,019
1878	...	... 13,85,11,436
1879	...	... 15,98,44,980

No. 2064.—*Remittances to the Home Treasury,* 1879-80 :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year ..	15,000,000	18,05,20,000	1 7	3,95,20,000
In the month of July 1879 ...	1,261,532	1,52,96,445	1 7·79	26,51,128
To the end of the month of July 1879	4,409,030	5,40,93,521	1 7·58	1,00,02,621

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 31st July 1879.

No. 2079.—*Reduction of Establishments in the Public Works Department.*

RESOLUTION.—For some time past, measures for the reduction of the establishments in the Public Works Department have been under consideration. The curtailment which the Government has resolved to make in the expenditure on Public Works renders it necessary no longer to postpone these measures.

2. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has, with much regret, determined to dispense with the services of a considerable number of Officers in the Public Works Department. In making this announcement, it is the desire of the Government, by liberal concessions, to mitigate, as much as possible, the hardship to Officers who have rendered valuable services, and who must now suffer by reason of financial exigencies for which they are in no way responsible. His Excellency in Council hopes that the favorable terms now offered will induce so many Officers voluntarily to resign the public service, that the number who must be discharged compulsorily will not be large.

3. The Government of India is not yet able to announce the measures which will be taken for reducing the departmental staff of Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

4. To a limited number of other Military and Civil Officers, including Officers in the Accounts Branch, who voluntarily retire from the public service, on or before the 31st December next, the concessions stated in paragraph 5

have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, subject to the following provisos:—

(a.) The concessions are offered to those Military Officers only who are entitled, by length of service, to pension, but to whom the Colonel's Allowances would not be due for two years after their retirement.

(b.) The Government reserves the right of refusing to allow any particular Officer to retire.

(c.) Excepting for special reasons, no Officer who is less than 30 years old will be allowed to retire.

(d.) In case more Officers than can be spared, apply to retire under these concessions, the Government will determine which applications will be accepted; paying due regard to the order in which applications are received.

5. *I.—To a Military Officer who does not belong to the Corps of Royal Engineers*—

(1) The pension of his rank;

(2) A bonus of one month's pay for each year's service in the Public Works Department, up to twelve years;

(3) An annuity equal in value to the value of his prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowances, calculated by the table in Appendix B to the General Order in the Military Department No. 1, dated 1st January 1879, which table will be extended so as to include other ages and periods of service; or

(4) On a medical certificate, in the form prescribed in Appendix A to the said General Order, that he has the prospect of an average duration of life, at his option, the capitalised value of such an annuity.

II.—To a Civil Officer or Subordinate—

(1.) Furlough of every Civil Engineer to count as service for pension to the extent defined in Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code.

(2.) The Local Government may add a period, not exceeding three years, to the service of any Civil Engineer appointed to the Public Works Department, before the 1st November 1873, with initial rank higher than that of First Grade Assistant Engineer, who did not receive a bonus on quitting the service of a Guaranteed Railway Company.

(3.) Pension in proportion to length of service, as follows:—

Completed years of service.	Forty-fifth parts of Average Emoluments, (as defined in the Civil Pension Code.)	Yearly Pension. Minimum.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	1	None	2,000
2	2	"	"
3	3	"	"
4	4	"	"
5	5	"	"
6	6	"	"
7	7	"	"
8	8	"	"
9	9	"	"
10	10	1,000	"
11	11	"	"
12	12	"	"
13	13	"	"
14	14	"	"

Completed years of service.	Sixtieth parts of Average Emoluments.	Minimum.	Average Emoluments, Rs. 12,000 and more.	Average Emoluments, under Rs. 12,000
15	20	"	3,000	2,000
16	21	"	3,200	2,200
17	22	"	3,400	2,400
18	23	"	3,600	2,600
19	24	"	3,800	2,800
20	25	"	4,000	3,000
21	26	"	4,200	3,200
22	27	"	4,400	3,400
23	28	"	4,600	3,600
24	29	"	4,800	3,800
25 and upwards	30	"	5,000	4,000

(4.) If he have not completed ten years' service; the option, on a medical certificate that he has the prospect of an average duration of life, of taking, in lieu of a pension, the capital value thereof, calculated by Table C, Appendix E, of the Civil Pension Code.

(5.) A gratuity calculated and limited as prescribed in Section 68, Clause (*a*) of the Civil Pension Code.

(6.) His substantive pay or, if he is on leave, his absentee allowances, in advance, to the 31st December next; if his leave will expire before the 31st December next, then the absentee allowances and substantive pay which he would receive to the 31st December next.

(7.) Provided—

(*a*) that the advances under Clause 6 shall not exceed three months' substantive pay; and

(*b*) that the payments under Clauses (5) and (6) shall not, together, exceed his substantive pay from the date of his retirement to the day before his sixtieth birthday.

6. An application by a Military Officer to retire under these concessions must reach the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to which he belongs, and an application by a Civil Officer or Subordinate must reach the Local Government, not later than the 30th November next.

7. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are authorised to accept, at their discretion, without further reference, any such applications from Military and Civil Officers serving under them; and the Secretary of State will be asked to use the same discretion in regard to Officers now in Europe.

8. Every Civil Officer who has attained, or will, on or before the 31st December next, attain, to the age of fifty-five years, or who is not now in active employ, is required to retire immediately from the Service on the terms stated in this Resolution. The Local Governments will at once take the necessary measures for carrying this order into effect. The Secretary of State will be requested to apply the same Rule to any such Officers who are now in Europe.

9. No further concessions, in addition to those stated in this Resolution, will be made to any other Officers with whose services the Government may be compelled eventually to dispense.

10. The establishments of each Province will be immediately reorganised on a reduced scale: meanwhile, no departmental promotions will be made in the place of Officers leaving the service under this Resolution. The Government does not guarantee to any Officer the continuance of his present emoluments.

11. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are requested to report promptly the names of all Officers who leave the Service under this Resolution.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated, for information and guidance, to the Public Works and Military Departments; to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Comptroller General, Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

SEPARATE REVENUE—CUSTOMS.

The 30th July 1879.

No. 1972.

I.—Read again—

Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 43, dated 18th March 1878.

II.—Read the following Letters and Despatches :—

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 17th April 1878, suggesting an alteration of the terms of the said Notification.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Nos. 72 and 95, dated, respectively, the 18th April and 16th May 1878, forwarding representations from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and certain merchants of that city on the same subject.

To the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, Nos. 65-67, dated the 28th June 1878, calling for returns shewing the effect on the cotton goods trade of the said Notification, and the replies received from those Governments.

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 8th July 1878, suggesting a revision of the values under which duties are assessed under the Tarif Act XVI of 1875, and suggesting that the Tarif Schedules generally should undergo yearly revision.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 932—311, dated the 17th May 1878.

To the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 69, dated the 17th July 1878.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3768, dated the 25th July 1878.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 123, dated the 18th September 1878.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5191, dated the 10th October 1878; No. 5912, dated the 16th November 1878; and No. 6296, dated the 5th December 1878.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated the 4th January 1879.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 185, dated the 13th January 1879.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 71, dated the 1st February 1879.

III.—Read—

Letter No. 29 (Customs), dated the 7th February 1879, to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., and J. D. Maclean, Esq., appointing them to report upon the questions raised in the correspondence entered in Section II.

IV.—Read again—

Notifications in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. 59 and 60, dated 13th March 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By the instructions cited in the Preamble, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, were appointed to report upon the following questions:—

(a) Whether, without too great a loss of revenue, the Notification No. 43 of the 18th March 1878 could be amended so as more completely to exempt from duty all grey cotton piece-goods, and goods of the class produced or capable of being produced in Indian Mills:

(b) Whether the existing Tarif Valuations require revision:

(c) Whether it is desirable to revise the Tarif Valuations once a year; and, if so, how such yearly revision should be made:

(d) Whether the terms of the Notification of the 18th March 1878, exempting certain articles from the import duties to which they are liable under the Numbers in which they are entered in Schedule A of the Tarif Act of 1875 should not be re-considered, much doubt having been felt whether articles thus exempted are dutiable under other Numbers of the Schedule:

(e) Whether it is expedient to frame the Tarif so as to levy duty, as far as possible, at a fixed rate on quantity, instead of at a percentage on value:

(f) Whether the Tarif could be re-constructed, so as, by a more particular detail of Articles and greater precision of definition, to avoid doubts as to the classification of articles for duty: and

(g) Whether some articles still subject to Import Duty do not on their own merits, as well as with reference to the small revenue derived from them, deserve exemption as much as, if not more than, some of the articles exempted by the Notification of the 18th March 1878.

2. The conclusions of the Tarif Commission upon questions (a) and (b) have been accepted by the Government of India, and embodied in Notifications Nos. 59 and 60 of the 13th March 1879, the first exempting from customs-duties all grey cotton piece-goods, however designated, which are shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s, and the second revising the Tarif Valuations.

3. On the subject of a yearly revision of Tarif Valuations (*Question c*), the Commission make the following recommendations:—

"(*a.*) The basis of the whole should be a monthly statement of average prices of all 'valuation' articles during the month, prepared by the Custom House appraisers, checked by their superiors, and published under the authority of the Customs-Collector. It must be distinctly understood that this is not to be a document compiled perfunctorily from some local trade circular, but a real record, based on admitted values of goods and on original enquiries in various quarters. As such, its preparation ought incidentally to be a material help to the appraisers in their daily duties. Such a statement should be kept at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, and possibly two or three other local ports.

"(*b.*) At the five places above named, the statement should be published by the Customs-Collector: at Calcutta it will appear in his 'Monthly Commercial Guide:' elsewhere, it should be published as a sheet, like trade circulars, and not in the Government Gazette, which few look at.

"(*c.*) The formal scrutiny of the statement by the mercantile community should be secured. In Calcutta, the Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to us, dated the 25th ultimo, express their readiness to undertake that their Secretary shall, within ten days after each monthly issue of the 'Commercial Guide,' either point out to the Customs-Collector, for prompt investigation and mutual settlement, any errors which may appear to exist, or intimate that the Chamber accept the prices as a fair statement of the rates prevailing in the market. In Bombay, where the Chamber do not, as in Calcutta, publish a fortnightly price circular of their own and keep an establishment for the purpose, and where much of the foreign Indian trade is in the hands of persons not members of the Chamber, we understand that the plan hitherto adopted is preferred, of the Chamber nominating annually a Special Committee representing all classes, and considering their recommendations at a general meeting. At Madras, we cannot doubt that the Chamber will co-operate in some form which they find most suitable. At other places, where no Chamber exists, probably two or more leading merchants would agree to form annually, with the Customs-Collector, a Committee to make recommendations.

"(*d.*) As soon as the January statement is ready, the Customs-Collectors at the five ports named should send statements for the year from the 1st February preceding and their own recommendations, as also whatever suggestions were made by the Local Chamber of Commerce or community, up to the Customs-Collector at Calcutta. All such documents should reach Calcutta by the end of February.

"(*e.*) The Customs-Collector at Calcutta (*ex-officio*), and two other persons, official or non-official, to be appointed annually by the Government of India in February, should, not later than March 1st, consider all the recommendations received, and submit a Revised Schedule of Valuations to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. This Schedule (as approved or revised by the Governor General in Council) should be published under Section 22 of the Customs Act, in time to come into force from April 1st. We consider it essential that an Appraiser should be sent from Bombay annually, with the statements, &c., to explain to the Calcutta Committee the peculiarities of the important trade of the place, but we see no necessity for the delay and expense involved in assembling a Committee annually from all parts of India.

"It will, of course, be understood that this annual revision will not prevent the raising or lowering of individual values at any time of the year, as the law provides, when special cases arise in which this is necessary."

4. These recommendations are adopted by the Governor General in Council, and should be carried out with the following modifications:—

(*a.*) The returns of prices should be prepared only at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, 95 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of India being concentrated at these five ports. It is not necessary, at any rate at present, to have returns kept up at other ports, as a Collector at a principal port, Rangoon for instance, can always keep himself informed of any abnormal fluctuations of prices at minor ports within the same Province.

(*b.*) The returns should not be confined to articles subject to duty on a fixed Tarif Valuation, but should include articles dutiable *ad valorem;* for some of these may be found to be so uniform in quality and regular in price, as to be properly sub-

ject to duty on a fixed valuation—a system which always saves trouble and dispute. The return, in short, should include all principal articles of merchandise, whether free or dutiable, so as to form a record, which will be more and more valuable as time goes on, of the fluctuations of prices of imports and exports, free and dutiable, at the chief ports of India. The returns of imports and exports should be separate, and should combine the details given in the Tarif Schedules A and B with those entered in the Alphabetical List of Articles A prescribed for statistical purposes.

(*c*.) The statements for the year to the end of December should be sent to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, so as to reach him, at latest, by the end of January. This officer, with the assistance of two other gentlemen, official or non-official, to be appointed by the Government of India, by the 1st of February, will prepare an amalgamated Statement of Prices for all India, which, with the statements for each port, and the connected documents, should be sent to the Government of India for consideration and approval by the 25th of February at the latest. The first Monthly Statement of Prices for the current year should be prepared for August 1879.

5. With reference to the doubts and discussions occasioned by the provision of the Notification of the 18th March 1878, that the articles named should be exempted from all import duties to which they are liable under the Numbers in which they are entered in Schedule A of the Tarif Act of 1875 (Question *d*), the Commission observe that the action of the Government of India has not been consistent.

In letter No. 69 of 17th July 1878, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, it was stated that—

"the Notification was carefully worded with the object of not exempting from duty, articles which, although dutiable under those Numbers of Schedule A of the Indian Tarif Act, 1875, which it was determined to remove from the Schedule, might also be dutiable under other Numbers, still retained in the Schedule."

On the other hand, it was ruled in letter No. 123, dated the 18th September 1878, that as the Headings for Flax and Hemp and articles made from them are among those exempted, flax and hemp piece-goods could not now be taxed under the Heading "No. 44, Piece-goods not otherwise described." It was observed in this letter that—

"the Tarif of 1875 specified certain kinds of piece-goods, *viz*., those made from cotton, flax, hemp, silk and wool, each under a separate Number, and in a separate Heading provided for the taxation of all kinds of piece-goods other than those specifically described. It seems clear that the exempting Notification of the 18th March must, in this case, be read with the Tarif Schedule of 1875, and that it would not be reasonable to group under the general Head No. 44, two descriptions of piece-goods which were always separately taxed, and which were never meant to be included in that Number."

6. The Commission remark that two opposite principles have thus been recognised, upon either of which the question might be decided. They consider that the choice between them should depend upon the object with which the Notification was issued. If that object was chiefly, even though not entirely, that of re-classification, then the earlier ruling should be followed, and everything, which can be brought in under some retained Head, though hitherto classed under a Head now removed, subjected to duty. But if, as they believe, the object was to relieve from customs duties many articles producing amounts so small as to be hardly worth collecting, then the principle of the letter No. 123 of the 18th September 1878 is to be preferred.

7. Accordingly, the Commission make the following recommendations: Duty should in no case be levied on articles—

(1) named as Sub-Heads under the exempted Heads, or

(2) hitherto treated as dutiable under the Sub-Head "Other Sorts" of such Heads.

In cases where there may be no established standard of classification for guidance, the custom and designation prevailing in the trade should be followed, rather than less obvious considerations. In the case of articles which reason-

ably fall under more Heads of the Tarif than one, according to the uses to which they are put, and which have, hitherto, been classed accordingly, regard should be had principally to the circumstances of importation indicating intended use, as well as to mere bulk or other standards. For example, Salad Oil, in a consignment from a Provisioner, should be taxed as Oilman's Stores, though "Oils" are free; and Quince or Coriander Seed included in an invoice of Medicines should be classified accordingly, though Seeds are no longer in the Tarif.

8. The Governor General in Council having considered these remarks, desires that the following Rules may be observed in all Custom Houses :—

I.—Articles clearly intended by the Legislature to be classed under Numbers exempted by the Notification No. 13, dated the 18th March 1878, shall not be liable to duty under any other Number, with the exception of Turpentine which, though exempted under No. 38, is again specifically mentioned under No. 41. This rule does not apply to Nos. 16 and 44, which were only partially exempted by the Notification. For example, all specified Sub-Heads of exempted Numbers shall be free of duty. Piece-goods made of flax or hemp, Nos. 21 and 26, shall be free, and shall not be held liable to duty under No. 44. Railway Materials, No. 48, shall be free, and not liable to duty under any other Number.

II.—Whenever a reasonable doubt arises as to the Number under which the Legislature intended any article to be subject to duty, a reference shall be made to the Government of India, stating (1) the practice before the Notification of the 18th March 1878, and (2) under what Number the article would come according to the custom of the trade.

9. As to question (*e*), the Commission are not in favor of a revision of the Tarif in view to the levy of the duty on quantity rather than on value; and as yearly revisions of Valuations will remove all serious objections to the levy of a percentage on value, the expediency of the indicated change of system need not be further discussed at present.

10. On the subject (*f*) of revising and extending the classification of the Tarif Schedule, the Commission have made several suggestions which will be considered whenever the Tarif Act is revised.

11. With reference to question (*g*), the Commission record their opinions in detail in regard to various articles suggested as deserving of exemption, and conclude by saying that, on the whole, they do not consider the case of any of them to be so urgent as to necessitate present action. This question may accordingly stand over until some future time.

12. In paragraph 12 of their letter No. 6 of the 11th March 1879, the Commission state that the recommendation in paragraph 22 of the Report of the Tarif Committee of 1875 has never been fully carried out. They think that each "local volume" of the Statistics of Trade and Navigation should contain a statement of the Quantities, Values, and Duties under each Sub-Head, and that the volume for all India should show, in a statement analogous to that already specially prepared for cotton goods, those particulars for each Province, with totals.

13. The suggestions of the Committee of 1875 were communicated to the Local Governments, to whom instructions were issued on the 15th December 1876, Nos. 621-624, that the local annual volumes of the sea-borne trade with Foreign Countries should exhibit, in addition to the Heads and Sub-Heads prescribed in the Statistical List A, the Sub-Heads of the Tarif Schedule in Table No. 22 of general imports of articles subject to duty; and that in Table 23-1 (exports to foreign ports of principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture) cotton manufactures should be sub-divided in accordance with the divisions adopted in the Tarif for imported cottons. These orders were not issued soon enough to be carried out earlier than in the volumes for the year 1877-78.

14. The Governor General in Council now directs that, in the Annual Volume for 1878-79, and thereafter, Table No. 22 (Quantities of certain Principal Articles passed for Home Consumption), and Table No. 15 (Gross Amount of

Customs Duty received on imported merchandise subject to duty) shall show all the Sub-Heads of the Import Tarif Schedule besides the details of the List A, prescribed for statistical purposes. In Table No. 15, the detailed information should be given, as far as practicable, for the four years previous to 1878-79.

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the excellent services of Messrs. Hope and Maclean, in their conduct of the enquiries entrusted to them, and his satisfaction with their able and complete Report.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and British Burma for information and guidance, and to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I., and Mr. J. D. Maclean, for information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 687.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William George Cubitt, V.C.,—26th July 1879.

No. 688.—BREVET—

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Herbert William Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st July 1879.

No. 689.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. M. Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 15th July 1879, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 690.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th June 1879, page 3965.

India Office, 16th June, 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Hudleston, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1879.

Major Thomas Herbert Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1879.

Major Peter Lawrence Gordon, of the Madras Army. Dated 17th April, 1879.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Hudleston, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Herbert Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1879.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Surgeon-Major George Barnard, of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st January, 1879.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Ewart, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st February, 1879.

Surgeon-Major Charles Palmer, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st March, 1879.

No. 691.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Sheo Narain Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Gholam Hosen Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khooshal Singh, whose appointment to a direct commission has been cancelled.

No. 692.—*3rd Regiment of Native Infantry*—

Jemadar Dhunput Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Oomarao Misser, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Seetul Ditchit, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheik Joomun, deceased,—9th April 1879.

Havildar Janock Awusty, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadoola Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Sadhow Awusty, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhunput Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Munbode Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Balgobind Misser, deceased,—10th May 1879.

Havildar Prem Sookh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbode Sing, promoted,—10th May 1879.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Moonder Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Babooah Sing, invalided; Color Havildar Anunt Opudhia, to be Jemadar, *vice* Moonder Sing, promoted,—25th June 1879.

12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Suddanund Sookul, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Mattadeen Doobay invalided,—7th June 1879.

17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Goolab Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jhummun Singh, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Shaick Nowrung, to be Subadar, *vice* Sooful Singh, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Muthoora Pandey, to be Subadar, *vice* Rambhunjun Sing, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Meeadeen Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Jehangeer Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Rugber Opudeah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goolub Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Gungadeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaick Nowrung, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Mungroo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Muthrooa Pandey, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Rugghoo Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bauluk Rai, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Gowhur Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Janally, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Issuree Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purrunsook Doobey, invalided,—1st May 1879.

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ameer Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Kehr Singh, invalided; Havildar Gulab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameer Khan, promoted,—1st May 1879.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Matta Buccus, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Singh, invalided; Havildar Kurm Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Zaman Shah, invalided,—1st May 1879.

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Paindah Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurree Singh, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Havildar Nowrunga, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rampersad Misser, invalided,—1st May 1879.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made with effect from date of joining:—

Shahzada Abdul Kaium, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Paindah Khan, promoted.

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Supoorun Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased,—8th June 1879.

No. 693.—Jemadar Bishn Singh, appointed on probation to the 12th Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 626 of 1877, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th July 1877.

No. 694.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Peer Bux to be Subadar, *vice* Ahmed Bux, removed from the effective list,—2nd July 1879.—

Havildar Punjaba, to be Jemadar, *vice* Peer Bux, promoted,—2nd July 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 695.—The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps,—(p. a.), for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of Cavalry (Queen's own) Corps of Guides,—(p. a.), for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. C. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Bengal,—(m. c.), for one year, under Rule XIV, Clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain L. H. E. Tucker, General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—(p. a.), for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor G. M. Wray, in charge, Military Prison, Fort William,—(m. c.), under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, (G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876), with effect from the date embarkation.

No. 696—.In G. G. O. No. 523 of 1879, granting Lieutenant R. de Villamil, Royal Engineers, furlough out of India, for "Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," read *Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.*

No. 697—.Honorary Surgeon F. S. Coombe, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe for three months from the 1st August 1879.

No. 698.—The following extract from list No. 27, dated 4th July 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant W. H. Frith, Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd.

Granted extension of leave.

Surgeon P. A. Weir,—two and a half months, medical cetificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Graham, Staff Corps,—three months, medical certificate.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 699.—Article 771 of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878 is made applicable to India.

771. The soldier doing the duty of an Orderly-room Clerk or Paymaster Serjeant, returning

home on sick leave or for discharge, shall, if a Serjeant, receive 6d. a day, or if under that rank, have his pay made up to that of Serjeant.

PENSIONS.

No. 700.—Charles Williams, late A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 701.—Corporal Elijah Parker, late C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having died on the 11th May 1879, that portion of G. G. O. No. 653, dated 18th July 1879, which relates to him is cancelled.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 702.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 63 of 1879, the services of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer, Kuram Valley Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 23rd July 1879.

No. 703.—G. G. O. No. 629 of 1879 is cancelled, and the services of Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 704.—The services of Lieutenant J. G. Day, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 7th April 1879.

No. 705.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 505 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant G. S. Eyre, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from 1st August 1879.

No. 706.—With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 321 and 398 of 1879, and to the notification of the Foreign Department, No. 1438G.G., dated the 21st July 1879, the services of Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 707.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1050 of the 1st November 1878, the services of Surgeon S. H. Browne, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 22nd to 28th July 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major J. Wallace ...	16th July 1879.	Landi Kotal, Afghanistan.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon-Major W. W. Galloway	21st July 1879.	Near Rawal Pindi.		
Royal Artillery ...	Colonel J. M'C. Campbell ...	22nd July 1879.	Morar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 22nd to 28th July 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
C. F. Powell ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th December 1878.	Intestate	14 9 9		

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 51.—Mr. G. W. Macallister, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Enterprize.*

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 52.—Mr. J. W. Wise, 3rd Class Engineer, I. G. S. *Enterprize,* is permitted to resign his appointment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th July 1879.

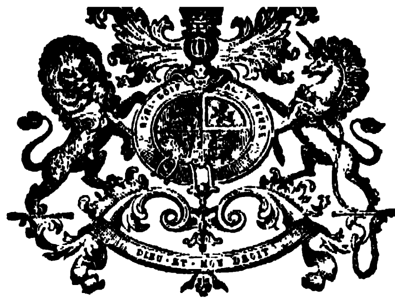
No. 309.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for one month and 29 days, with effect from 4th August 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 310.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Manager. Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Sedgwick, R.E., or until further orders.

The 1st August 1879.

No. 311.—Public Works Department Notification No. 286, dated the 11th July 1879, placing Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., permanently at the disposal of the Military Department, is cancelled.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1879.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879":

Local extent.

Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXIV of 1871.

2. The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, is hereby repealed. But all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

"Local authority."

3. In this Act, "local authority" means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area; and

"Funds."

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or municipal fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority.

Loans for works may be granted on security of funds.

4. Any local authority desiring to obtain a loan, on the security of its funds or any portion thereof, for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out may, in manner provided by the rules made by the Governor General in Council under the power hereinafter conferred, apply to the Local Government for such loan.

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(1) the nature of the funds on the security of which loans may be made;

(2) the works for which loans may be made;

(3) the manner of making applications for loans;

(4) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries;

(5) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published;

(6) the cases in which the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained;

(7) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(8) the manner and time of making loans;

(9) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans;

(10) the instalments by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon;

(11) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan;

(12) the attachment of such securities, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them;

(13) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans,

and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Remedy by attachment if loan not repaid.

6. If any loan made under such rules, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government may attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person except an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall in any way deal with the attached funds; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interest and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings:

Attachment not to defeat prior charges legally made.

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act.

Local Government may authorize parties to borrow from private persons under this Act.

7. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may authorize any local authority which might, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have borrowed money for any work upon the security of its funds to borrow money from any other person for such work upon such security; and, if any such loan or the interest thereon is not duly paid, the Local Government shall, upon the application of the lender, attach such funds for his benefit in manner provided by section six.

Power to make rules in regard to such loans.

The Governor General in Council may, in respect of loans to be taken under this section, exercise the power conferred by section five, so far as the same may be applicable to the case of such loans.

Loans not to be effected except under this Act.

8. Except as provided by this Act and the rules made hereunder, no local authority shall for any purpose borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(*a*) to preclude the Municipality of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, or the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, or any like body hereafter created for the Port of Madras, from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on them by any special enactment now or hereafter in force; or

(*b*) to preclude any other local authority from exercising the borrowing power (if any) conferred on it by any such enactment with a view to raising money for any purpose other than the carrying out of works.

Application of Act to loans existing previous to the fifth of September, 1871.

9. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in section six for the recovery of any money lent by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September, 1871, and the interest due on such money; and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may declare that any person who before the said fifth day of September, 1871, has lent money to any local authority shall be entitled to the said remedy for the recovery of such money, or of the interest due thereon.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1879.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of certain portions of Act X of 1877.

1. The following portions of the said Code shall be repealed (namely):—

In section 4, the words and figures "The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865," and "The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873":

In section 5, the third sentence:

In section 51, the words "with the permission of the Court":

In section 52, from and including the words "and when he makes it out of Court" to the end:

In section 61, the words "bill of exchange or other":

In section 64, the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable":

In section 80, the words "or to receive the copy of the summons":

In section 97, the words "a duly authorized":

In sections 113 and 177 the word "other":

In section 115, the second paragraph:

In section 131, the words "in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document," and the words "in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf":

In section 199, the words from and including "and in" to the end:

In section 221, the second paragraph:

In section 224, the word "therewith":

In section 230, paragraphs three and four, the words "unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction. And no such subsequent application shall be granted":

In section 246, clause (e) and the letters and parentheses (f) and (g):

In section 259, the words "and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court":

In section 339, paragraph three, the words "to the proper officer of the Court":

In section 353, the words "within three months from its publication," and "within three months from the publication of the schedule":

In section 355, paragraph two, the words "from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be":

In sections 407 and 408, the words "upon such examination":

In section 638, the figures "261":

In the second schedule, the words and figures "section 648 (so far as relates to arrest)":

In the fourth schedule, No. 152, the words "ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN," and "on security to the amount of Rs.   decreed to the   in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction."

Amendment of section 2.

2. In section 2, for the definitions of "judgment" and "decree" the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"'decree' means the formal expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Civil Court when such adjudication, so far as regards the Court expressing it, decides the suit or appeal. An order rejecting a plaint, or directing accounts to be taken, or determining any question mentioned or referred to in section 244 but not specified in section 588, is within this definition: an order specified in section 588 is not within this definition:

'order' means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree as above defined:

'judgment' means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order."

In the same section, to the definition of "signed" the following words shall be added (namely): "it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to."

Amendment of section 3.

3. In section 3, for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Save as provided by section 99A, nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before the first day of October, 1877, or any proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending at that date."

Amendment of section 4.

4. In section 4, for the words "local law" in each of the places where they occur, the words "law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council" shall be substituted; and for the words "landlord and tenant" the words "landholders and their tenants or agents" shall be substituted.

Act No. XVIII of 1878 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4*) is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 5.

5. In section 5, to the first sentence, the following shall be added (namely): "and to all other Courts (other than the Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes."

Amendment of section 13.

6. In section 13, for the first paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"13. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue, in a former suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction, between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, has been heard and finally decided by such Court,"

and in the same section, explanation I, for the word "confessed" the word "admitted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 43.

7. In section 43, paragraph one, for the words "arising out of" the words "which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of" shall be substituted: in the same section, paragraph two, for the word "for" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "in respect of" shall be substituted; and in the same section, paragraph three, for the word "claim" the words "cause of action" shall be substituted;

and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added: "For the purpose of this section, an obligation and a collateral security for its performance shall be deemed to constitute but one cause of action."

Amendment of section 44.

8. To section 44 the following words shall be added (namely): "or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents."

Amendment of section 45.

9. In section 45, for paragraph one, the following shall be substituted (namely): "subject to the rules contained in chapter II and in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit":

in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "the defendant" the words "any defendant, or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree" shall be substituted.

10. In section 50, for the word "abode" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "residence" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 50.

11. To section 51 the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

Amendment of section 51.

"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him in this behalf."

12. In sections 51, 53, 115, 346, 393 and 403, for the word "subscribed" (wherever it occurs) the word "signed" shall be substituted: in sections 115 and 346, for the word "subscribing" the word "signing" shall be substituted; and in section 403, for the word "subscription" the word "signing" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sundry sections.

13. In section 58, for the word "filed" the word "produced" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 58.

14. In section 68, for the word "cognizable" the word "heard" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 68.

15. In section 93, after the word "levied," and in section 95, after the word "paid," and in section 397, after the word "be," the words "within a time to be fixed by the Court" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 93, 95 and 397.

16. After section 99, the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

Addition to section 99.

"99A. If, after a summons has, whether before or after the first day of October 1877, been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails for a period of one year from such return to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

Dismissal of suit where plaintiff after summons returned unserved fails for a year to apply for fresh summons.

"In such case the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit."

17. In section 108, paragraph one, the words and figures "under section 100" shall be omitted; and in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant," the words "he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 108.

18. In section 131, paragraph one, for the word "Every" the word "Any" shall be substituted, and for the words "such document" the words "any specified document" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 131.

19. In section 136, after the word "discovery" (in each of the places in which it occurs) the word "production" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 136.

20. In section 139, for the words and figures "the production of which has been called for under section 138 and which has not been produced" the words and figures "which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of section 138" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 139.

21. In section 207, for the words "or numbers" to the end the following words shall be substituted (namely) : "or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers."

Amendment of section 207.

22. In section 211, for the words "land or other," the words "the recovery of possession of immoveable" shall be substituted: to the same section the words "together with interest on such profits" shall be added; and in section 212, before the word "immoveable" the words "the recovery of possession of" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 211 and 212.

23. After section 215 the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Addition to section 215.

"215A. When a suit is for an account of pecuniary transactions between a principal and agent, and in all other suits not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before making its decree, pass an order directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit."

Suit for account between principal and agent.

24. To section 220 the following words shall be added (namely) : "Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money."

Amendment of section 220.

25. In section 223, clause (c), for the words "district within which" the words "local limits of the jurisdiction of" shall be substituted; and in the penultimate paragraph of the same section, for the words "local Court of Small Causes," the words "Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 223.

26. In section 229, for the words "Native Prince or State in India" the words "Foreign Prince or State" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 229.

27. In section 230, clause (b), for the words "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment" the following words shall be substituted (namely) : "any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a certain date—the date of the default in making the payment or delivering the property".

Amendment of section 230.

28. In the second proviso to section 232, after the word "decree" the words "for money" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 232.

29. In section 235, for the words "in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case."

Amendment of section 235.

30. In sections 236 and 237, for the words "If the application be," the words "Whenever an application is made" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 236 and 237.

31. In section 244, clause (*c*), after the word "execution," the words "discharge or satisfaction" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 244.

32. In section 245, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court on receiving an application for the execution of a decree shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow it to be amended then and there, or within a time fixed by the Court. If the application be not so amended, it shall be rejected."

Amendment of section 245.

33. In section 246, for "Explanation I," the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 246.

"*Explanation I.*—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court."

In Explanation II, after the words "assignor as" the words "in respect of judgment-debts due" shall be inserted.

34. In section 252, for the words "If no such property can be found and the judgment-debtor," the words "If no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor, and he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 252.

Addition to section 257.

35. After section 257 the following shall be inserted:—

"257A. Every agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt shall be void unless it is made for consideration and with the sanction of the Court which passed the decree, and such Court deems the consideration to be under the circumstances reasonable.

Agreement to give time to judgment-debtor.

"Every agreement for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt, which provides for the payment, directly or indirectly, of any sum in excess of the sum due or to accrue due under the decree, shall be void unless it is made with the like sanction.

Agreement for satisfaction of judgment-debt.

"Any sum paid in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment-debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be recoverable by the judgment-debtor."

36. For section 258 the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 258.

"258. If any money payable under a decree is paid out of Court, or the decree is otherwise adjusted in whole or in part to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, or if any payment is made in pursuance of an agreement of the nature mentioned in section 257A, the decree-holder shall certify such payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree.

Payment to decree-holder.

"The judgment-debtor also may inform the Court of such payment or adjustment, and apply to the Court to issue a notice to the decree-holder to show cause, on a day to be fixed by the Court, why such payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified; and if, after due service of such notice, the decree-holder fails to appear on the day fixed, or having appeared fails to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified, the Court shall record the same accordingly.

"No such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by any Court unless it has been certified as aforesaid."

37. For the second paragraph of section 259 the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 259.

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or, if made, has been refused, the attachment shall cease to exist."

38. In section 260, in the first paragraph, after the words "the performance of," the words "or abstention from" shall be inserted; and for the second paragraph the following paragraphs shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 260.

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold; and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of one year from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."

39. In section 264, after the words "the same" the words "and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 264.

40. To section 265 the following words shall be added (namely): "and according to the law, if any, for the time being in force for the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates."

Amendment of section 265.

Amendment of section 268.

41. For the last paragraph of section 268, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the further orders of the Court.

"A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

"Every such officer may from time to time pay into court any portion so withheld, and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor."

Amendment of section 271.

42. For the first paragraph of section 271 the following shall be substituted:—

Seizure of property in building.

"271. No person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property shall enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise, or shall break open any outer door of a dwelling-house. But when any such person has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be."

Amendment of sections 289 and 290.

43. To section 289, paragraph one, the following words shall be added (namely): "and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the court-house and, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, also in the Collector's office"; and in section 290, for the words "notification has been affixed," the words "copy of the proclamation has been fixed up" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 291.

44. In section 291, for the first eight words the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this chapter (other than a sale by the Collector) to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale"; and in the same section, after the proviso, the following sentence shall be inserted (namely): "Whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it."

Amendment of section 294.

45. To section 294 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder."

Amendment of section 295.

46. In section 295, first proviso, after the words "shall not" the words "as such" shall be inserted; and after the second proviso the following shall be inserted:—

Third proviso to section 295.

"Provided also that, when immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of sale shall be applied—

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the interest and principal money due on the incumbrance;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal moneys due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for money against the judgment-debtor, who have, prior to the sale of the said property, applied to the Court which made the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees and have not obtained satisfaction thereof."

Amendment of section 305.

47. In section 305, paragraph two, after the word "therein" the words and figures "and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276" shall be inserted; and for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court."

Amendment of section 314.

48. In section 314, after the word "property" the words "in execution of a decree" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 316.

49. For section 316 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

"316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser. Such certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation of the sale; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before: provided that the decree under which the sale took place was still subsisting at that date."

Amendment of sections 320 to 325.

50. In section 320, paragraph two, after the word "also" the words "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained" shall be inserted; and for sections 321 to 325, both inclusive, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Power of Collector when execution of decree is so transferred.

"321. When the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(*a*) proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305; or

(*b*) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium, or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or

(*c*) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"322. When the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

Procedure of Collector when execution of decree so transferred.

"322A. In the case mentioned in section 322, the Collector shall publish a notice calling upon—

Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on the property.

(a) every person holding a decree for money against the judgment-debtor capable of execution by sale of his immoveable property, and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending, to produce before the Collector a copy of the decree, and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(b) every person having any claim on the said property, to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents, if any, by which it is evidenced.

Such notice shall be in the language of the district, and shall allow a period of sixty days from the date of its publication for compliance therewith. It shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the original order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit. Where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

"322B. Upon the expiration of the said period the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such enquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may from time to time adjourn such hearing and enquiry.

Amount of money-decrees to be ascertained, and immoveable property available for their satisfaction.

If there be no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

If any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order under section 304, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereof. The Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof be within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector. The Collector shall then draw up a statement as above provided in accordance with such decision.

"322C. The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the enquiry required by sections 322A and 322B, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immoveable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear in the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by sections 322A and 322B, and transmit such statement to the Collector.

When District Court may issue notices and hold inquiry.

"322D. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under section 322B or section 322C shall, as between the parties thereto, have the force of, and be appealable as, a decree.

Effect of decision of Court as to dispute arising under section 322B or 322C.

"323. Whenever the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided in section 322B or 322C, the Collector may—

Scheme for liquidation of money-decrees.

(1) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property; or if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale,

(2) raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding any order under section 304),

(a) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property; or

(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property; or

(c) by selling part of such property; or

(d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(e) partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of such modes.

(3) For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

(4) For the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or for preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, the Collector may discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable, or compound the claim of any incumbrancer whether it has become payable or not, and, for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, may mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient. If any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which the Collector proposes to deal under this paragraph, he may institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or

he may agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire to be named by such arbitrators.

In proceeding under paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this section, the Collector shall be subject to such rules consistent with this Act as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

Recovery of balance, if any, after letting or management.

"324. If, on the expiration of the letting or management under section 323, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly.

Collector to render accounts to the Civil Court.

"324A. The Collector shall from time to time render to the Court which made the original order under section 304 an account of all monies which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court.

Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and (if the Collector so directs) the expenses of witnesses summoned by him.

Application of balance.

Such balance shall be applied by the Court as follows:—

firstly, in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtor's family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit; and

secondly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 321, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immoveable property, or otherwise as the Court may under section 295 direct; or

thirdly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 322, in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property, and (when the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence) in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holder and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice, and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered;

and no other holder of a decree for money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained such order have been satisfied;

and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person, if any, as the Court directs.

Sales how to be conducted.

"325. When the Collector sells any property under this chapter, he shall put it up to public auction, in one or more lots as he thinks fit, and may—

(*a*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;

(*b*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment;

(*c*) buy in the property offered for sale, and resell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

Restrictions as to alienation by judgment-debtor or his representative, and prosecution of remedies by decree-holders.

"325A. So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector, nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for money.

During the same period no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under section 323.

The same period shall be excluded in calculating the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this section in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has thereby been temporarily deprived.

Provision where property is in several districts.

"325B. When the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive) shall from time to time be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may by general rule or special order direct.

Powers of Collector to compel attendance of parties and witnesses and production of documents.

"325C. In exercising the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the Collector shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents."

Amendment of section 326.

51. In section 326, for the last sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"In such case the provisions of sections 320, paragraph two, to 325C (both inclusive) shall apply, as far as they are applicable."

Amendment of section 331.

52. In section 331, paragraph two, for the words and figures "the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9," the word and figure "chapter V" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Every such order shall have the same force as a decree, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise."

53. In section 332, first paragraph, for the word "defendant" the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted; and for the other paragraphs the following shall be substituted (namely): "If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute; and if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application.

Amendment of section 332.

"In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

"The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final."

54. For section 333 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 333.

"333. Nothing in section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made."

Transfer of property by judgment-debtor after institution of suit.

55. In section 335, for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 335.

"335. If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person, other than the judgment-debtor, claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or if, in delivering possession thereof, any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit";

Obstruction by claimant other than judgment-debtor.

and in the second paragraph of the same section, for the word "conclusive," the word "final" shall be substituted.

56. In section 336, for the first proviso, the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 336.

"Provided that for the purpose of making an arrest under this section no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset or before sunrise, and no outer door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open:

"But when the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found: provided that, if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor, and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of making the arrest."

57. In section 339, paragraph four, after the word "made," the words "to the proper officer of the Court" shall be inserted; and to the same paragraph the following words shall be added (namely): "and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail."

Amendment of section 339.

58. In section 341, for clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) and the proviso, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 341.

"(*a*) on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the officer in charge of the jail; or

(*b*) on the decree being otherwise fully satisfied; or

(*c*) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned; or

(*d*) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed; or

(*e*) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided; or

(*f*) when the term of his imprisonment, as limited by section 342, is fulfilled:

Provided that in the second, third and fifth cases mentioned in this section the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court."

59. For section 344, the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of sections 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 356, 357, 358, 359 and 360.

"344. Any judgment-debtor arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made in execution of such a decree, may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Power to apply for declaration of insolvency.

"Any holder of a decree for money may apply in writing that the judgment-debtor may be declared an insolvent.

"Every such application shall be made to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In section 345, for the first line and clause (*a*), the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"345. The application, when made by the judgment-debtor, shall set forth—

Contents of application.

"(*a*) the fact of his arrest or imprisonment, or that an order for the attachment of his property has been made, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, or by which the order of attachment was made, and, where he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place in which he is in custody."

And to the same section the following paragraph shall be added:—

"The application, when made by the holder of a decree for money, shall set forth the date of the decree, the Court by which it was passed, the amount remaining due thereunder, and the place where the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In section 347, for the first paragraph, the following shall be inserted (namely):—

"347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense—

Service of copy of application and notice.

"where the applicant is the judgment-debtor, on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or the order of attachment was made, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application:

"where the applicant is the decree-holder, on the judgment-debtor or his pleader."

To section 349 the following words shall be added (namely): "or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon."

In sections 349, 350 and 351, for the word "applicant" wherever it occurs, the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted.

"In section 351, clause (*b*), after the word "imprisoned" the words "or the order of attachment was made" shall be inserted.

In section 356, for clause (*d*), the following clauses shall be substituted:—

"(*d*) to discharge according to their respective priorities all debts secured by mortgage of the insolvent's property:

(*e*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts and without any preference."

And to the same section the following shall be added (namely):—

"Provided that in any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Receiver; but after he has sold the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain (*a*) the amount required to satisfy the claims of the scheduled creditors after deducting the monies already received, (*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and (*c*) the incumbrances, if any, existing thereon, and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 both inclusive, as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they may be applicable; and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise."

In section 357, for the figures "355" the figures and word "351 or 355" shall be substituted;

and for the words "decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become capable of being executed," the following shall be substituted (namely): "debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of the order of discharge under section 351 or 355."

For section 358 the following shall be substituted:—

Declaration that insolvent is discharged from liability.

"358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may, and in any case after the scheduled debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or after the expiry of twelve years from the order of discharge, the Court shall, declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts."

In section 359, after the words "sentence him," the words "by order in writing" shall be inserted.

To section 360 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein where the property of the judgment-debtor exceeds in value two thousand five hundred rupees, or the amount of the pecuniary claims against him exceeds five thousand rupees, or such property or any part thereof is situate outside British Burma."

Amendment of sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368.

60. In sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368, for the words "cause of action" wherever they occur, the words "right to sue" shall be substituted; and to section 368 the following clause shall be added (namely): "When the plaintiff fails to make such application within the period prescribed therefor, the suit shall abate."

Amendment of sections 364 and 366.

61. In section 364, paragraph one, and section 366, paragraph one, after the word "If," the words "within the time limited by law" shall be inserted; and in the latter section, paragraph one, before the word "award" the words "shall, on the application of the defendant," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 371.

62. In section 371, paragraph two, after the word "deceased" the word "or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 373.

63. In section 373, paragraph one, for the words "for the part" the words "in respect of the part" shall be substituted; and to paragraph two, the words "or in respect of the same part" shall be added.

Amendment of section 375.

64. In section 375, after the word "adjusted" the words "wholly or in part" shall be inserted: after the words "respect to," the words "the whole or any part of" shall be inserted; and to the same section shall be added the words "so far as relates to so much of the subject-matter of the suit as is dealt with by the agreement, compromise or satisfaction."

Amendment of section 377.

65. In section 377, for the first seven words the following shall be substituted (namely): "Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court."

Amendment of sections 384, 477 and 483.

66. In sections 384, 477 and 483, after the word "affidavit" the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 386.

67. In section 386, for the second paragraph and the two provisoes the following shall be substituted (namely): "Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader of a High Court whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint."

68. In section 406, for the word "shall" the words "may, if he thinks fit," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 406.

69. In section 412, after the word "dispaupered" the words and figures "or if the suit is dismissed under section 97 or 98" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 412.

70. In section 413, for the word "Refusal" the words and figures "An order of refusal made under section 409" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 413.

71. In section 424, after the words "against a public officer" the words "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" shall be inserted; and in sections 428 and 429, after the words "public officer" the words "in respect of such act as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 424, 428 and 429.

72. In section 437, for the first sentence the following shall be substituted (namely): "In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit."

Amendment of section 437.

73. In section 456, for the words "in the name of the minor" the words "in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian: provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor."

Amendment of section 456.

74. In section 469, after the word "arrest" and after the word "warrant" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "or other process" shall be inserted; and in the second paragraph after the words "signature, and" the words "in the case of a warrant of arrest" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 469.

75. To section 473 the words "and shall adjudicate on such claim" shall be added.

Amendment of section 473.

76. In the last paragraph of section 478, for the words "an order for bringing the defendant" the words "a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 478.

77. To section 481 the following words shall be added (namely): "provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with such order."

Amendment of section 481.

78. In section 483, after the words "portion of his property" the words "within the jurisdiction of the Court" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 483.

79. In section 484, after the word "suit" the words "or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 484.

80. In section 497, clause one, for the words "the injunction," the words "an injunction which it has granted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 497.

81. In section 523, paragraph three, for the words "any of" the word "all" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 523.

82. In the last clause of section 539, for the words "(where there is no Advocate General), be exercised by the Government Advocate, or (where there is no Government Advocate)" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "outside the Presidency-towns be exercised also by the Collector or".

Amendment of section 539.

83. In section 544, for the words "decree and" the words "decree, and thereupon" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 544.

84. For section 555 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 555.

"555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply."

Right to begin.

85. In section 560, for the words "it be proved that the respondent," the words "he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 560.

86. In section 561, for the words "given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection," the words "filed a notice of such objection not less than seven days before the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 561.

87. In section 566, paragraph two, for the word "issue" the word "issues" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 566.

88. For the first paragraph of section 582, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 582.

"582. The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V; and in sections 363 and 365, the word 'plaintiff' shall be held to include an appellant."

Appellate Courts to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

89. In section 584, clause (*c*), after the word "may" the word "possibly" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 584.

90. In section 588, for clauses (*a*) to (*w*), the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 588.

"(1) orders under section 20, staying proceeding in a suit;

(2) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant;

(3) orders under section 36 or section 66, directing that a party shall appear in person;

(4) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action;

(5) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action;

(6) orders returning plaints for amendment or to be presented to the proper Court;

(7) orders under section 111, setting-off, or refusing to set-off, one debt against another;

(8) orders rejecting applications under section 103 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;

(9) orders rejecting applications under section 108 for an order to set aside a decree *ex parte;*

(10) orders under sections 113, 120 and 177;

(11) orders under section 116 or section 245 rejecting, or returning for amendment, written statements or applications for execution of decrees;

(12) orders under sections 143 and 145, directing anything to be impounded;

(13) orders under section 162 for the attachment and sale of moveable property;

(14) orders under section 168 for attachment of property, and orders under section 170 for the sale of attached property;

(15) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft conveyances or draft endorsements;

(16) orders under section 294, the first paragraph of section 312, or section 313, for confirming, or setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property;

(17) orders in insolvency-matters, under section 351, 352, 353 or 357;

(18) orders under section 366, paragraph two, section 367 or 368;

(19) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of a suit;

(20) orders under section 371 refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit;

(21) orders disallowing objections, under section 372;

(22) orders under section 454, 455 or 458, directing a next friend or guardian for the suit to pay costs;

(23) orders in interpleader suits under section 473, clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*), section 475 or section 476;

(24) orders under section 479, 480, 485, 492, 493, 496, 497, 502 or 503;

(25) orders under section 514, superseding an arbitration;

(26) orders under section 518, modifying an award;

(27) orders of refusal under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal;

(28) orders under section 562, remanding a case;

(29) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the arrest or imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree."

Amendment of section 589.

91. For the first paragraph of section 589 the following shall be substituted:—

"589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clauses (15), (16) and (17), shall lie to the High Court."

What Courts to hear appeals.

Amendment of section 622.

92. In section 622, after the words "so vested," the words "or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 638.

93. In section 638, for the figures and word "16 and 17" the figures and word "16, 17 and 19" shall be substituted; and in the last paragraph, after the word "any" the words "Judge of a" shall be inserted, and the word "its" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 642.

94. In section 642, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"And, except as provided in sections 256 and 643, where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtárs, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal."

Amendment of section 648.

95. For section 648, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"648. Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested or any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the district.

"The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment;

"and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before that Court, or (where the case is one under chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by such Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

Amendment of section 649.

96. To section 649 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"In the same chapter, the expression 'Court which passed a decree,' or words to that effect,

shall, unless there be something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit."

Addition to section 650.

97. After section 650 the following shall be inserted (namely):—

Service of foreign summonses.

"650A. Summonses issued by any Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts: provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts."

Amendment of section 652.

98. In section 652, after the words "connected with" the words "its own procedure or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule I.

99. In the first schedule, column third, opposite "XI of 1865," for the figures and word "11, paragraph 2," the figures and words "11, the last nineteen words of section 13, section 19," shall be substituted; and opposite "V of 1866," after the word "inclusive" the words "and the schedule" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule II.

100. In the second schedule—

for the figures "230" the figures "223" shall be substituted:

before the word and figures "Chapter XXI" the words and figures "Chapter XX, section 360—Power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction" shall be inserted:

after the words and figures "Chapter XXXIV—Of arrest and attachment before judgment," the words and figures "except as regards immoveable property.

"Chapter XXXVI—Appointment of receivers"

shall be inserted: and

for the figures "522" the figures "526" shall be substituted.

Amendments of schedule IV.

101. In the fourth schedule, to the note to form No. 145 the following words shall be added (namely): "and as fairly and accurately as possible the other particulars required by section 287 to be specified"; in form No. 149, for the word "thirty" the word "sixty" shall be substituted; and in form No. 172, for the word "seven" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "ten" shall be substituted.

Pending appeals.

102. Every appeal now pending which would have lain if this Act had been in force on the date of its institution shall be heard and determined as if the Act had been in force on such date; and every order heretofore passed purporting to transfer a case to a Collector under section 320, and every notification heretofore published purporting to be issued under section 360, shall be deemed to have been respectively passed and issued in accordance with law.

Orders and notifications under sections 320 and 360.

Interpretation-clause.

103. In the preceding sections of this Act, the words "section" and "schedule" respectively mean section of, and schedule annexed to, the said Code.

AND whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act III of 1877, section 35.

104. In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 51.

105. In section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 83.

106. In section 83 of the same Act, for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first," the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 89.

107. In section 89 of the same Act, for the words "the certificate," the words "the copy" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

AND whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act XV of 1877, schedule II.

108. In the second schedule to the said Indian Limitation Act, 1877,—

for No. 161, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"161.—For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the same Code to shew cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	Twenty days	When the payment or adjustment is made."

to No. 166, column one, the following words shall be added (namely): "or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court";

to No. 171, column one, the words "or appellant" shall be added; and in column three, after the word "plaintiff's," the words "or appellant's" shall be inserted;

after No. 171, the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

"171A.—Under section 366 of the same Code, by the defendant.	Sixty days...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
"171B.—Under section 368 of the same Code, to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	Ditto ...	The date of the defendant's death.
"171C.—Under section 371 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Ditto ...	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal."

and in No. 179, column three, paragraph 6, for the words "specified date) the date so specified" the words "certain date) such date" shall be substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1879.

THE OUDH CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. "District" defined.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

4. Grades of Courts.
5. Number of Judges.
6. Appointment of officers under Act.
7. Additional Judges.
8. Temporary charge of the office of District Judge.
9. Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.
10. Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.
Control over Civil Courts.
11. Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.
12. Transfer of ministerial officers.
13. Seals of Courts.
14. Place of sitting of Courts.
15. Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL JURISDICTION.

16. Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.
17. Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;
of Subordinate Judge;
of Munsif.
18. Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.
19. Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.
20. Appeals from District and Additional Judges.
21. When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.
22. Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.
23. Presiding Officer of Court not to try suit, &c., in which he is interested.
Mode of disposing of such suit, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

24. Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
25. Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.
26. Disposal of proceedings so transferred.
27. Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

CHAPTER V.

MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

28. Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.
29. Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.
30. Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.
31. Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.
32. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.
33. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.
34. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges' and Munsifs' Courts.
35. Recovery of fines.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Petition-writers.
37. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.
Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.
38. Vacations.
39. Pending proceedings.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of August, 1879.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"District" defined.

3. In this Act, "district" means the area comprised in the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Judge.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Oudh (namely):—

(1) the Court of the Munsif;
(2) the Court of the Subordinate Judge;
(3) the Court of the District Judge;
(4) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Number of Judges.

5. The number of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed under this Act shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government.

Appointment of officers under Act.

6. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed by the Local Government:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner holding office under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Additional Judges.

7. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a Judge under chapter III of this Act that the District Judge may, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, assign to them; and in the performance of such duties they shall exercise the same powers as the District Judge.

Temporary charge of office of District Judge.

8. In the event of the death of a District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the Subordinate Judge holding his court at the same place, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office at such station;

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions;

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge, or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

9. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave, when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

10. The Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district over which his jurisdiction extends.

Control over Civil Courts.

The control over all the Civil Courts in such district is invested in the said District Judge, but subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.

11. The Judicial Commissioner and the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts:

Provided that in the case of the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs such appointments shall require the sanction of the District Judge to whose control they are respectively subject.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

12. The Judicial Commissioner or any District Judge may transfer any ministerial officer from any Court under his control to any other Court under his control.

Seals of Courts.

13. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

Place of sitting of Courts.

14. The Local Government may fix and from time to time alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest such persons as it thinks fit with the powers of a Munsif, subject to such restrictions in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit as may be deemed proper, and withdraw such jurisdiction.

All persons so invested shall be called "Honorary Assistant Commissioners."

All Honorary Assistant Commissioners invested with powers under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section forty-three, and exercising such powers at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been invested with the like powers under this section.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL JURISDICTION.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and may by like notification from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Civil Court or person invested with the powers of a Civil Court under this Act.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;

17. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen—

(a) the jurisdiction of a District Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts;

of Subordinate Judge;

(b) the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed ten thousand rupees; and

of Munsif.

(c) the jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which such amount or value does not exceed five hundred rupees:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, confer upon any Munsif jurisdiction in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds five hundred rupees but does not exceed one thousand rupees,

and may by like notification withdraw such jurisdiction.

Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

18. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, subject to such restrictions as he thinks fit, order that all or any of the appeals from the decrees and orders of a Munsif shall be preferred to such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order; and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.

19. Every District Judge may, from time to time, subject to the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees and orders of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred, and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Appeals from District and Additional Judges.

20. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.

21. When the decision of a Subordinate Judge, District Judge or Additional Judge passed in appeal confirms the decree or order of the Court of first instance, such decision shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section six hundred and twenty-two, be final; but when such decision reverses or modifies such decree or order, the Judicial Commissioner may receive a second appeal if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, he is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

22. For the purposes of sections eighteen to twenty-one (both inclusive), all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(a) if passed by a Commissioner,—to have been passed by a District Judge;

(b) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Judge of Lucknow, or by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge; and

(c) if passed by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner otherwise than as aforesaid, or by a Tahsíldár,—to have been passed by a Munsif.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit, &c., in which he is interested.

23. No presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

Mode of disposing of such suit, &c.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before any such presiding officer, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section twenty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the event of an appeal being preferred to a Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he has any personal interest, he shall report the fact to the Local Government, which may transfer the case to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces for disposal, or appoint an officer to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

24. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time fixes, any District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar

jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

25. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings herein referred to are the following (that is to say):—

(1) Proceedings under Act XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to minors*).

(2) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

(3) Applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred, and may either dispose of them himself, or, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

26. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-five all proceedings transferred under that section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases:

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, if an appeal from the decision of the District Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

27. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, the Judicial Commissioner shall throughout the said territories to which this Act applies be deemed to be the Commissioner of the Division.

CHAPTER V.

MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.

28. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.

30. The Judicial Commissioner may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Whenever the Judicial Commissioner exercises this power, he shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.

31. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

Whenever the District Judge suspends any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the Local Government, through the Judicial Commissioner, a full report of the case, with the evidence (if any); and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

32. The Judicial Commissioner may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of his Court, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.

33. The Judicial Commissioner, and, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, the Judges of the District Courts, may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of such Courts, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs' Courts.

34. Any Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

The Judicial Commissioner (or the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate) may by order suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Recovery of fines.

35. Any fine imposed under this chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petition-writers.

36. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Civil Courts of Oudh; and

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.

37. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth of February, 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in

his mortgage, the mortgagor, or any person claiming through him, shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land, any subsequent acknowledgment of the title or right to redeem of the mortgagor, or of any person claiming through him, notwithstanding.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.

Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided that, if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Vacations.

38. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate to him.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

39. All cases pending before the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section twenty-eight, on the first day of August, 1879, shall be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed,

and all other proceedings pending on that day shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under this Act that would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purposes of this section, all appeals pending on the said day shall—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners,—be deemed to be appeals from District Judges;

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Lucknow or of Assistant Commissioners, or Extra-Assistant Commissioners acting in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges; and

(*c*) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Assistant Commissioners or Extra-Assistant Commissioners otherwise acting or of Tahsíldárs,—be deemed to be appeals from Munsifs.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section* 3.)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act X of 1870 ...	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ...	So much of section 3 as declares the Commissioner of a Division to be a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in Oudh.
Act XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871	The whole Act, except section 40.
Act XVIII of 1876 ...	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876 ...	Sections 21, 28 and 43.
Act XIV of 1878 ...	An Act to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Section 3.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1879.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING IN CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

3. Application of this chapter.
4. Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges.

SECTIONS.

5. Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts.
6. Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court.
7. Summons to be for final disposal of suit.
8. Service of summons.
9. No suit to be heard *ex parte*.
10. Written statements.
11. Record of evidence.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

12. History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.
13. Mode of taking account.
14. Interest to be allowed.
15. Reference to arbitration in certain cases.
16. In the case of ancestral debts, interest to be disallowed or limited.
17. Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts.
    Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.
18. Decree may provide for payment by instalments.
    Execution of decrees under this section.
19. Payment into court in cases under section 17.
20. Power to discharge judgment-debtor.
    Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.
21. Power to fix instalments in execution.
22. Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished.
23. Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged.
24. Ancestral debt.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

25. Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

where the evidence is not so taken down and no memorandum is so made, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.

12. When any suit is brought for the recovery of money alleged to be due on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money, or for the foreclosure of a mortgage, or for the possession of mortgaged property, and the defendant or any one of the defendants, not being merely a surety of the actual debtor, is an agriculturist,

and when any suit is brought for the redemption of a mortgage and the plaintiff or any one of the plaintiffs is an agriculturist,

the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties out of which the suit has arisen, first, with a view of ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise; and secondly, with a view (if necessary) to taking an account between the parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted, and the Court sees no reason to doubt the truth of such admission, the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

When the Court sees reason to doubt the truth of such admission, it shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

Mode of taking account.

13. When the Court enquires into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, it shall, if it considers any agreement between the parties as to interest or the profits of mortgaged property or determining in any way the manner of taking the account fair and equitable, give effect to such agreement and take the account on the footing thereof; but, if it does not consider such agreement fair and equitable, it shall, notwithstanding the same,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

determine the amount due according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken :

(*b*) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor only such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor :

(*c*) in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor monthly simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided :

(*d*) all payments by or on account of the debtor, and all profits or advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions, shall be credited, first, on account of interest; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal :

(*e*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) of both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due, except when the balance of the interest account exceeds that of the principal account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount due.

Interest to be allowed.

14. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section thirteen shall be—

(*a*) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable; or

(*b*) if such rate is deemed by the Court unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, such rate as the Court deems reasonable :

Provided that, in any case in which the parties have agreed that the profits of mortgaged property shall be taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest and such agreement has been set aside under section thirteen, the rate of interest to be allowed shall be nine per cent. per annum.

Reference to arbitration in certain cases.

15. Instead of enquiring into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, or if upon so enquiring the Court is unable to satisfy itself as to the amount which should be allowed on account of principal or interest or both, the Court may, of its own motion, direct that the question be referred to arbitration.

If the parties are willing to nominate arbitrators, the arbitrators shall be nominated by them in such manner as may be agreed upon between them : if the parties are unwilling to nominate arbitrators or cannot agree in respect of such nomination, the Court shall appoint any three persons it thinks fit :

Provided that if both parties reside in the same village, town or city, and, in the opinion of the Court, three fit persons can be found among the residents of such village, town or city, it shall appoint residents of such village, town or city.

The provisions of sections 508 to 522 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every reference to arbitration under this section.

In the case of ancestral debts interest to be disallowed or limited.

16. If the debt, or any portion thereof, was not contracted by the person from whom the creditor seeks to obtain recovery, but by such person's father or other ancestor, the said person shall be called upon to state whether he is willing to accept the full responsibility for such debt or for such portion thereof;

and, if he accepts such responsibility, shall be held liable for the full amount payable on account of such debt, or of such portion thereof subject

to the other provisions of this Act, or of any law for the time being in force relating to ancestral debts;

but if he declines to accept such responsibility, he shall not be held liable for more than the principal amount of such debt, or of such portion thereof, with interest up to the date of the death of the person who incurred such debt, or of such portion thereof, if such person was related to him in the first degree, and otherwise only for the principal amount of such debt or of such portion thereof.

Agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts.

17. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of monies lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor or due by him to such creditor as the price of goods sold or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money and of monies paid by him to such creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to such creditor.

Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.

When any such suit is brought, the amount payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable if the creditor had himself sued for recovery of the debt.

Decree may provide for payment by instalments.

18. A decree passed under section seventeen may, besides declaring the amount due, direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest; and, when any such decree so directs, the plaintiff may pay the amount of such decree, or the amount of each instalment fixed by such decree, as it falls due, into court, in default whereof execution of the decree may be enforced by the defendant in the same manner as if he had obtained the decree in a suit to recover the debt.

Execution of decrees under this section.

Payment into court in cases under section 17.

19. The plaintiff in any suit instituted under section seventeen may at any stage of such suit deposit in court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the defendant's claim against him.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the Court to the defendant, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the defendant on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to the defendant on any sum so deposited from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Power to discharge judgment-debtor.

20. When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such balance.

Power to direct institution of insolvency proceedings.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other claims against the debtor, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Power to fix instalments in execution.

21. The Court may at any time direct that the amount of any decree against an agriculturist or the portion of the same which it directs under section twenty to be paid, shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Arrest and imprisonment for debt abolished.

22. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 359, no agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned on account of debt.

Land exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged.

23. No agriculturist's land shall be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order unless it has been specifically pledged as security for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the mortgage lien still subsists.

But the Court may, when passing a decree or at any subsequent time, direct the Collector to take possession, for any period not exceeding seven years, of any land of an agriculturist judgment-debtor to the possession of which such judgment-debtor is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of such judgment-debtor and the members of his family dependent on him, and deal with the same for the benefit of the decree-holder in manner provided by section thirty-one.

Ancestral debt.

24. If, upon application being made for the execution of a decree for the payment of money against an agriculturist, it appears that the person against whom execution is sought is not the person made liable by the decree for the amount thereof, but the heir of such person, the amount recoverable under the decree shall be limited in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen.

CHAPTER IV.

OF INSOLVENCY.

Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

25. Every Subordinate Judge shall have the powers conferred by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by the provisions next hereinafter contained, for the purpose of dealing with applications under the Code of Civil Procedure or under this Act to have agriculturists residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction declared insolvent and proceedings taken under orders passed by him under the second clause of section twenty, and no such application or proceeding shall be dealt with by any other Court.

Agriculturist may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code.

26. Any agriculturist who is in debt to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards and who resides within the said districts may apply to any Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides to be declared an insolvent, though he has not been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment has issued against his property in execution of decree.

K 2

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court shall declare an agriculturist an insolvent if it is satisfied that he is in insolvent circumstances, and that the application to have him declared an insolvent has been properly made under section 344 of the said Code or section twenty-six of this Act.

Modification of section 351 of the Code.

28. No person other than the Názir of the Court shall be appointed as receiver, and no receiver shall be entitled to commission.

Receiver.

29. In determining under section 352 of the said Code the amount of any claim of the nature referred to in section twelve of this Act due by an insolvent agriculturist, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by sections twelve to sixteen of this Act, both inclusive.

Proof of debts.

30. Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.

Power to make over moveable property to creditor at valuation.

31. No immoveable property of the insolvent shall vest in the receiver; but the Court may direct the Collector to take into his possession, for any period not exceeding seven years from the date on which the receiver has been appointed, any such property to the possession of which the insolvent is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of the insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and, subject to any rules the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors, by letting it on lease or otherwise:

Immoveable property not to vest in receiver,

but may be managed for benefit of creditors.

Provided that if the insolvent or his heir at any time pays into court the balance of the scheduled debts then unpaid, he shall, subject to any rights created in favour of other persons by the Collector, be entitled to recover possession of such property.

32. When any scheduled debt is secured by a mortgage of any portion of the insolvent's immoveable property, the Court may direct the Collector, if he can obtain a premium equal to the amount of such debt by letting such property rent-free for a term not exceeding twenty years, to let such property, and, if he cannot so obtain such premium, to sell such property by public auction or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Secured debts.

Where property is let under this section, the premium shall be applied to the payment of the debt.

When property is sold under this section, the sale-proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the debt; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver.

33. So long as any management under section thirty-one or letting under section thirty-two continues, the insolvent and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property or any part thereof.

Insolvent incompetent to sell, &c., property dealt with under sections 31 and 32.

34. When the balance available for distribution among the scheduled creditors under section 356 of the said Code has been distributed, the claims of such creditors shall be deemed to have been discharged, except as regards the right to share in the profits of any property managed by the Collector under section thirty-one.

Scheduled debts discharged.

35. No Subordinate Judge exercising the powers conferred by section twenty-five, if he is a Subordinate Judge of the first class, shall sentence any person under section 359 of the said Code to imprisonment for a term longer than three months, or if he is a Subordinate Judge of the second class, shall so sentence any person for a term longer than one month.

Limitation to powers of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

36. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any Patel of a village to be a Village-Munsif for such village or for such village and for any other villages the sites of which are situate not more than two miles from the site of such village, and may cancel any such appointment.

Appointment of Village-Munsifs.

37. Every Village-Munsif so appointed shall take cognizance of suits for money lent, or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or due as the price of goods sold or on an account stated, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed ten rupees, and all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit actually and voluntarily reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local area for which such Village-Munsif is appointed.

Suits triable by them.

A suit cognizable by a Village-Munsif shall not be heard by any other Court:

Jurisdiction of other Courts excluded.

Provided that the Special Judge may from time to time transfer any suit instituted before a Village-Munsif to any other Civil Court in the district for trial:

Proviso.

Provided also that no Village-Munsif shall try any suit in which he is a party or is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit.

38. The Special Judge may on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of a Village-Munsif by any party aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of the Village-Munsif.

Special Judge's power of revision.

Except as herein provided and as provided in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every decree and order of a Village-Munsif shall be final.

39. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules for regulating the procedure of Village-Munsifs and for conferring on them any of the powers for the trial of suits or the execution of decrees exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment for the time being in force.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CONCILIATION.

40. The Local Government may from time to time appoint any person to be a Conciliator and cancel any such appointment.

Appointment of Conciliators.

Every Conciliator so appointed shall exercise his functions under this Act in respect of matters affecting agriculturists residing within such local limits as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

41. When any dispute arises as to, or there is a prospect of litigation regarding, any matter within the cognizance of a Civil Court between two or more parties, one of whom is an agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed, any of such parties may apply to such Conciliator to effect an amicable settlement between them.

Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.

42. If the application be made by one of the parties only, the Conciliator shall take down, or cause to be taken down, in writing a general statement of the applicant's case, and shall thereupon, by summons or by such other means as he deems fit, invite the person against whom such application is made to attend before him upon a day to be fixed for this purpose, and shall direct the applicant also to be present on such day.

Procedure thereupon.

If the said person fails to appear on the day first fixed, the Conciliator may, if he thinks fit, from time to time extend the period for his appearance.

Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.

43. Whenever all the parties are present, the Conciliator shall call upon each in turn to explain his case regarding the matter in question, and shall use his best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit such matter to arbitration.

When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.

44. The Conciliator shall hear the statement of any witness and peruse any book of account or other document produced by the parties, and if any party or witness consents in writing to affirm any statement upon oath or solemn affirmation in any form not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect any third person, shall arrange for such oath or solemn affirmation being duly taken in the presence of all the parties.

Conciliator to hear statements of witnesses, &c.

45. If on the day on which the case is first heard by the Conciliator or on any subsequent day to which he may adjourn the hearing, the parties come to any agreement, either finally disposing of the matter or for referring it to arbitration, such agreement shall be forthwith reduced to writing, and shall be read and explained to the parties, and shall be signed or otherwise attested by the Conciliator and the parties or their representatives respectively.

Any agreement arrived at to be reduced to writing.

46. When the agreement is one finally disposing of the matter, the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides.

Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.

The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed; and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.

47. When the agreement is one for referring the matter to arbitration, the Conciliator shall forward it to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and such Court shall cause it to be filed and proceed thereon in manner provided by sections 523 and 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.

48. If the person against whom any application is made before a Conciliator cannot be found, or if he refuses or neglects, after such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable has been allowed for his appearance, to appear before the Conciliator, or if he appears but the attempt to reconcile the parties or to induce them to resort to arbitration fails, the Conciliator shall, on demand, give to the applicant, or when there are several applicants to each applicant, a certificate under his signature to that effect.

Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.

49. No suit and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party shall be entertained by any Civil Court, unless the plaintiff or decree-holder produces a certificate as aforesaid.

Suit, &c., not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.

50. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Local Government to frame rules.

(*a*) regulating the proceedings of Conciliators in matters not provided for by this Act;

(*b*) fixing the charges to be made by Conciliators for anything done by them under this Act; and

(*c*) determining what record and accounts shall be kept by Conciliators and what returns shall be framed and furnished by them.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Special Judge.

51. The Local Government shall appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act, and to discharge in respect of such proceedings before Subordinate Judges all the functions of the District Court.

The officer so appointed shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is required by this Act to discharge.

If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge in regard to any matter, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

52. The Special Judge may—

District Judge may withdraw case from Subordinate Judge,

(*a*) transfer to his own file, and himself as if he were a Subordinate Judge dispose of any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge; or

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

(*b*) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the Special Judge shall prevail.

Appointment of Assistant or Subordinate Judge to aid Special Judge.

53. The Local Government may appoint any Assistant or Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the Special Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators under this Act in one or more districts.

Any Assistant or Subordinate Judge so appointed may in the districts for which he is so appointed, if the Special Judge so directs, exercise the powers of the Special Judge under section fifty-two of this Act, and transfer any suit under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Of revision.

54. The Special Judge may call for and examine the record of any suit or other matter tried by a Subordinate Judge for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality or propriety of any decree or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings, and may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit; and any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge appointed by the Local Government under section fifty-three may similarly in the districts for which he is appointed call for and examine the record of any such case, and, if he see cause therefor, may refer the same, with his remarks, for the orders of the Special Judge:

Provided that no decision or order shall be reversed or altered for any error or defect, or otherwise, unless a failure of justice appears to have taken place.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

55. The Local Government may—

Appointment of Village-Registrars.

(*a*) appoint such persons as it thinks fit, whether public officers or not, to be Village-Registrars, for such local areas as it may from time to time prescribe;

(*b*) direct that the Village-Registrar for any local area may discharge the functions of a Village-Registrar for any other local areas concurrently with the Village-Registrars of such other local areas; and

(*c*) delegate to any person by name or in virtue of his office the powers conferred on it by this section.

Instruments executed by agriculturist not to be deemed valid unless executed before a Village-Registrar.

56. No instrument purporting to create, modify, transfer or evidence an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property executed after the passing of this Act by an agriculturist residing in any local area for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is written by, or under the superintendence of, and is attested by, a Village-Registrar:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Such instruments to be written by or under the superintendence of a Village-Registrar and executed in his presence.

57. When any persons, one or more of whom is an agriculturist, desire to execute any such instrument, they shall present themselves before the Village-Registrar appointed by the Local Government for the area in which the said agriculturist or any one of the said agriculturists resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the parties, and receiving from them the fee (if any) prescribed by the Local Government and the stamp (if any) which may be necessary, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence, and require the parties to execute it in his presence.

Attestation of such instruments.

Every instrument so written and executed shall be attested by the Village-Registrar, and also, if any of the parties thereto is unable to read and write, by two respectable witnesses.

Registration of instruments by Village-Registrars.

58. Every Village-Registrar shall keep a register of instruments executed before him in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Inspector General of Registration under section sixty-one of this Act.

As soon as any instrument has been completely executed before a Village-Registrar, he shall make or cause a copy of it to be made in his register, and shall deliver the original instrument to the party entitled to the custody of the same, and a certified copy thereof to the other party, or to each of the other parties, if there be more than one.

Previous to delivery, the original instrument and each such copy shall be endorsed under the Village-Registrar's signature with the date of registration, the name and residence of the Village-Registrar and the volume and page of the register in which the instrument has been registered.

Consideration to be fully stated in every instrument executed before a Village-Registrar.

59. In every instrument written by or under the superintendence of the Village-Registrar, the amount and nature of the consideration, if any, shall be fully stated.

The Village-Registrar shall also endorse upon the instrument a note, under his signature, recording whether or not the transfer of the consideration stated therein, or of any part thereof, took place in his presence.

If the instrument is to be executed in supersession, or partly in supersession, of a previous instrument, such instrument shall be produced before the Village-Registrar and shall be fully described in the instrument to be executed, and shall be marked by the Village-Registrar under his signature for identification.

Registration under this Act to be deemed equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

60. Every instrument executed and registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877; and no instrument which ought to have been executed before a Village-Registrar, but has been otherwise executed, shall be registered by any officer acting under the said Act, or in any public office, or shall be authenticated by any public officer.

Village-Registrars to be subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration.

61. The said Inspector General shall exercise, by himself and his subordinates, a general superintendence over all Village-Registrars, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act for regulating their proceedings and for providing for the custody of their records.

Exemption of instruments to which Government or any officer of Government is a party.

62. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require any instrument to which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party to be executed before a Village-Registrar.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

63. The Local Government may from time to time make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, dismissal and remuneration of Village-Registrars, and prescribing the fees to be levied by them.

CHAPTER IX.

OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

Agriculturists to be entitled to written receipts.

64. Every agriculturist who makes any payment of money in liquidation of a debt shall be entitled to receive at the time of such payment a written receipt from the person to whom such payment is made.

If such payment is made under any instrument executed before a Village-Registrar, the receipt shall, if the agriculturist so require, be endorsed on the copy of the instrument furnished to him under section fifty-eight.

and to annual statements of account;

65. Any agriculturist by whom any money is due under any instrument shall be entitled to receive from the person claiming under such instrument, within one month after the date on which by local custom annual accounts are balanced, a statement of his account up to that date.

The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, declare what date shall in any district or portion of a district be taken to be the date on which annual accounts are balanced for the purpose of this section.

and to have his account made up from time to time in a pass-book.

66. Any agriculturist in whose name an account is kept by any trader or money-lender shall be entitled to receive from such trader or money-lender, on demand, a pass-book, and to require from time to time that his account up to date be written therein and attested by the signature or mark of the said trader or money-lender.

An entry so made in any such pass-book of any payment made to the trader or money-lender shall be deemed to be equivalent for the purposes of section sixty-four to the grant of a receipt for the amount so entered.

Penalty for contravention of sections 64 to 66.

67. Any person who, in contravention of section sixty-four, sixty-five or sixty-six, refuses or neglects to give a receipt or a statement of account or a pass-book, or to write, or cause to be written, any account or any part of an account in a pass-book, or to attest the same when so written, shall be punished for each such offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

68. No pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to a case before a Village-Munsif or a Conciliator:

Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent, who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, or a mukhtár or vakíl to appear either conjointly with or in lieu of such party.

When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power of attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act.

Pleaders' fees.

69. In awarding costs to any party in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act in which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed on account of the fees of any pleader, vakíl, mukhtár, or of any advocate or attorney of a High Court, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, thinks that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of such party's case.

Power of Court to appoint pleader for agriculturist.

70. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party, any pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government pleader or some other competent person (who is willing so to do) to appear on his behalf.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgages, &c., to be valid only when written and registered.

71. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is created by an instrument in writing signed by the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Limitation.

72. In any suit against an agriculturist under this Act for the recovery of money the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

(*a*) when such suit is based on a written instrument registered under this Act or any other law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

(*b*) in any other case,—six years:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before the passing of this Act.

No appeal in cases tried under this Act by Subordinate Judges.

73. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.

Decision as to whether person is or is not agriculturist final.

74. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall be final.

Civil Procedure Code to apply in Subordinate Judges' Courts.

75. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all suits and proceedings before Subordinate Judges.

Additional power to make rules.

76. The Local Government may from time to time make all such rules as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Rules to be published.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE inquiries made into the causes of the riots which occurred in the Dekkhan districts in 1875 and the discussions which have since taken place show that the difficulties under which the agriculturists in those districts labour are due, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory nature of the relations at present subsisting between them and the money-lending classes.

2. In order to put those relations on a better footing, it is deemed necessary—

first, to provide some safeguards against the money-lenders committing frauds in their accounts and obtaining from ignorant peasants bonds for larger amounts than are actually paid to or due from them;

secondly, to arrange disputes by conciliation as far as possible; to increase the number of Courts, and to simplify and cheapen the administration of justice, and thus to afford facilities to the agriculturist to defend any suit that may be brought against him;

thirdly, to insist that in suits against agriculturists the Court shall in certain cases of its own motion investigate the entire history of the transactions between the parties, and do substantial justice between them;

fourthly, to restrict the sale of the raiyat's land in execution of decree, and to provide an insolvency-procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The present Bill has been drafted with a view to securing these objects, in so far as they can be secured by legislation. It extends only to the four districts in which the agricultural distress has been most felt.

3. An attempt has been made to secure the first object by sections 55 to 63, providing for the appointment of village-registrars before whom every written obligation for the payment of money by an agriculturist must be registered; by sections 64 to 67, requiring money-lenders to give receipts to agriculturists for all payments made by them, to render accounts, and to furnish a pass-book in which the agriculturist's account will be periodically written up; and by section 71, which invalidates all mortgages created by an agriculturist otherwise than by a written instrument.

4. With a view to the second of the proposed objects, the Bill provides in sections 40 to 50 for the establishment of a system of conciliation under which it is hoped a large number of disputes will be settled out of court; and in sections 36 to 39 for the appointment of village-munsifs, like those in the Madras Presidency, to dispose of petty cases. A further addition to the machinery for the disposal of suits will be made by an increase of the number of Subordinate Judges; but, as this is a matter which it is competent to the Local Government to deal with under the existing law, no reference to it will be found in the Bill.

5. As regards procedure, it is proposed, with a view to more rapid despatch of business and to diminishing the cost of litigation, to simplify the record in certain respects (sections 10 and 11); to discourage the employment of pleaders in petty suits (section 69); and to substitute for the present system of appeals a very strict and searching supervision (sections 51 to 54).

6. Sections 12 to 16 provide in certain cases for a thorough investigation into the history of the transaction between the parties (the third of the four objects mentioned above). They prescribe the system in which the raiyat's account is to be made up in cases where the Court finds it necessary to set aside oppressive or inequitable arrangements between the parties, and they guard especially against exorbitant demands for interest.

7. The presence of the defendant being essential for the thorough investigation proposed, and the raiyats being, through various difficulties, apt to leave their suits undefended, it has been provided (in section 9) that, except for special reasons, no suit shall be decided *ex parte*, but that the Court shall compel the defendant to appear.

8. The last of the four objects proposed will be found provided for by sections 25 and 33, which enact that land shall not be sold to pay the debt of the owner except where it has been specifically pledged, but admit of its profits being made available to the creditor for a term of years, and by the sections relating to insolvency.

9. The chief points in which the provisions of the insolvency-chapter differ from those of the Code are that they allow an agriculturist to apply to be adjudicated an insolvent, though no process in execution has been issued against him; that they entitle him to an adjudication in all cases in which, as a matter of fact, he may be insolvent, leaving any misconduct on his part to be punished under the Code of Civil Procedure; and that they similarly entitle him in all cases to a complete discharge from debts which, after all reasonable enforcement, he is unable fully to pay.

10. This insolvency procedure is further supplemented by section 20, which gives the Court a summary power in petty cases to discharge a judgment-debtor who is clearly insolvent, and by section 22, which abolishes imprisonment for debt.

11. The only other provisions of the Bill which appear to call for special notice are section 70, which empowers the Court to direct the Government pleader to appear on behalf of a raiyat when he is unable to engage the services of a professional advocate and the opposite side is represented by a pleader, and section 72, which extends the period of limitation in suits for debt instituted against agriculturists. This latter provision has been introduced into the Bill, as there appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion to the effect that the difficulties of the raiyat are much aggravated by the present law of limitation, which compels the money-lender at very short intervals to sue him or take a fresh bond, either of which steps commonly entails a considerable addition to the debt.

SIMLA;
The 7th July, 1879.

T. C. HOPE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th July, 1879 :—

SINCE the last report on this Bill was presented, we have received and considered the communications noted in the annexed list. They have suggested certain amendments, both of the Bill and the Code, which we now proceed to specify.

We have altered the definition of "decree" and section 588 of the Code, so as to make this definition comprise all orders rejecting plaints, directing accounts to be taken, or determining any questions mentioned or referred to in section 244 but not specified in section 588. The result will be to give two appeals from all orders as to questions relating to execution of decrees, except orders under sections 261, 294, 312, paragraph 1, and 313. We think that appeals from orders under sections 261, 294, 312, paragraph 1, and 313 should, like appeals from orders in insolvency matters, lie directly to the High Court; and we have altered section 589 accordingly.

We have modified section 3 so as to save expressly all proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending on the 1st October, 1877. This embodies the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Jackson in 2 Calc. Rep. 391 and by the majority of the Judges of the Bombay High Court in I. L. R. 2 Bom. 148. We have declared that all orders heretofore passed purporting to transfer cases to Collectors under section 320 shall be deemed to have been passed in accordance with law.

We have repealed and re-enacted Act XVIII of 1878 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section* 4).

We have inserted some words in section 5 to make it clear that Courts on which Small Cause jurisdiction has been conferred are to exercise that jurisdiction according to the procedure provided for Small Cause Courts.

We have amended the section (13) as to *res judicata* so as to make it clear that the Courts may not try any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit, was heard and finally decided therein; but that a decision on a matter collaterally in question or incidentally cognizable is not binding on any Court other than that which pronounced it. We have struck out the explanation which we proposed to add to this section, since it would not, apparently, have suited any part of British India but the Lower Provinces. There the local legislature will be able, if it thinks fit, to declare that a Court trying a suit under a rent-law shall not be deemed by any Court trying a suit under any other law, as regards the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of this section.

We have added to section 43 a paragraph declaring that, for the purpose of this section, an obligation and a collateral security for its performance shall be deemed to constitute but one cause of action.

Where a summons has been issued to a defendant and returned unserved and the plaintiff fails for a year to apply for a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to find the defendant, we have empowered (section 99A) the Court to dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

We have made it clear that the expression "mesne profits" as used in section 211 includes interest on such profits.

We have declared (section 215A) that in suits for an account between principals and agents, and in all suits not otherwise provided for where an account is necessary, the Court shall pass a preliminary order directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit.

We have amended section 223, clause (*c*), so as to enable a Munsif passing a decree directing a sale of immoveable property situate within the district, but outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, to send the decree for execution to another Court.

Section 232 of the Code provides that when any decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others. But if A obtains a decree for land against B and C, and B purchases the decree from A, there is ordinarily no reason why B should not execute the decree against C, if C happens to be in possession of the land. We have therefore limited this provision to decrees for money.

We think that no agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt should be valid unless the Court which passed the decree sanctions the agreement and deems the consideration reasonable. We also think that agreements for the satisfaction of judgment-debts should not without the like sanction provide for any payment in excess of the sum due, or to accrue due, under the decree. We have introduced a section (257A) to give effect to these views. We have also amended section 258 so as to make it comprise payments under such agreements.

We have declared (section 271), in accordance with the law of England, that no officer taking moveable property in execution shall break open any outer door of a dwelling-house. We have also ruled that such persons shall not for that purpose enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise.

We have provided in section 289 that in the case of revenue-paying land a copy of the proclamation of sale shall be fixed up in the Collector's office.

We think that attachment of salary should be made by an order requiring the disbursing officer to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, *until the further order of the Court*. The Court will then continue to distribute the salary, under section 295, *pro ratâ* among the executing decree-holders, and not withdraw the attachment until the whole of their decrees are fully paid off.

We have provided in section 295 for cases in which immoveable property is sold for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon.

We think that the certificate given to the purchaser at an execution-sale of immoveable property should state the property sold, and we have amended section 316 accordingly. This will enable the Courts to make a difference between the certificate granted in ordinary cases where only the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor at the date of attachment passes and the certificate granted in mortgage cases where the purchaser takes his interest at the date of the creation of the security. We have also altered section 316 so as to make it clear that the title to property sold vests from the date of the certificate only when the decree under which the sale took place was still subsisting at that date. This will preclude the doubt which has, we understand, arisen in Bombay, where a certificate was granted to an auction-purchaser in ignorance of the fact that the decree under which the sale took place had been previously reversed on appeal.

We have redrawn sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive), and as the changes here made are of considerable importance, we deem it right to state our reasons at length. In order to

prevent judicial sales at inadequate prices of judgment-debtors' lands, and to carry out the intention of the law to arrest unnecessary sales, the Code of 1877, in addition to the powers given to the Court by Act VIII of 1859, provides that Local Governments may direct that the execution of decrees ordering the sale of immoveable property, or of decrees in execution of which a sale of such property had been ordered, shall be transferred to the Collector.

Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector is empowered not only to sell in such lots as he thinks fit but to fix reserved prices on each lot, to adjourn the sale (if such adjournment is necessary to obtain a proper price), and to buy in and resell.

These powers, it will be observed, the Collector may exercise in the case of all decrees for the sale of land of which execution has been transferred to him.

As to a particular class of decrees, for money, in execution of which a sale of immoveable property has been ordered, as distinguished from decrees specifically ordering a sale of immoveable property, larger powers are conferred on the Collector. He is empowered to give time to the judgment-debtor to raise the amount of the decree, or if it appears to him that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be satisfied without the sale of the whole of the property of which a sale has been ordered, he may call on all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify the same to the Collector, and proceed to raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts by leasing in perpetuity or for a term on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount the *whole or any part of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property,*

by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property,

by selling any part of such property,

by letting on farm, or himself managing the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the original order for sale,

or partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of them.

Doubts have arisen as to the meaning of these provisions. It has been contended that the words "if he has reason to believe that the judgment-debts can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property," referring, as they do, to the property ordered for sale, indicate, notwithstanding the use of the words "the whole of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property" in a subsequent paragraph, that the action of the Collector is to be confined to the property of which a sale has been ordered. It has also been questioned whether the judgment-debts for which the Collector is authorized to provide are only debts due on decrees for money, or include also mortgage-debts for the satisfaction of which decrees have specifically ordered sales of land.

We think the intention was to confine the action of the Collector to mere decrees for money but to give him authority to deal with the whole of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, of course without derogation to any mortgage or other incumbrances affecting it.

In the first place, had it been the intention to empower the Collector to deal with mortgage-debts, the introductory words of section 322 would not have indicated so distinctly that the powers conferred by the section were to take effect only when the execution of a mere money-decree had been transferred. No reason can be suggested why the same powers should not be given to the Collector on the transference to him for execution of a decree ordering a sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, if it had been intended that he should interfere otherwise than in the conduct of the sales with the execution of such decrees.

On the other hand, there are, as it appears to us, very strong reasons for refusing to the Collector power to interfere with rights created by special contract. Where money is lent on the express condition that its repayment shall be secured on a particular date failing which the lender may have recourse to a particular fund, it is manifestly inequitable to interfere with the contract, especially when this interference is occasioned by acts to which the lender is not a party—the incurring by the borrower of a simple money-debt which he fails to discharge.

Of course, the greater number of mortgage-loans are made by professional money-lenders, and to them it may matter little if they get their money back at any time with the interest stipulated; but there are also in all parts of India lenders of money on mortgage who are not by profession money-lenders, and to these persons it may be of much importance to recover their investments at the date agreed on, and even in the case of professional money-lenders, seeing that the Courts as a rule award no more than six per cent. interest after decree, whatever be the interest stipulated in the contract, hardship will be worked if the realization of their securities be postponed as it might be (if section 332 applied to such debts) for a period of twenty years.

In the second place, that it was the intention of the legislature to permit the Collector, in order to prevent the unnecessary sale of land of which a sale had been ordered, to deal with the whole of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property is, we think, apparent not only from the express terms of the second paragraph of section 322, but from this consideration, that if the Court has done its duty it will have ordered the sale only of such property as will be sufficient to satisfy the single decree, and that by a sale. Such property would clearly not suffice to meet all the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor and the provisions for raising the amount otherwise than by sale would be ineffectual.

Having determined to amend the language of the Code so as to remove the ambiguities above noticed, the question arises, what is the best method to secure the ends at which the law aims—the realization of judgment-debts and the preservation to the debtor of so much of his immoveable property as can be saved from sale without injustice to his creditors?

Four courses have been suggested for our adoption :—

(1) to confine the action of the Collector to such decrees for money on execution of which a sale of land has been ordered and to the land only of which a sale has been ordered;

(2) to confine it to the last-mentioned decrees, but to extend it to the whole immoveable property of the judgment-debtor;

(3) to extend it to all decrees, whether money-decrees or decrees specifically ordering sales of land for the satisfaction of incumbrances and to the whole of the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor;

(4) to extend it to all claims, and not only to decreed claims, against the judgment-debtor, and to the whole of his property, whether moveable or immoveable.

In support of the first course, it is argued that it is inexpedient in the interests of the judgment-debtor to invite persons having decrees or other claims against him, but who are at present content to show him forbearance or to look to funds other than his immoveable property, to bring forward their claims at once and to insist on their satisfaction from the immoveable property, and that it is unreasonable to expose a judgment-debtor to the liability of being deprived of the present enjoyment of the whole of his immoveable property because a portion of it—and it may be an inconsiderable portion—has been attached and ordered to be sold.

The end of these provisions being to avert a sale, it is contended by the opponents of the first course that this will rarely be achieved if the action of the Collector is confined to the property of which a sale has been ordered; for, if the Court has fairly done its duty, it will have ordered the sale of so much only as will by sale suffice to satisfy the decree; and unless owing to special circumstances the selling value of the property is, as compared with the annual profits, abnormally low, it would be idle to expect that the amount required could be raised at once or in a reasonable time by mortgage, lease or management.

The second course, the extension of the powers of the Collector to the whole of the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, obviously increases greatly the probability that a sale of any portion of it may be avoided, and the objection that the judgment-debtor would be deprived unreasonably of the present enjoyment of his property would in practice be found unimportant; for, if the judgment-debtor has any considerable surplus of immoveable property beyond that which has been attached, he can forestall the necessity for the intervention of the Collector by raising on mortgage the sum required to discharge the decrees in execution of which the sale has been ordered; and if the surplus is not considerable, yet sufficient to afford a margin of security, there is a greater probability that the sum will be raised by the Collector than by the judgment-debtor, and on easier terms than the judgment-debtor could procure.

It is also evident that by giving the Collector power to deal with the whole immoveable property of the debtor, if compelled to have recourse to a sale, he will be able to elect what property shall be sold, and it may be to avoid the sale of property which, in the interest of the judgment-debtor, or for political reasons, it may be expedient to save from sale, by disposing of other property to the sale of which no such objections attach or attach in a less degree.

But it is objected that, in confining the action of the Collector to the single decree transferred to him for execution, injustice will be done to other holders of decrees for money. These persons are entitled, in case of sale of any portion of the immoveable property of these judgment-debtors in execution of a decree, to bring in their decrees and share in the distribution of the sale-proceeds, and they are also entitled to proceed against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor other than that which has been already attached. If the Collector's action is confined to the original decree transferred and to the property attached in that decree, there may be as many schemes of management arranged and worked by the Collector as there are decrees of which execution is taken out; this would obviously not only impose a great deal of work on the Collector, but increase the difficulty of making such arrangements as would save the property or any part of it from sale; and if the Collector be empowered to deal with the whole immoveable property of the debtor for the satisfaction of the decree originally transferred, the rights of the other decree-holders are annulled or seriously impaired: Act X of 1877, in order to avoid this injustice, requires the Collector to give notice, so that all decree-holders desirous of executing their decrees may come in and obtain satisfaction from the proceeds of the scheme he may arrange.

It seems to us that sections 321 to 325 as now redrawn follow most closely the provisions of the existing Code, and are best calculated to effect the object contemplated with the least hardship on the judgment-debtor and the least injustice to any persons having claims on him.

If a judgment-debtor is involved in debt to such an extent that it is only a question of time when his whole property must pass out of his hands for the satisfaction of his debts, it is a mere waste of the time of the Collector to endeavour to arrange a scheme which must eventually fail in its object. We have, therefore, empowered the Collector to examine the judgment-debtor as to his circumstances: if he finds that the judgment-debtor is insolvent, and that if there are not decrees against him, there are claims which will absorb the whole of his estate, the Collector will simply execute the decree or decrees transferred to him for execution. If, on the other hand, he finds that the property, after deducting the claims of incumbrancers, is more than sufficient to answer all other claims on the judgment-debtor, he will proceed to arrange a scheme for the liquidation of all money-decrees of which execution may be taken out. To enable him to deal with the estate most advantageously, we have conferred on the Collector power to discharge incumbrances either out of the profits or by the mortgage, letting

or sale of portions of the estate. The Collector will in effect, so long as the estate continues in his hands, exercise all the powers of a prudent owner. Having discharged incumbrances, if he thinks fit, and made provision for claims for maintenance, the Collector will proceed to discharge money-decrees out of surplus profits or sale of portions of the estate.

It may be objected that this scheme injuriously affects creditors who have not obtained decrees against the debtor; but they have the opportunity of obtaining decrees pending the interval before the Collector proceeds to settle a scheme; and if, instead of managing the property, the Collector had simply effected a sale, they could not without having obtained decrees have claimed to share in the proceeds of the sale. Our scheme does not prevent them from obtaining decrees which they may execute against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor and against any immoveable property remaining to the judgment-debtor after the conclusion of the period of management.

Power has been given to the Collector to delegate to the District Court the issue of notices and the subsequent inquiry; and the decisions of the Court in any dispute arising in the inquiry will be deemed as between the parties thereto a decree.

It would, in our judgment, impose far too much labour on Collectors to require them to deal with the moveable as well as immoveable property of the judgment-debtor and with all claims against him. If this were necessary, it were better that the estate should be dealt with by the Court in the exercise of its insolvent jurisdiction; and, in order to give effect to the desire of the Legislature to avoid, where possible, the sale of immoveable property for the satisfaction of debts, we have, in the Districts in which execution of decrees ordering sales of land have been transferred to the Collector, required the Court in the case of all insolvents who are holders of lands paying revenue to Government or held or let for agricultural purposes, before proceeding to dispose of such lands, to forward to the Collector of the District a report setting out the amount of unsatisfied claims against the judgment-debtor and the immoveable property possessed by him; and thereupon the Collector will proceed to raise the sum required by exercising the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 as now redrawn, and will hold the sums so raised at the disposal of the Insolvent Court.

We have prohibited (section 336) the breaking open of outer doors of dwelling-houses for the purpose of making arrests, and we have made provision regarding the entry into zanánas. The discrepancy between the provisions of section 271 and section 336, which has more than once been remarked, will thus disappear.

We think that a judgment-debtor should be discharged from jail, without the order of the Court, on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the jailor; and we have altered section 341 accordingly.

We have extended the chapter (XX) on Insolvency to persons against whose property orders of attachment have issued in execution of money-decrees: we have empowered any holder of a money-decree to apply that the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent: we have required the Receiver, before distributing the balance among the scheduled creditors, to discharge, according to their respective priorities, all debts secured by mortgage of the insolvent's property; we have relieved the insolvent's property from liability to attachment and sale when the debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third and, in case of such satisfaction, we have empowered (in accordance with the law in force in the Presidency-towns—11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 59) the Court to declare him absolved from further liability in respect of such debts: we have provided that sentences under section 359 shall be by order in writing; and, lastly, we have exempted from this chapter Courts having jurisdiction in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein where the property of the judgment-debtor exceeds rupees 2,500 in value, or such property is wholly or partially situate outside British Burma, or the amount of the pecuniary claims against him exceeds rupees 5,000. With such cases the Recorder of Rangoon will deal under Act XVII of 1875, section 66.

Where a defendant dies and the plaintiff fails to apply within the proper period to have the legal representative of the deceased made a defendant in his stead, we have provided (section 368 of the Code) that the suit shall abate.

We have amended section 375 of the Code so as to provide for cases in which part of the claim has been compromised.

We have altered section 386 so as to enable the Court issuing a commission to direct it either to a Court not being a High Court or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, or to an advocate or pleader of a High Court.

It is considered by the Military Department that not only warrants of arrest, but other processes, when executed within the limits of a Cantonment, should be backed by the Commanding Officer. We have amended section 169 accordingly.

We have amended section 478 so as to make it clear that the order for bringing the defendant before the Court therein mentioned is a warrant of arrest within the meaning of section 648.

Where a defendant is imprisoned under section 481 for failure to obey an order to give security or find fresh security, we have provided that he shall not be detained after he has complied with the order.

We think that where public charities are situate in the Mufassal, the powers conferred by section 539 on the Advocate General might often be exercised as effectively and more cheaply by the Collector, and we have altered that section accordingly.

We have provided that in sections 363 and 365 the word "plaintiff" shall be held to include an appellant. At present it is only by analogy that an Appellate Court can exercise the power of substituting the name of a deceased appellant's representative on the record for that of the original appellant.

We think that in section 561 it will be enough to require that the notice of the respondent's objections should be filed not less than a week before the date fixed for hearing the appeal. The present requirement cannot be complied with when (as often happens) the appellant has no pleader, and is himself absent till a day or two before the hearing of the appeal takes place.

We are of opinion, on further consideration, that the words "some specified" should not be struck out of section 584.

We think that there should be one appeal from all orders returning plaints, and that an order in an interpleader suit adjudicating the title to the thing claimed should be treated as a decree. We have altered section 588 accordingly. We have added the following to the list of appealable orders :—

orders under section 36 or section 66, directing that a party shall appear in person :

orders under section 111, setting-off, or refusing to set-off, one debt against another :

orders under section 113, where a party fails to present a written statement within the time fixed by the Court :

orders under section 116 or section 245, rejecting, or returning for amendment, written statements or applications for execution of decrees :

orders under sections 143 and 145, directing anything to be impounded :

orders under section 162 for the attachment and sale of moveable property :

orders under section 294 (as amended by the present Bill) for setting aside a sale of immoveable property :

orders under section 366, paragraph two, section 367 or 368, in case of the death of a plaintiff or defendant :

orders under section 371, refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit :

orders under section 454, 455 or 458, directing a next friend or guardian for the suit to pay costs :

orders for the arrest of any person.

We have extended section 622, as to the High Court's revisional jurisdiction, to cases in which the lower Court appears to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally, or with material irregularity. The change is a serious one and must be understood as made tentatively. But the High Court of Bombay at present exercises such a jurisdiction under Bombay Regulation II of 1827, section 5, and both Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Innes are of opinion that the change should be made.

We have been urged to insert in section 641 words empowering the Local Government to exempt certain Natives of rank from personally signing and verifying their plaints. But we think no good ground has been shown for such exemption.

We have extended the paragraph which we propose to add to section 649 to cases where the Court which passed the decree referred to has ceased to have jurisdiction to execute it.

We have, lastly, repealed the second paragraph of section 221, as it assumes the existence in the Mufassal of a lien unknown to the law.

In the second schedule to the Limitation Act we have made the following further amendments :—

We have altered No. 161 so as to suit the new wording of section 258 of the Code, and have extended the period from fifteen to twenty days.

We have extended No. 171 to cases where appellants have died.

For applications to set aside an execution-sale on the ground that the decree-holder purchased without the Court's permission, we have provided a period of thirty days from the date of sale.

For applications by the defendant under section 366 of the Code, we have provided a period of sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death.

We desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge the great assistance which Sir Charles Turner has given us in revising this important Bill, especially the sections relating to the execution of decrees by Collectors.

We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

We do not think that it need be republished. But we recommend that this Report be printed in the *Gazette of India* with the Bill when passed.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.
T. C. HOPE.
B. W. COLVIN.

SIMLA :
The 12th July, 1879.

List of Papers.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 456, dated 18th March, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 46].
Demi-official letter from C. D. Field, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, dated 20th March, 1879 [Paper No. 47].
Note by Hon'ble J. Sewell White, Judge, High Court, Calcutta [Paper No. 48].
Demi-official letter from W. M. Coghlan, Esq., District Judge, Tanna, dated 2nd April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 49].
From Bábú Jogesh Chandra Rai, Vakíl, High Court, Calcutta, dated 5th April, 1879 [Paper No. 50].
„ Bábú Opendro Náth Mitter, Pleader, High Court, Calcutta, dated 9th April, 1879 [Paper No. 51].
„ Major G. C. Grant, Judicial Commissioner, Sindh, dated 8th April, 1879 [Paper No. 52].
„ G. Scott, Esq., Patna, dated 12th April, 1879 [Paper No. 53].
Minute by Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, dated 22nd April, 1879 [Paper No. 54].
From Mr. Ullal Raghavendra Rau, Mangalore, dated 18th April, 1879 [Paper No. 55].
„ J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 2nd May, 1879 [Paper No. 56].
„ C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 323, dated 30th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 57].
„ Bábú Aubinash Chunder Banarjí, Judge, Small Cause Court, dated 21st April, 1879 [Paper No. 58].
„ Major G. H. Trevor, Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 5, dated 2nd May, 1879 [Paper No. 59].
„ W. J. Cuningham, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 1042—2G-J., dated 1st May, 1879 [Paper No. 60].
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 1205—4G-J., dated 9th May, 1879 [Paper No. 61].
Telegram from Major C. W. Street, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 19th May, 1879 [Paper No. 62].
From Lepel Griffin, Esq., Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 48C., dated 20th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 63].
„ J. Crawfurd, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 842, dated 12th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 64].
„ C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 2882, dated 17th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 65].
„ C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 392, dated 15th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 66].
„ C. G. Master, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1145, dated 15th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 67].
„ Bábú Khetter Mohan Singh, Calcutta, dated 21st May, 1879 [Paper No. 68].
„ C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 2968, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 69].
„ A. H. L. Fraser, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2271—108, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 70].
„ Hon'ble W. Ainslie, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, dated 21st May, 1879 [Paper No. 71].
„ C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 424, dated 22nd May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 72].
Office-memorandum from Home Department, No. 631, dated 30th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 73].
From H. A. Cockerell, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 2405, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 74].
„ P. Tirumal Rau, District Munsif, Bellary, dated 20th May, 1879 [Paper No. 75].
Note by Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, dated 2nd June, 1879 [Paper No. 76].
Memorial of Mr. P. Krishnasvámi Ayyar, Madras, dated 20th May, 1879 [Paper No. 77].
From Mr. S. Ayyasvámi Ayyar, dated 4th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 78].
„ J. Nugent, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 58M, dated 30th May, 1879 [Paper No. 79].
„ R. H. Pilcher, Esq., Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 666—310, dated 29th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 80].
Note by Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, dated 19th May, 1879 [Paper No. 81].
Ditto by ditto dated 8th July, 1879 [Paper No. 85].
Office Memorandum from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 765, dated 8th July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 86].
From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 396C, dated 9th July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 87].

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the maintenance of Rural Police, the construction of works of public utility, the promotion of education and the maintenance of a local postal service in British Burma;

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:

(*b*) "revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

Repeal.

3. In the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess" and the word "cess" wherever it occurs are repealed; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Cesses.

Cess on land.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue and to other charges, an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Saving of existing house-tax.

5. In any town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied. But the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that such tax shall cease.

Cess on houses.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person paying cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so paid by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made under it, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

(*a*) determine what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) determine the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

8. A separate account for each district shall be kept of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely) :—

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the construction and maintenance of district roads and other works of public utility;

(*c*) sanitary improvement;

(*d*) the promotion of education; and

(*e*) the maintenance of a local postal service:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may from time to time transfer any balance in the account of any district to the account of any other district in the same division.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

9. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such place and to such person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

Realization of cesses, &c.

10. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

11. The Rural Police shall be of two classes,—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called "headmen";

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called "goungs."

Appointment of Rural Police.

12. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the appointment, suspension and removal of headmen and goungs, and the determination of the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs, shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner of the district:

Provided that all kyaydúngyís and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

13. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code; and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of excise and opium laws and rules within his beat which may come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

14. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

15. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers of police-officers may be conferred on headmen and goungs.

16. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force, imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force and regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

17. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) withdraws from the duties of his office without having obtained permission from the Deputy Commissioner, or without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may amount to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution be instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

18. Any prosecution against any person for any thing purporting to be done under this Act shall be commenced within three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the place of abode of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done,

stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Previous tender of amends.

Miscellaneous.

19. No prosecution shall be instituted against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

20. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dákáití or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dákáits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the crime and in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

Help in cases of dákáiti and robbery.

21. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

22. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

23. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE need of an efficient rural police to supplement the regular police and act as a link between them and the people has been long felt in British Burma.

The materials of such a body exist in the village headmen or "kyaydangyees" and the "goungs" who supervise them; but the status and duties of these officers are ill-defined and imperfectly understood, and the funds available for their remuneration have, as the country has advanced in wealth, become altogether insufficient to secure the services of respectable men.

The present Bill has been drawn with a view to putting these two classes of officials on a proper legal footing and providing adequate funds for their remuneration.

2. As regards this latter object, it will be observed that the chief source from which it is proposed to raise the money required is an enhancement of the cess at present levied for local objects under sections 31 and 32 of the Burma Land Act from five to ten per cent. on the land-revenue; but as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess.

3. In a large number of towns in Burma a house-tax of this description has been levied for many years past; and the Bill provides that it shall continue to be levied so long as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and that its proceeds shall be credited to the district fund, along with the proceeds of the agricultural cess and the new house cess; but in any town or village in which this old house-tax is retained the new house cess will not be imposed.

4. It is intended that the funds thus made available for the remuneration of rural police officers shall be supplemented by the Government from the revenue derived from fisheries, and further by grants of land revenue-free or by exempting from revenue lands already held by those officers; but as these measures can be carried out under the existing law, they find no place in the present Bill.

5. The present opportunity has been taken for enforcing in British Burma (see section 20 of this Bill) the rule established in some other parts of British India, that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáití and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders.

The enforcement of this rule is especially necessary in Burma, where the inhabitants of a village, in some instances owing to apathy and in others owing to a disposition to aid the offenders, as a rule grossly neglect the duty they owe to the public in this particular.

SIMLA; *The 5th July*, 1879. } RIVERS THOMPSON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower Magistrates to arrest persons found in British India and suspected of having committed offences out of

Preamble.

British India for which they are liable to be delivered up under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"; and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of sections after section 14 of Act XI, 1872.

2. After section fourteen of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say):—

Magistrate may in certain cases issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed an offence out of British India.

"14A. Whenever any person accused or suspected of having committed an offence out of British India is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in British India, and it appears to such Magistrate that the Political Agent for any State could, under the provisions of section eleven, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or that the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State could demand his surrender, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of such a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrate at once to report arrest to Local Government.

"14B. Any Magistrate issuing a warrant under section 14A shall at once report his proceedings to the Local Government, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, order the warrant to be cancelled and the accused person, if arrested, to be released.

Person arrested to be released after certain time if not proceeded against.

"Every person arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate under section 14A shall be discharged, on the expiry of such reasonable period not exceeding two months as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate may fix, unless within such period the Magistrate receives a warrant under section eleven from the Political Agent of any State for the delivery of such person or an order with reference to him under section fourteen from the Governor General in Council or Local Government, or such person is in accordance with law delivered up to some Foreign Prince or State.

Bail.

"14C. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of bail shall apply in the case of any person arrested under section 14A in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowers a Magistrate, when any person is charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence has been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. Certain recent cases in which persons have committed offences in the Nizam's territory and taken refuge in British India have shown that some such provisions are still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which has been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacts, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

SIMLA:
The 23rd June, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

5 f

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 17th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma.

He said that he should perhaps best explain the necessity for the proposed legislation if he briefly described to the Council the circumstances and conditions of the rural police in Burma, and the demand which was made upon the Government to effect some improvement in them. He would advert at a later stage of the measure, if the Council accorded him permission to introduce the Bill, to the powers which should be taken to provide the funds necessary to carry out that object, which, from his own experience and in the opinion of all the authorities who had been consulted, appeared to be a very necessary measure of reform.

The regular establishment of police in British Burma was modelled very much upon the system which obtained in other Provinces, and the proposed Bill, if it became law, would not affect the regular police. It would affect and apply only to the rural police—an institution which we found in existence when we succeeded to the territories which now constituted the Province of British Burma, and which, owing to more urgent demands, and consequent expenditure of money, in other directions, had remained to this day, he was inclined to think, very much in the position in which we had found it. That system recognized a headman of every village analogous to the police patel in Bombay, and a headman of a circle of villages analogous, he was told, to the police officials of circles in other parts of India; and upon those officials had devolved, amid a multiplicity of other functions, civil and revenue, the duty of giving information and assistance in all matters relating to police requirements. He might explain that the village formed the unit of civil administration in Burma, and to those officials—to the headman of the village and the headman of the circle—had attached a kind of official status, as in other Government appointments in Burma, which, in the absence of

anything like a large landed aristocracy or a hereditary nobility, had carried with it a social rank and superiority always recognized and highly prized. Till recent years, therefore, the position of headman of a village having general supervision of the affairs of the village and that of headman of a circle, embracing, possibly, ten or twenty villages, were appointments which had always been very greatly coveted, and which, notwithstanding the smallness of the direct emoluments received from Government, it had always been found easy to fill. Gradually, however, the growth and prosperity of the Province, bringing with it an increase of population, larger revenues and wider fields for employment in every direction, had tended to show not only to the officers of the Administration but to those men themselves that the labours now required of them were very imperfectly remunerated by the small salaries—if they could be called 'salaries'—which Government offered to them. He might explain that, now-a-days, Burma received that particular kind of attention which, represented by Circulars and Resolutions of the Government of India, imposed upon the officers of the administration there much larger work in different directions than formerly. Requisitions from which Burma had before been exempt are now made upon it, as in other Provinces and Administrations. Burma, an eminently prosperous Province, and growing in population as fast as good order and security and natural laws would allow, was called upon now to register its births, deaths and marriages, and not only to say when a man died, but the particular disease of which he died; as well as to furnish information in connection with sanitation, meteorological statistics and numerous other subjects of more or less importance. He (MR. THOMPSON) certainly always felt, when he was in Burma,—and he had no doubt the present Chief Commissioner felt it more acutely—that the agency for the collection of all this information was very imperfect; and there was no reason to doubt that the agent himself upon whom we relied for such information from rural and distant places, unaccustomed to returns of this kind, found, notwithstanding the privileges of his status and position, that life was not worth having at the price which we offered him for the discharge of those duties. This was the less to be wondered at when we realised that the actual extent of the remuneration which the village headman received from Government was his exemption from the capitation tax, which was never more than Rs. 5 in the year; and that the headman of a circle, having larger jurisdiction, was in the enjoyment of a salary which did not exceed more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. It was not therefore matter for surprise that we found the Chief Commissioner complaining that, in consequence of the smallness of the pay accorded to these men and the variety of the labour exacted from them, when vacancies arose there was great difficulty now-a-days in filling them; and he was certain that Burma administration would suffer if its village official constitution was imperilled in any way. If, however, in general matters of administration the pressure which those demands exerted was heavy, when it came to the question of police work and criminal administration it took a form which was obviously inconvenient and dangerous. With the increase of population there had been a great increase of serious crime; and if in earlier days a village headman, depending upon his isolation and his distance from any control, reported what he liked and omitted to report what he did not like, the result was that no one was any the wiser; but at the present time better administration had brought with it a more direct supervision of the proceedings of those officials; it subjected them to a closer inspection, more frequent questionings, and a spirit of enquiry which he supposed any man on Rs. 5 a year would resent as an intrusion upon his freedom. In the meantime, the progress of organized crime in British Burma formed a marked feature in the administration reports of that Province. It was not an easy country, even with the best of agencies, to administer in the Police Department, from its wide area, its scattered population, the difficulties of communication, the dense jungles which extended over its vast uncultivated tracts, and the hills which afforded shelter and harbourage to those who were inclined to criminal propensities. He had seen it stated, as illustrative of the easy condition of the ordinary Burmese villager, that he was in no sense a slave to the soil. After he had paid in his light revenue, he, with others of the agricultural population, often found

employment and profit from the large inland fisheries, forests and the numerous other occupations which a small labour market afforded them; but he was afraid, when that was all told, there was yet a wicked residuum which, from its natural aptitude in such things and as much from an inherent love of adventure as from the desire for unlawful gain, committed itself to cattle-lifting and other offences against property. The reports received from the Chief Commissioner showed that there was a great prevalence of crime and very small means of adequately repressing it. As a matter of statistics, he might mention that, while in British Burma, which had really no rural police, or hardly any that might be called by that name, the average proportion of police to area was one man to fourteen square miles and one man to every 428 of the population. If in other provinces the proportion of police is one to 1,300 or 1,400, it must be remembered that the area of police jurisdiction in Burma was much larger, with very tedious and difficult roads to traverse. In Burma there are 7 reported offences per thousand of the population; in other provinces the average is under 3 per thousand. In Burma about 5 per thousand of the population are yearly convicted and sent to jail for crime; in other provinces the proportion is from 1 to 2 per thousand. Apart from those facts, he should say that Burma had a very extensive frontier to guard, and that, in one direction especially, it was a constant source of anxiety and trouble. The efforts of the regular police had not been wanting to control those difficulties; and he was glad to find that his opinion was supported by Mr. Aitchison as to their devotion to duty and their unsparing exertions. There was, however, no proper co-operation between them and the village police; and this arose chiefly from the want of organisation of the village police, its inadequate pay and the indefinite character of its jurisdiction and duties. The Chief Commissioner had, therefore, after consultation with experienced officers, Native and European, submitted a scheme to us for the remedy of those defects, and the assistance of the legislature was now asked to carry his proposals into effect.

Liberal concessions had been made to British Burma by recent financial arrangements with regard to its provincial revenue, and this would put the Chief Commissioner in a much better position to meet the wants of the Province and to overcome the difficulties which arose from an imperfect rural police. But outside that, powers would have to be taken for providing, by an enlargement of the local cesses, funds which would be applied to the improvement of the pay and position of the rural police. He would reserve for a future occasion the explanation of the course which legislation should take, and the means to be adopted for raising those funds.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the Dekkhan. He said:—

"In availing myself of the leave granted me at the meeting of the Council on the 5th ultimo to introduce a measure designed to afford relief to the indebted population of our Dekkhan districts, I fear it is indispensable that I should tax the patience of my hearers by treating the subject at considerable length. A careful analysis of the condition of the raiyats, and an investigation of the cause of that condition, seem to be a preliminary indispensable to a just appraisement of each of the numerous provisions comprised in the contemplated legislation.

"The 'Dekkhan riots' began in May 1875. They extended to thirty-three villages in the districts of Puna and Ahmadnagar, and many more were threatened; but order was restored within a month's time. Symptoms of the bad terms subsisting between the raiyat and the money-lender had not been wanting in past years. Whenever, as from time to time happened, the turbulent and predatory aboriginal hillmen—Bhíls, Rámusís or Kolís—rose, they made money-lenders their victims, partly from personal motives, and partly to propitiate the population generally. Not a year passed without isolated murders

by exasperated debtors. But in 1875 the uneasiness became general in the Dekkhan. An individual case set fire to the long-laid train. The villagers began by combining to refuse supplies, water and service to the money-lenders, but soon proceeded to actual outrage. The singular character of the proceedings proclaimed at once their cause and their importance. Setting aside isolated cases of personal violence and plunder, the movement was simply an organised, and temperately but determinedly conducted, effort, directed to the definite object of obtaining and destroying the bonds, decrees and account-books of the money-lenders. No persons except the latter were molested. The mobs were composed of respectable members of the community, not *bádmashes*, and were often led or encouraged by the headmen of the village. On attaining their object, they dispersed as rapidly and quietly as they had come together. The eventual cessation of the riots was due, not merely to the prompt action of the police and the military, but to the assurances of the civil authorities that complaints should be enquired into and proved grievances redressed. The latter pledge it remains for this Council to redeem.

"The riots have been followed by investigations in various forms. A Special Commission, in the first place, was without delay appointed by the Bombay Government. It was composed of two European officers, Messrs. Richey and Izon, of the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service, Mr. Shambuprasád, a distinguished Native administrator, and a civilian from the North-Western Provinces (first Mr. Auckland Colvin, now employed in Egypt, and afterwards Mr. Carpenter). Their report, in five volumes and above 1,500 pages, is a very able survey of the difficulty in all its aspects. Besides this, the riots gave a special direction in Bombay to the enquiries into the working of the Civil Courts then going on throughout India in connection with the amended Civil Procedure Code under the consideration of this Council, which eventually became law as Act X of 1877; and a judicial officer, Mr. William Wedderburn, was deputed to report on the subject. Further, other circumstances led in 1878 to the condition of the peasantry in the four districts of the Dekkhan being subjected to a close investigation, in which the most experienced officers of the Bombay Presidency took part, and which is summed up in a Minute by Sir Richard Temple dated October 29th, 1878. The Famine Commission also this year obtained a good deal of valuable evidence, to which they have been so good as to allow me free access. Finally, the question has been very ably and instructively discussed by the Press, both in India and in England. It would be impossible for me, on an occasion like the present, to summarize all these enquiries, or to state separately the opinions of all the principal authorities. I can only lay before the Council what seem to myself, by the light of this mass of evidence and of my own knowledge and general experience, to be the condition of the people in the disturbed area and the causes which have operated to produce it, and then explain the measures by which the Executive Government propose that relief should be afforded.

II.

"The Central Dekkhan, which is the locality principally distressed, though unfortunately not the only one, and to which the present Bill is intended to apply, consists of four 'districts' or executive collector's charges, namely, Puna, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Satara. The three first named became British territory in A.D. 1819-21, but Satara not till A.D. 1849. Their area is 21,000 square miles, and their population three-and-a-half millions; that is to say, the population of Scotland, located in two-thirds of its space. Mountains and forests occupy much of the country, so that the actually cultivated area gives about six acres per head of the agricultural population. The State is the landlord; the tenure *raiyatwári* on the Bombay system of permanent occupancy, with revision of assessment every thirty years. The peasant-proprietors themselves cultivate about three-fourths of their land and sublet the remainder. The assessment or rent they pay to the Government is at average rates of from seven annas (10½*d.*) to twelve annas (1*s.* 6*d.*) per acre, which is equivalent on fairly good land to from an eighth to a sixteenth of the gross produce, and on the poor soils to much less.

"The proportion and extent of indebtedness are not easy to ascertain. In one batch of twelve villages tested by the Commission of 1875, one-third of the peasant-proprietors were found to be very heavily embarrassed; and of these, two-thirds were petty landholders, paying assessments of only twenty rupees (£2) per annum and under. Their debts came to eighteen times the average assessment, and two-thirds of this were secured by mortgage of the land. In another batch of seventeen villages in Ahmadnagar, forty-three per cent. of the proprietors were deeply in debt, the debts averaging fifteen times the assessment, but reaching forty-five times in individual cases. Only one-third of the debts appeared to be secured by mortgage, but one-eighth of the land had already been actually transferred to the money-lenders; and with regard to much of the remainder, the raiyats were virtually mere tenants-at-will of their creditors. The Collector was of opinion that, throughout the whole district, three-fifths of the people were so involved that, in ordinary course, it was impossible for them ever to get free. Upon this and much other evidence, I must confess myself unable to share optimist views of the condition of the people. Supposing only one-third of the proprietors to be irretrievably involved, is a ruined, despairing and embittered population of above a million souls beneath special consideration? The proportion seems to me, however, to have been nearer one-half than one-third, and to be, moreover, constantly increasing. Finally, it must not be forgotten that the statistics of the Commission, which I have been quoting, are now four years old. Since then, the terrible famine of 1876-77 and the subsequent indifferent seasons have passed over the land, and cannot but have left deep traces behind. True, as it is, that the peasant-proprietary struggled nobly and long to maintain themselves and their dependents without State relief, and vast as was the amount of accumulated savings, in gold and silver ornaments and the like, which they were found to possess, we must not forget that those savings were revealed by their passage to the mint, and that their dissipation must have left at the mercy of the money-lender thousands who were never so before. We may admire the honest pride and fortitude which the peasantry, as a body, displayed throughout their long-protracted trial; but we cannot ignore the obvious effects on their condition.

"Granted, however, that a large proportion of the population are deeply involved, we may well enquire whether such a condition is abnormal. It has been said, and in one sense with truth, that 'poverty and debt were the familiar heritage of the raiyats before the advent of the British rule.' Our records of the country when first acquired tell of indebtedness extending largely among the population. The raiyats, it is said, 'though usually frugal and provident,' were in many cases 'living in dependence on the saukár (or money-lender), delivering to him their produce and drawing upon him for necessaries'; and this condition is mainly attributed to the Marátha system of levying heavy contributions from bankers, to whom the revenues of villages were assigned in repayment, and of collecting the State dues generally through the agency of such capitalists, who recovered in kind what they paid in cash. Indebtedness thus arising mainly from a vicious system of collecting the land-revenue paid by all, necessarily extended to a large proportion of the population. But the amount of individual debt appears to have usually been moderate—necessarily so, it may be added, because the security and means of recovery were small, since land was not sold for debts, and little or no assistance in recovering them was given by the State. Very much the same condition of affairs is shown by ample testimony to exist now, to a greater or less degree, in the Native States of India. I have myself noted it in those of Western India, with many of which I have had considerable official experience. The reply to our enquiry, then, is that, as compared with former times and with Native States, indebtedness now in the Dekkhan extends to smaller numbers, but is heavier in individual incidence, followed by consequences infinitely more serious, and decidedly abnormal.

"Some may feel inclined to question whether, after all, there is any real harm in the present state of things. The institution of private property in land is essential, it will be said, to the well-being and progress of every civilized community, to the encouragement of industry and the accumulation of capital. But it is indispensable that such property should be in the hands of those who

by their capital, intelligence and industry are qualified to turn it to the best account. If this condition be not fulfilled, but the land be held by a class who, through their ignorance, improvidence and want of energy, have burdened their heritage with debt which can never be repaid, and thus have deprived themselves of all incentive to labour and all interest in its results, then the only remedy is to promote rather than to obstruct a gradual restoration of healthier conditions of society by the bankruptcy and eviction of the incapable. True as such principles undoubtedly are in modern European populations, considerable caution is necessary in applying them to the ill-studied and little-understood problems of Oriental life. Assuming hastily a similarity of premises, we are apt to jump to familiar conclusions, and to inaugurate action wholly inapplicable and pernicious. Much of the difficulty in the present instance arises from such inconsiderate interference in the past. When we overturn by an Act of the Legislature institutions which popular consent has maintained for above a score of centuries, we sometimes forget that we are not the bearers of a political revelation from Heaven.

"In the present instance there seem grave reasons for doubting whether the premises upon which a policy of *laissez faire* is based are sound. If the present condition of the Dekkhan raiyats is caused by inherent moral and physical defects, unfitting them for peasant-proprietorship; if they encumber the land to the exclusion of a class of intelligent, enterprising and energetic capitalists, and if the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement, then, indeed, we must perhaps sit down and sit out the process of gradual transfer of the rights of property from the one class to the other, merely softening, if need be, the fall of the sufferers. But consideration will show that no such circumstances exist in the Dekkhan. The Marátha kunbí is not the defective and useless creature postulated. No such material composed the armies of Sivají and his successors, which defeated the Mogals, overran half India, and founded an empire of which the remnants still flourish around us. As a soldier, the Marátha in olden days was as enterprising as he was hardy, equally able to 'bide a buffet' and to strike a blow. At present, he furnishes material perhaps second to none in India for the purposes of modern war. All representations of him as thriftless, enervated and puny are incorrect. As a peasant-proprietor, he is no unfavourable specimen of the class. Mr. Chaplin and our other early authorities give him credit for many sterling qualities. He is still represented by the Commission as 'a simple, well-disposed peasant, contented with the scantiest clothing and hardest fare,' not without 'masculine qualities' and 'a stubborn endurance,' though still mostly uneducated, and consequently without a broad range of intelligence. Of course improvidence and slovenly cultivation may be detected in individuals or particular localities. But we must not expect too much. Under British rule, the kunbí has undoubtedly progressed as fast as adverse circumstances allowed. He works his fields to the best of his lights, and in the dry season travels far in search of day-labour, or with his cart on hire. During the late famine he displayed resources equally creditable to his thrift and his good-feeling. His embarrassed condition seems to be rather his misfortune than his fault, induced by the calamities of the last century, the obligation of ancestral debt, the burden of the land-revenue demand—formerly in amount and latterly in imposition—and the facilities for extortion conferred by our laws upon his creditors.

"On the other hand, those into whose hands the land is now observed to be passing are not yearning for it in order to improve it by their intelligence, enterprise and capital. With solitary exceptions, the transferees are the professional money-lenders, who have no wish even to hold the status of landed proprietors, much less to invest their capital in comparatively unprofitable agricultural experiments. Often too they are aliens, who return home after a time. So far from eagerly getting the land formally transferred to their own names, they show general reluctance to do so. They prefer to keep the raiyat on his land, and extract all they can from him: the punctual discharge of their advances is the last thing they desire. As Mr. Auckland Colvin says,—

'the position is that of a man recorded as occupier of his holding, and responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on it, but virtually reduced by pressure of debt to a tenant-at-will, holding at a rack-rent from, and sweated by, his Marwari creditor. It is in that

creditor's power to eject him any day by putting in force any one of the decrees he has against him ; and if allowed to hold on, it is only on condition of paying over to his creditor all the produce of his land not absolutely necessary for next year's seed-grain or for the support of life. * * He has nothing to hope for, but lives in daily fear of the final catastrophe. Under a so-called ryotwari settlement it is gradually coming to this, that the ryot is the tenant, and the Marwari is the proprietor. * * The proprietor is irresponsible ; the tenant unprotected. It promises to become, not a ryotwari, but a Marwari settlement.'

Such conditions deprive the transfer of land from distressed to monied classes of all the glamour with which political economy would surround it. They show that the noble gift of property in land, made by the British Government to the peasantry for their sole benefit, is passing, contrary to their intentions and in frustration of their objects, to a class unfitted to possess it. As observed as early as 1852 by Sir George Wingate, the great author of the gift,—

'it was never contemplated that the measures intended to secure these benefits for the class of landholders should transfer their dearest rights and the possessions that had descended to them from their forefathers to a class of usurious money-lenders, and degrade the former to the position of labourers or of tenants cultivating their former lands at the will of the latter.'

In short, the second of the premises on which a policy of *laissez faire* would rest is as unsound as the first. In the words of Mr. Pedder, a gentleman who has long made a special study of this subject, and whose talents have lately led to his transfer from the Bombay Civil Service to a high position at the India Office,—

'it cannot be too clearly understood that only in the dream of a visionary will the English agricultural system of large landlords, capitalist farmers of large farms, and peasant-labourers for wage, ever be substituted for the *petite culture* of India. Happen what will, each ryot will till his petty holding ; but he may be, as we have made him in Bombay, its proprietor ; he may be, as in the North-West, a member of a proprietary cultivating community ; he may be, as in Rajpootana, the customary tenant of an hereditary lord ; or he may be, as I fear he is becoming, the prædial serf of a money-lender.'

"Only one of the three premises mentioned above remains—that the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement. That is exactly what it is not. There are indeed certain localities, limited in number, where irrigation projects may alter the character of the produce and counteract seasons of drought. But these are far too extensive for individual enterprise. They must be undertaken by joint stock companies or Government, and the latter has them in hand. But the great proportion of the cultivated area is such that the most it is capable of can be made out of it either by mere careful tillage and economy of stable manure, or by petty improvements, such as, for instance, digging a well, banking-up a stream or watershed at certain seasons, making a supply-channel from a neighbouring canal or river, or altering the level or inclination of a field—by action, in short, of exactly the kind which the peasant-proprietor, standing on his own land, fully realizing its capabilities, and feeling pride and pleasure as well as utility in developing them to meet the growing needs of himself and his children, is at once the most competent and the most likely to apply. That he has so improved his estate since it came into his hands when he could, despite all the adverse circumstances by which he has been met, is proved by the increase in wells and the reclamation of unassessed waste within holdings during the last thirty years. Whether he shall pursue these inclinations freely, or continue, as at present, thwarted and checkmated at every turn, it now mainly rests with us to decide.

"To the question, therefore, whether there is, after all, much harm in the present state of things, we must, perforce, answer that the harm is of the greatest. To a peasantry such as I have described, expropriation means discouragement, despair and exasperation. To the money-lending class, it means the acquisition of what they are unfitted to use and do not particularly desire to have, of what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger. To society, it means the discouragement of labour in extracting wealth from the soil, the application of capital in disadvantageous and comparatively unproductive channels, and the fomentation of disorder and outrage. As reported

to the Bombay Government in 1858 by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Revenue Commissioner,—

'the question is one of vital importance both to Government and the people. Even the passive society of the East cannot bear so great a burden without making from time to time convulsive efforts to shake it off. These efforts must increase in frequency and strength, unless the legislature seriously takes up the evil and applies the knife to it.'

III.

"Assuming, then, that indebtedness to an unusual and extreme extent is the condition of a large proportion of the people in the British Dekkhan, we must enter into a critical examination of its probable causes before we can hope to apply an effective remedy. These causes are numerous, and complicated both in themselves and in their action and reaction upon each other. They may be conveniently classed as 'normal' and 'special.'

"The normal causes are those which may be found at work, more or less, at all times, and some in all parts of India, others only in certain localities. First of these stands *poverty*. It is obvious that where there is a peasant-proprietary, though the stimulus to individual exertion is considerable, and in India the Hindú joint-family system tends to prevent minute subdivision, the individual capital cannot be great, and misfortunes comparatively small will throw even a thrifty and industrious person into the hands of the money-lender for temporary loans. Besides this, the kunbí of our Dekkhan labours under the special disadvantage of a soil mostly indifferent, and a rainfall so precarious, that he hardly gets a full crop once in three years. Finally, the obligation to pay a father's debts, laid by Hindú law upon a son without any equitable restrictions, imposes a burden oppressive at all times, and too often aggravated by fraud in the creditor and ignorance in the debtor. The Commission, in fact, go so far as to term ancestral debt the 'chief cause' of the raiyat's embarrassments. Next to poverty comes *ignorance*, which renders the unlettered peasant unable to read, and often to understand, the documents and accounts in which he is vitally concerned, or to state and substantiate in a Civil Court a good defence when he has one, and thus makes him a tempting subject for every kind of roguery. *Social observances*, such as marriage, birth and funeral expenses, also swell the roll of obligations; but, being connected with religion, they are to a great extent unavoidable. If occasionally excessive in prosperity, they are reduced in bad times. The Commission consider that in amount they are generally not larger than the raiyat's income, if otherwise only fairly taxed, would justify, and that undue prominence has been given to them as a cause of his ruin. *Improvidence* must be admitted to contribute its share to the catastrophe; but it consists, as the Commission remark, 'rather in the short-sighted improvidence of an ignorant class, ready to relieve present necessity by discounting future income on any terms, and unable to realize the consequences of obligations foolishly contracted, than in an extravagant expenditure and misapplication of income.' To this may be added an honest and confiding, rather than vigilant, temperament. A soil yielding but one crop, and therefore the whole year's income at one period, a climate so capricious as to preclude at seed-time any safe estimate of what the harvest, if there be one, will be worth, and prices varying above cent. per cent., as they twice have done in this century, might well derange the calculations, and produce the bankruptcy, even of sober men of business.

"Besides these normal causes conducive to indebtedness, there exists a long array of special ones, some general in their operation, others peculiar to the Bombay Presidency or the Dekkhan alone. These I propose to notice in four groups—namely, those increasing credit, diminishing ability to repay, proceeding from the revenue system, and comprised in the term 'arming of the money-lender.'

"*Increased credit* obviously flowed primarily from our establishment of a settled government, and the consequent immunity of the raiyat from being plundered and murdered by hostile armies, or drawn from his fields, perhaps killed in battle, on his own side, as also from the grosser forms of private crime. A like effect followed our land-settlements. The meaning of the phrase

'land-revenue' varies greatly in different parts of India. In Bombay the State is the landlord, entitled to the entire rent—that is, to the whole net produce or surplus after deducting the cost of cultivation and of the subsistence of the peasant and his family. The State has no intermediary or landlord to think of, to whom a certain proportion of the rent must be left. It may relinquish to the peasant-cultivator as much or as little of the rent as it chooses. The Native governments preceding us relinquished but little, and the cultivator was rack-rented. Hence, even a small debt pressed heavily, and complaints of indebtedness were general when we acquired the country. Gradually we reduced our land-revenue demands, producing immediate relief and recovery of agriculture, until by the revenue survey system, founded by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1838-40, and gradually extended throughout the Presidency, we levy, says Mr. Pedder, only one-half, *at most*, of the net produce or rent, thus leaving the cultivator a liberal margin upon which to borrow and repay. But we went further than this. Under the Native government a cultivator could not, according to custom, be ejected as long as he paid the revenue demand; but that demand was so high that his right of occupancy was worth little or nothing, and was, besides, mostly not recognized as saleable. The land was not his to sell, being deemed the property of the State. Under our settlement, however, 'this right of conditional occupancy' (to quote Bombay Act I of 1865) 'is declared to be a saleable and transferable property.' Though the land is still termed 'Government land,' the occupant has acquired a tenant-right far wider than that of Ireland, and has virtually become proprietor, while the Government retains only a rent charge, variable once in thirty years, within certain prescribed limits. The right of property thus granted acquired simultaneously a considerable value through the reduction of the revenue demand and its invariability for thirty years. The gift, intended to enrich the raiyat, increased his credit along with his means, thus exposing him to the loss, not only of the extra share of net produce bestowed, but of the land from which a livelihood had hitherto been secure.

"Fast upon these additions to solvency and credit came days of brilliant but ephemeral prosperity. Commencing with 1850, railways, roads, bridges and other public works poured millions into labourers' hands, while a series of good seasons gave the best encouragement to agriculture, and brought almost every available acre under the plough. Then came the American war, raising to almost fabulous rates the prices of cotton and other produce. These circumstances had a double effect: many raiyats paid off, or greatly reduced, their debts: many more, both of these and others, increased their expenses, and some even borrowed largely, upon the strength of increased incomes which they supposed would last for ever: all learned a higher standard of comfort and new wants, which they could not relinquish with readiness equal to the subsequent rapid contraction of their means. A further expansion of the raiyat's credit was induced by greater facility in obtaining loans, owing to two reasons. The arming of the money-lender, to which I shall presently allude, rendered frauds and legal recovery of advances easier. Also, the general prosperity increased the capital of money-lenders for investment and the number of persons competing in the business. Money was lent recklessly, on unsound credit; money was lent designedly to secure the unwary raiyat as a bond-slave for ever.

"*Diminished ability to repay* arose partly from greater pressure on the land by the population, which had grown 45 per cent. in the thirty years ending with 1875. The proportion of 167 souls per square mile becomes extremely heavy after making allowance for mountains, forests, &c., and for the defects of the cultivable soil and the climate. But even the cultivable area cannot be, on an average, as productive as in former days. When only a half of it was cultivated, the best soils were chosen, fallows were readily allowed; the waste land and forests supported cattle freely; the stable manure was sufficient. Now all is reversed. The waste land has disappeared; the cattle and manure are insufficient in proportion; the jungles have become reserved forests; the poor soils reduce the average; and the general result is a lower yield per head for subsistence or repayment of debt. Again, the raiyat's solvency was reduced by a great fall in prices after the close of the American war. Between 1830 and 1866 prices

rose from fifty-six to eighteen *seers* per rupee: between 1866 and 1874 they fell again to fifty *seers*. With the various causes of low prices; with questions such as those of the effect of levying revenue in money instead of in kind; of the sufficiency of the circulating medium, or of the action of the so-called 'Indian tribute,' I am not now concerned; for our present purpose, to note the fact of the fall is sufficient. A series of bad seasons has, likewise, supervened. Finally, the effect of an absence of stimulus to exertion in lessening ability to repay must not be overlooked. Where the raiyat is hopelessly involved, and all produce goes to the creditor, a bare subsistence being given back, what inducement can there be to add to the latter's gains? The raiyat pays off less; his debt on paper increases, and what more? He thinks it 'as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb.'

"*To our revenue system* must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat. Time would fail me were I to attempt to enter here into the elaborate question of the pressure of the land-revenue demand, nor does my subject require that I should do so. The Commission's report and the other enquiries to which I have referred contain the fullest information on the subject. Suffice it to say that it is amply proved that the riots had no immediate connection with the revision of assessment, which was neither imposed nor contemplated in many of the localities where they occurred. Still less can the general indebtedness of the raiyat be ascribed to the weight of the assessment, whether unrevised or revised, since the proportion of the net produce taken is low in itself; very low for *a landlord* to take; far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages and adjacent foreign States. I am here of course speaking broadly, irrespective of individual instances of over-assessment, which in so vast an undertaking may not improbably have occurred. But it seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes, normal or special, may have been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to readjust his expenses to his means instead of being taken by surprise, and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery, might be avoided. Some debt, too, may be caused by the fear of eviction—a mode of recovering the revenue for which a substitute is much needed. Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce instead of the net, is so open to fraud, when adopted on a large scale, as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue demand as to spread over three or four years, according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements. And, above all, whatever relief is deemed reasonable should be granted in time.

"*The arming of the money-lender* is a general term which I shall apply to the process of increasing in numberless ways the legal power of creditor over debtor, which has been synonymous with the elaboration of our Indian law procedure. In our early judicial dealings with our newly-acquired possessions in the Bombay Presidency, we combined as far as possible the Native model in form with European common sense and equity in practice; but gradually the system was made more regular and rigid. Mountstuart Elphinstone's Code of 1827, however, still contained much of the old leaven, such as arbitration courts, usury law, and a long limitation for suits. Only gradually did creditors perceive and work up to the advantages the law had given them. At first the debtors complained of usurious interest only. From 1843 to 1850 the Court's influence became rapidly more apparent. Attachments, and the extortion of new bonds with a premium for forbearance, increased. From 1850 to

1858 credit and frauds much expanded. Numerous public officers pointed out the mischief which was going on; none foresaw more clearly than Sir George Wingate how the benefit of his settlement was being turned into wrong channels, or pleaded more earnestly, though in vain, for prompt and effective remedies. While affairs were in this state, the legislature stepped in to aggravate the evil. In 1859 the period of limitation for suits was reduced and the first Civil Procedure Code was passed, followed by the Stamp Act in 1860.

"The condition then consummated, which has lasted with but slight variation for about twenty years, may be thus briefly summarized as it appears in the Dekkhan. The procedure is highly elaborate and technical; the penalties for contravention of it severe, and litigation dangerous without the guidance of a pleader, whose services are costly and interests often at variance with those of his client. The procedure is the same for a debt of Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, except in the rare instances where Small Cause Courts are established. Stamp and court expenses have nearly doubled. Arbitration has been gradually shouldered out, partly by the superior prestige of the Courts, partly by the stamp-duties, partly by its disadvantages for the money-lender. Suits may be heard *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and are found to be so, in the four Dekkhan districts, in above half of the cases. Great weight is attached by the Courts to bonds, and they are therefore largely, almost exclusively, depended on. However fraudulent, extortionate or in excess of consideration a bond may be, the burden of proof lies on the debtor, and in practice his defence is generally hopeless. Payments on a decree made by the debtor out of court were (till 1877) ignored, and were therefore obtained, wherever possible, by the fraudulent creditor. The reduction of the limitation period for bonded debts from twelve to six and in some cases three years, and for simple money debts from six to three years, respectively, has subjected the debtor to compound interest, frequent suits, extra costs and a vast increase of his liabilities. The power of obtaining arrest and imprisonment gives the creditor the means of extorting almost any terms for his forbearance in exercising it. Of all the weapons he has obtained, this has been proved to be the most misused. The power of sale in execution extended, till 1877, to *everything* the debtor possessed: since then certain bare necessaries have alone been exempted. Land remains saleable, whether ancestral or acquired, subject to certain provisions for saving it analogous to an *elegit*, which have hitherto proved inoperative, but are now being amended. Of all sales it is a characteristic that the property, through technical difficulties, constantly goes for a mere song, and the creditor is the purchaser. Decrees were, till 1877, interminable, and the Commission found numbers to be of twenty years' standing. Now they may be executed for twelve years. A sub-judge mentions one executed *nine* times. If the persecuted debtor turned towards the law of insolvency, he, till quite recently, found it little more than a name. Until actually arrested or in jail, he could not resort to it at all; and whether, after doing so, he escaped its pitfalls and two years' imprisonment or not, his subsequently acquired property and earnings were liable (unless his debt was under Rs. 100 and the judge chose to discharge him) until the last pice due, with interest, had been repaid. Finally, the increase of work entailed delay, with loss of time and money, in the disposal of cases, while financial reasons led to reduction in the numbers of the Courts, and consequently to their greater remoteness from the raiyat's home. And all this is the more important, in that a vast increase of litigation has followed the new law, so that in 1876 there were 37,128 suits, and in 1878 (after the famine) 27,577, disposed of in our four districts alone.

"The tendency of the change of relations thus gradually brought about by the law will be seen to have been all one way—in favour of the party possessing the most intelligence and money. Even of old, the superiority of the money-lender over the raiyat was considerable, though the former had little power of compulsion; but by the law this superiority has been infinitely increased. The likening of the contest between them to one 'between a child and a giant' is no figure of speech; yet the law presumes them both to be equal! That the superiority is fully and often fraudulently availed of is proved by the vast increase of litigation just mentioned; by the evidence of judicial and revenue

officers and of numberless debtors; by the scrutiny of accounts by the Commission, and by the use in 1874 of some 150,000 warrants as threats only. The general result is that through these undue powers the raiyat is enslaved by a vast amount of debt, which has been much enhanced by our legal system, and in part was never incurred by him at all. In concluding this sketch, it seems scarcely necessary for me to add that the law, and not the Judges, are to blame. Some of the most valuable proofs of the defects of the former are derived from judicial officers, Native as well as European; and I fully agree with Mr. Auckland Colvin that it is 'very much to the credit of the subordinate judicial administration that it has expressed itself so clearly as to the position which it is compelled to occupy.'

IV.

"Having thus enumerated the various causes of the raiyat's indebtedness, I will briefly classify them according to the possibility or expediency of remedial measures. As causes regarding which little or no special action is practicable we may put down all normal ones. Ignorance, improvidence and extravagant ceremonial or social expenditure can never be eradicated from the world, either in the Dekkhan or elsewhere, though time, experience and education may reduce their strength. An agricultural population everywhere is comparatively ignorant; they are found so even in England under a compulsory educational system, much more in India, where compulsion cannot be thought of. But village-schools are exceptionally numerous and efficient in the Bombay Presidency; cultivators' children form 21 per cent. of the pupils, and we may hope for gradual improvement in this respect. Comparative poverty must continue the lot of a peasant-proprietary whose soil is poor and climate capricious. Periodical absorption of savings by famine can, at least, be only diminished in degree by palliatives of partial applicability, such as forest conservancy, railways and irrigation, which, under Sir Richard Temple's vigorous administration, are being promoted as rapidly as means allow. Prices must take their course.

"As causes regarding which interference is undesirable may be mentioned the increased credit due to orderly government, property in land and competition of money-lenders, and the lessened ability to repay arising from the diminution of waste land for fallows and grazing by the extension of cultivation and forest reserves. The raising of the land-assessment to the level of Native States in order to stimulate exertion, and the lowering of it so as to pay private debts at the expense of the community in general, are equally out of the question.

"Respecting the remaining causes, action, either executive or legislative, seems open to us. *Executively*, some little might probably be done to relieve pressure of population by favouring emigration to other districts. Then, though the idea of Government agricultural banks appears to me to be unsound in theory and unworkable in practice, the opening of local loans in small amounts, as in France, might offer to bankers an alternative for indiscriminate lending on usury, and to cultivators an investment preferable to ornaments. The system of advances by Government for land-improvement, also, might be simplified. Again, relief might be afforded by modifying, in the directions I have already indicated, the mode in which our land-revenue demand is imposed and levied. Stamp and process fees and batta seem also capable of revision. Finally, there are exchange and cognate financial questions. But I must not dilate upon these executive remedies, which are beyond the sphere of this Council. I have touched on them merely in order to show that I am not so simple as to suppose that all the raiyat's difficulties will be removed by the passing of the Bill before us. *Legislatively*, what we can do, what is proved by overwhelming evidence to be the thing required, what we undoubtedly ought to do, promptly and effectively, is to restore, as far as may be, the rude balance between debtor and creditor, which has been disturbed by our own legal institutions. We may take back many of the weapons inconsiderately placed in the money-lender's hand and shown to have been misused; we may check the undue credit arising from unjustifiable facilities for recovery; we may increase ability to repay by removing discouragements to industry; we

may obey the long-neglected proverbial mandate to hear both parties; we may substitute for the blind and ruthless operation of legal machinery the intelligent dispensation of justice between man and man.

V.

"As introductory to a fuller definition of the principles upon which our proposed measure should rest and to a detailed explanation of the Bill itself, it may be instructive to survey, briefly, the relations of debtor and creditor as they were found on the introduction of British rule and as they may now be seen subsisting in some of the best administered Native States. For the former period I can quote no better sketch than that given in the despatch of the Secretary of State dated December 26th, 1878, which has recently become public:—

'Under Native Governments, it seems no assistance was, ordinarily, afforded by the State to a creditor for the recovery of his debts. No Court of justice was open to him, and he was left to his own devices to extort what was due, Government winking at very forcible measures that were occasionally employed. The result was not so bad as might have been expected. It speaks well for the national character that contracts were rarely repudiated. And the Commissioners observe that in these proceedings honesty was the best policy for the raiyat and caution was a necessity to the money-lender.'

"In order to state correctly the present practice in Native States, I have made special enquiries in four cases. As to Haidarábád, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has favoured me, through the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, with a valuable memorandum and summary of regulations. From Bhaunagar, a large State in Káthiáwár, which was, till lately, under joint-administrators, English and Native, during the minority of the Thákur, and of which a graphic account by Sir David Wedderburn appeared last year in the *Fortnightly Review*, I obtained a note through Mr. Percival. The system in Morvi, another Káthiáwár State, is described in communications from the administrator, Mr. Shambuprasád, who was a member of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. About Baroda full information is forthcoming in the administration reports of Sir T. Madava Ráo and the letters of some private Native friends I have there. In all these States civil suits for debt are comparatively rare. The limitation period, where there is any definitely laid down, is twelve and six years. The Hindú rule of *dam-dupat*, or disallowance of interest at any time in excess of the principal, is observed in Baroda, Bhaunagar and Morvi. In Haidarábád usurious interest is summarily cut down to a reasonable rate. Imprisonment for debt is not allowed in Morvi, nor, apparently, in Bhaunagar. In Baroda it is forbidden altogether during the cultivating seasons, and very sparingly used at other times. In Haidarábád it is reserved for cases of contumacy and fraud. As to the sale of a raiyat's land and house for debt, both are exempt in Bhaunagar, and the former (if not both) in Morvi. In Haidarábád the sale of either is said to be resorted to in extreme cases only. In Baroda only such portion is saleable as may be in excess of what is indispensable for the residence and support of the raiyat and his family, and sales are not favoured by the Courts. The sale of moveables is also under characteristic restrictions. In Baroda the raiyat's implements and cattle necessary for cultivation, cooking utensils and clothes indispensable for daily use, 'the ornaments which a married woman must have on her person as long as her husband is alive' (even if not hers, but her husband's), and two months' corn for the raiyat and his family are all exempt. In Bhaunagar only agricultural stock and implements in excess of what is necessary for cultivation, as also the produce, may be sold; and in Morvi the rule seems much the same. In Haidarábád the reservations embrace cattle and implements necessary for agriculture, seed-grain for the next season, grain for subsistence for six months, and necessary apparel and cooking utensils. In all the States the fixing of instalments is common, and, whatever may be the standard rules promulgated through a desire to imitate our judicial institutions and to obtain credit for well-organized government, a summary inquiry into the facts of the case, with scrutiny of accounts, and a more or less rough-and-ready adaptation of the creditor's demands to the debtor's means, appear to be the practice. This practice, being supported by

popular opinion, is probably less affected in individual cases by corruption, partiality or oppression than might on general grounds be expected. Having held for many years intimate relations, official and otherwise, with Native States, which in Bombay form one-third of the Presidency, I can say with confidence that, making due allowance for the growing mischievous tendency to copy the British system blindly, the picture just presented is, on the whole, fairly typical of them all.

"This picture may, at first sight, seem to exhibit conditions under which either the raiyat can get no credit or the money-lender no returns. As a matter of fact, however, neither result occurs, because all the parties concerned—debtors, creditors and rulers—thoroughly understand the limits to their several action which are essential to their several ends. No doubt the raiyat has in many cases a hand-to-mouth sort of existence; but even this is endurable, combined with immunity from eviction. I have come upon a passage in Sir T. Madava Ráo's Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1875-76 so ably describing the position that I must ask leave to quote it at length :—

'Sales must not be made so rigorous as to crush or impair industrial energy or to induce its emigration. The Civil Courts have to be specially careful in regard to the last-mentioned point, which mainly concerns the raiyats. These have frequent dealings with the saukárs, whose exacting tendencies are well known. The Civil Court should take up such a position between the raiyat and the saukár as freely to allow benefits to pass, but effectually to arrest mutual injuries. The raiyat here can never, as a rule, altogether dispense with the services of the saukár; for the seasons are not so regular nor are the means of irrigation so extensive as to ensure equability or constancy of production. Again, the land-tax is in most cases fixed, and absorbs a considerable proportion of the produce; and, again, the prices of produce fluctuate, changing the incidence of the tax on the produce from year to year. In other words, while the outturn of the land is necessarily varying, the raiyat has to pay a fixed and considerable tax, which must come from the land. In other words, again, the exchequer has to draw a constant and continuous stream out of a fitful supply. The saukár by his interposition meets the mechanical necessity of the problem. He is the receiver of the fitful supply, and enables the raiyat to pay the sarkár equably. He often performs another useful function, namely, he enables the raiyat also to draw from that fitful supply an equable subsistence for himself and family. It is thus to him that both sarkár and raiyat are indebted for equalizing to each their annual receipts from a fluctuating source. He, therefore, fulfils very beneficial duties, and deserves to be conserved as an almost indispensable part of the rural organization. At the same time, we are bound to see that he does not override the interests of the raiyats. Let the Civil Courts enable the saukár to recover his just claims from the raiyats. But the Courts should not permit the saukár to press the raiyats to the point of crushing. This point should be well defined and ever kept in view. No process of the Courts should, without the concurrence of the revenue-officers of the sarkár, deprive the raiyat of his land, of his agricultural cattle and implements to the extent necessary for the cultivation of that land, of his cottage, and of food and raiment according to the necessity of himself and family. These should be left to the raiyat, and, as a general rule, placed beyond the grasp of the saukár. It should be understood that the first demand on the produce of the land is that on account of the sarkár tax; the next is that on account of the subsistence of the raiyat and his family; and the last is that on account of the debt due to the saukár. The surplus which may be forthcoming in good seasons after meeting the first two demands may be made available to the saukár for the recovery of his advances made to or for the raiyat in bad seasons. This being understood, the saukár will easily limit his advances to the prospects of such recurring surplus, and will not go beyond. This principle of adjustment may be expected to work well and to the advantage of all the parties concerned, provided that the land-tax is not so excessive as to trench upon the subsistence of the raiyat and the remuneration of the saukár in an average year. As a rule, the principle is not novel in Native States, and has been long in operation, more or less. Our new Civil Courts should recognize and respect it, and by no means set it aside. After what I have stated, I need hardly say that our Courts should not imprison the raiyat on account of debts due to the saukár and consign industrious hands to idleness, unless where the debtor may be fairly presumed to possess the means of payment and to withhold payment from a refractory spirit.'

The *Quarterly Review*, in an able and interesting sketch of the Dekkhan published last April, further truly describes the useful functions of the money-lender in relation to both the State and Society :—

'The village-banker is essential to the social system of the country. At once the purchaser of rural produce and the local agent of the central mercantile firms, alike the village shopkeeper and money-lender, he enables the peasantry to derive full benefit from a good season, and to moderate the recurring disasters of drought and flood. Without his aid the rent would not be realized. His functions in normal times are most important, but in the abnormal times of famine they are indispensable. Then the banker and shopkeeper is

stimulated to double activity in both capacities. He advances from his stores food, seed, stock, and even money to the peasantry, who can offer nothing but their credit in return. By relieving the better classes of the community he lessens the pressure on the public purse. But he does more than this. * * * Experience has proved the advantage of leaving the transport and distribution of food-supplies to private trade. * * It is the saukár who spans the gulf which separates want from plenty, and fulfils the functions of distribution which no State agency can perform.'

"The problem before us is how to keep the money-lender in his place, to encourage and support him in all useful functions, but to restrain him, as he is restrained in Native States, from becoming the enemy and oppressor of the poor? The leading principles of our new measure then should be to give both sides fair play, instead of setting the two classes by the ears; to diminish the risks of fraud in borrowing and extortion in repaying; to diminish the risks of loss in lending and excessive delay in recovery; to obliterate any stigma resting on our judicial institutions. We must foster due credit, check that which is undue, and allow free scope to all civilizing processes and healthy relations between capital and labour. We must hold the raiyat responsible in our Courts for what he has really borrowed, not for what he has not, and make him repay by his own exertions all that he reasonably can repay, not set him free, by sudden, one-sided or 'heroic' remedies, to enter on a fresh career of indebtedness. In short, we must see the parties as they really are, in a condition of Oriental, not of European, civilization, and deal with them by the Indian experience of success in past generations and failure in the present, rather than by the intrusion *per saltum* of alien institutions which are in their own land the result of centuries of experience under totally different conditions.

"I will now endeavour to set forth, as clearly and fully as time and the occasion permit, the principal provisions of the Bill I am introducing, premising that, as the latter is intended to supplement, modify and dovetail into the Civil Procedure Code, and it therefore in some parts presents to the unskilled reader a confused and imperfect aspect, I shall discard its arrangement, and endeavour to express in plain English the effect which its provisions (coupled with the Code) are intended to produce.

"The first object aimed at is to establish precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other, and so keep them on good terms and out of court, as far as possible. The Commission thus enumerate the chief frauds which are practised:—

By creditors: (1) forging bonds; (2) withholding the consideration mentioned in bond; (3) obtaining new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and of decrees and nevertheless enforcing the latter; (4) not giving credit for payments; (5) refusing to explain or wrongly representing their accounts to debtors.

By debtors: (6) tendering in evidence false receipts and false evidence of alleged payments; (7) pleading that bonds are false when they are really genuine.

"Chapter VIII of the Bill is intended to meet the first three and the last-mentioned kinds of fraud. It provides that every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party shall be written by or under the superintendence of a village-registrar, executed in his presence, and attested by him; that the registrar shall give a copy of it to the party not entitled to the original, and shall both endorse on the original whether transfer of consideration took place before him or not and mark for future identification any instrument which such original supersedes. The reasonableness of such a measure is evidenced by the provisions for notaries in France and most other European countries, and by the penalty in England on unauthorized persons practising as conveyancers. Instruments not so executed will be invalid. By these means every raiyat should at least know what he signs, and both parties should receive due protection. Chapter IX, directed against the remaining three kinds of fraud, provides, under a penalty, for the grant to raiyats on demand of written receipts, annual statements of their account, and pass-books, and for the latter being written up from time to time and attested by the money-lender. These two chapters are based on recommendations of the Commission. Certain provisions of both of them may to some eyes appear too minute to be satisfactorily workable. But due allowance must be made for the existence of a raiyatwárí settlement; for the detailed regulations which the position of Government as

a landlord necessitates, and for the intimate personal relations with the people resulting from residence of revenue-officers (who will supervise the working of these chapters) in camp for six or seven months of every year. For instance, the granting of receipts for revenue payments and furnishing every raiyat with a copy of his account have in Bombay been provided for by law since the commencement of British rule, and the calling raiyats in person by thousands and testing the pass-books or receipts given to them by the Government books is there one of the most ordinary and useful duties of an assistant or deputy collector.

"The next step contemplated is that, whenever serious misunderstanding unfortunately arises between money-lender and raiyat, either party should be able to resort to a friendly non-judicial authority bound to use his best offices to reconcile the two, and that no litigation should be commenced without a certificate from the Conciliator (as the authority constituted by chapter VI will be termed) that his endeavours in this behalf have failed. Such Courts of Conciliation were advocated by Sir John Strachey just twenty years ago, and by Mr. Cust in 1870 in the *Calcutta Review*. On the present occasion, their success in France was brought forward last year by Sir Erskine Perry, in some Notes which have been published in India; and the subject is suggested for consideration in the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to. For details of the French system, derived from personal observation during a residence in France, I am much indebted to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix*, that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction (up to 100 francs = Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will, in consequence, be unable to exercise undue pressure, which in India might perhaps under some circumstances be apprehended.

"Closely connected with the subject of conciliation is that of Panchâyats, or arbitration by non-official persons or bodies, such as the Puna Arbitration Court, and of incorporating such arbitration, with more or less assistance and control, into our judicial system. The question is a difficult one in some aspects. All that I am now able to say is that it is under careful consideration, and that any provisions which may be decided on can be inserted hereafter in the Bill when passing through the Select Committee of this Council.

"Supposing that, notwithstanding all the preceding precautions, the dispute unfortunately develops into litigation, the Bill next endeavours to place the Courts of law within easier distance from the homes of the people, and to make them more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive. I may here mention that, out of 4,650 villages in our four districts, only 29 per cent. are now within ten miles of their Courts; 35 per cent. are from ten to twenty miles off; 24 per cent. from twenty to thirty miles; and 12 per cent. between thirty and sixty miles—distances which, in the absence of railways, represent a considerable inconvenience and loss of time to those obliged to attend. In pursuance of the objects just named, chapter V empowers the Local Government to appoint any Patel of a village whom it deems competent to be village-munsif for his own village, or, if desired, for other villages also within a radius of two miles. The munsif's jurisdiction will be limited to suits for money not exceeding ten rupees, and will generally follow the model of the Madras village-munsif's system, constituted under Madras Regulation IV of 1816, except that the munsif will not have, as there, a further jurisdiction, by consent of parties, extending up to Rs. 100. The munsif's decision will be final, except in case of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct proved before the special Judge, to whom I will presently refer. This Madras system is well worthy of attention. It is a remarkable fact that these munsifs dispose of nearly one-fourth of the whole civil litigation of the Presidency. In other words, some 45,000 suits, for which the people in Bombay might be dragged to our regular Courts, with all their attendant delay, cost and harshness, are in Madras quietly disposed of at the people's own homes without any one of these evils. Nearly the whole of these suits are for sums not exceeding Rs. 20, and nearly half for Rs. 5 and under; but the returns do

not show how many of them are for Rs. 10 and under, and therefore tried without the consent of both parties. It has been surmised that many of the disputes here dignified by the name of 'suits' are so petty, that in Bombay they are never brought to a regular Court at all; but the general statistics do not bear this out, as in the Bombay Mufassal in 1877 there were 144,412 suits to a population of 15½ millions, while in Madras there were only 190,290 to above 31 millions. Again, I understand from Mr. Carmichael, Member of Council at Madras, who has kindly given me much information, that the bulk of them are not between usurers and raiyats. But the fact remains that a very inferior agency can dispose successfully, without appeal, of suits not lower in value, though differing somewhat in nature, from those with which we have to deal. Although, however, village-munsifs may thus be a fairly efficient institution in Madras, where they are a survival of ancient times, and where society is still in a comparatively simple state, it would be impossible at the present day to constitute them by law throughout all villages or village-circles in our Dekkhan districts. The people are now too independent, too active-minded, too irreverent to accept implicitly the decision of village seniors as such, or, as a Native newspaper puts it, 'in the present times of freedom and liberty, when even children do not obey their parents, the village headmen have no authority and influence.' Even if we in Bombay could successfully impose on our hard-worked and ill-paid Patels this, to them, novel function, there is the further difficulty in their case that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders, with whom the Patel would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope. Our advanced conditions postulate a more skilled judicature, better Judges, and, consequently, fewer of them; and these the Government must in the main provide. At the same time, there can be no harm in taking advantage of the present opportunity to empower the Government to invest with petty jurisdiction up to Rs. 10 any village Patels whom it may here and there find to be qualified by education and character. We may hope that the number of such will gradually increase.

"Next above these new Munsif's Courts come the existing Courts of subordinate Judges, who are all trained officers, divided into two classes, with proportionate powers, and receiving salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem. These Courts it is proposed to strengthen in two ways. Their number will be increased from 24 to 36, thus diminishing their local jurisdictions and the distances to them from the people's homes; but this, being an executive measure, needs not to be provided for in the Bill. Their powers will, moreover, be considerably increased. By chapter II of the Bill all subordinate Judges in the four districts will be invested with what are termed small-cause-court powers, but enlarged so as to include mortgage-cases of the class in which agriculturists are so commonly involved. And by chapter IV they will all receive jurisdiction in insolvency. The question of how far the summary jurisdiction, not open to appeal, which the small-cause-court model implies, might safely be entrusted to the two classes of subordinate Judge has received careful consideration in connection with the opinion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 33 of the despatch: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' It is considered that such jurisdiction may be conferred on the first class subordinate Judges up to the full limit allowed in the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, namely, Rs. 500 (£40), and on the second class subordinate Judges up to Rs. 100 (£8) absolutely, and up to Rs. 500 by consent of the parties (on the analogy of the higher jurisdiction of village-munsifs in Madras). But three special safeguards are proposed in chapter VII. *Firstly, inspection.*—A special Judge will be appointed to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of the subordinate Judges, munsifs and conciliators under the Act in all the four districts, and see its new principles and policy effectively carried out. The special Judge will be aided, in each pair of the four districts, by a special assistant Judge or subordinate Judge, who will during the greater part of the year be engaged in travelling about, inspecting and supervising all subordinate Courts. In Bombay the collector and his assistants similarly move about, inspecting

and controlling the revenue and magisterial administration, mixing with the people, and, in particular, examining the civil work done by mámlatdárs. Long experience has proved that the system produces excellent results. *Secondly, revision.*—The power of revision vested in the High Court by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure is extended, on the analogy of section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the special Judge, who will be enabled to call for and examine the record of any case and correct failures of justice, as also similarly to deal with cases called for and referred to him by his assistants just mentioned. The powers of the High Court under the same section will remain intact. *Thirdly, sitting 'in banco.'*—The special Judge and the assistants with his authorization are enabled to stay the proceedings in any case pending in a subordinate Court, and to sit with the Judge as a Bench to try it. The power of withdrawing a case and trying it himself, or transferring it to another Court, which the district Judge possesses under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will also be exercised by the special Judge, and by his assistants with his authorization. These provisions will enable important cases to be tried by superior officers or a Bench, and promote that exercise by such officers of their personal example and that enlargement of their practical experience which are thought so desirable by the Secretary of State.

"In concluding this part of the subject, I should explain that the amended jurisdiction will, for convenience' sake, supersede altogether that under the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, and thus litigants who are not agriculturists will in money cases obtain throughout the four districts the special advantages designed for the latter. Also, no special provision is made for subordinate Judges moving about and sitting at different places, because they can be required to do so under the existing law.

"The procedure followed by the Courts under their new jurisdiction will be pretty nearly that of Small-Cause-Courts, which again differs but little, except as to recording evidence at length, from that of the Code of Civil Procedure. One exception, however, is so important as to require special mention. The Commission pointed out that the proportion of cases decided in Bombay *ex parte*, or in the absence of the defendant, vastly exceeded that in any other part of India. In the four districts the proportion ranged in 1876 from 60 to 74 per cent., and last year from 57 to 66 per cent. This has been ascribed to a variety of causes, of which the chief probably are ignorance of the raiyat that he has a defence, want of means to pay a pleader, conviction that the Court, for want of time or other reasons, will not go into the merits of his case or look behind the bond, fear of irritating his creditor by a defence or fraudulent non-service of summons. The various provisions of the present Bill, however, completely alter the position. The obligation laid on the Court of going into the whole merits of the case, and behind the bond if necessary, to which I shall presently allude, will remove the first three of the above causes of backwardness on the raiyat's part, and will probably lead to his more frequent voluntary appearance. But that obligation can scarcely ever be successfully performed in his absence and without his help; and it is therefore considered indispensable to make it incumbent on the Court ordinarily to exercise in all cases of a defendant's non-appearance the power of compelling him to attend now vested in it by the Code for exceptional use. Compulsory attendance will meet the other two causes of absence above mentioned. Any hardship which it might be supposed to involve will be more than balanced by the consequent better hearing of the case, and will, moreover, be much lessened by the proposed bringing of the Court nearer to the debtor's home.

"Closely connected with the question of procedure is that of how far effect should be given to the suggestion of the Secretary of State that possibly it would be desirable to exclude professional pleaders from the 'Courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount' which he desires. Upon this point we have two precedents. The French Code excludes all skilled advocacy from the Courts of the *Juges de Paix*, whether in conciliation or trial of suits, in the following most stringent terms:—

"'Aucuns avoués, greffiers, huissiers et ci-devant hommes de loi ou procureurs ne pourront représenter les parties aux bureaux de paix.'

The Madras Regulation for village-munsifs excludes professionals, but allows the deputation of a relative, servant or dependent—so that, for instance, a saukár could send his *gumáshta*, and a raiyat could send or bring with him a clever son or nephew, educated in a Government school. It may be true that where a case, involving even a moderate amount, is intricate, owing to mortgages or other exceptional circumstances, a competent pleader may be of much use both to the parties and the Court. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a pleader is a weapon at the command of the rich alone (one subordinate Judge even states that a pleader who often took raiyats' cases would lose his best customers); that in simple suits a pleader can often add nothing of value to what is in evidence, but only wastes time and introduces confusion; and that the presence of pleaders pre-disposes some Judges to decide on what counsel put before them instead of going independently into the merits. Upon a balance of such considerations, the draft Bill follows the Madras law in excluding pleaders, but admitting non-professionals, in all cases before a village-munsif or conciliator. It also attempts to check the unnecessary employment of pleaders in higher Courts, by excluding pleaders' fees from the costs awarded in cases before a subordinate Judge not exceeding Rs. 100, unless the Court certifies that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of the case. The appointment of a pleader by the Court in cases where the debtor needs counsel but cannot obtain it is also provided for. This has been suggested in several quarters, and seems reasonable.

"I must here venture to express my regret that a material simplification of the civil procedure with a view to saving delay and expense has not been found to be feasible. I see from official returns that in the Bombay Presidency in 1877 the average duration of uncontested suits was 132 days, and of contested suits 272. It is no doubt true that the intricacy of a suit has no necessary connection with the amount in issue, and that a mortgage for Rs. 50 may present the same features as one for Rs. 5,000; and it may be argued with much show of reason that a Procedure Code should provide for all possible circumstances, and be of general application. At the same time, looking to the fact that, out of about fourteen hundred thousand civil suits of all kinds disposed of annually by the Courts of all grades in British India, some twelve hundred thousand, or 85 per cent., are for sums under Rs. 100 (£8), and six hundred and thirty thousand, or 44 per cent., for sums less than Rs. 20, I cannot but feel, and I think the people feel too, that our Civil Procedure Code, with its six hundred and fifty sections and all that they involve, is in minor cases a burden almost too heavy to be borne. I trust the day may come when not only Dekkhan raiyats but all India will obtain some relief in this respect.

"Having thus noticed the proposed reorganization of the Courts, I proceed to explain some important changes contemplated in the substantive law which they administer. These group themselves round two main heads,—the definition of a debtor's liability, and the mode and extent of its enforcement.

"A Court proceeding to determine the amount of a debtor's liability is met *in limine* (in our four districts at any rate) by the undeniable fact that, as Mr. Pedder expresses it, 'the passing of a bond by a Native of India is often of no more value as proof of a debt he thereby acknowledges than the confession by a man under torture of the crime he is charged with.' The Commission urge two points,—that the money-lenders have learned, through our system, to use and rely upon bonds almost exclusively, and that their bonds are mostly no correct representation of actual transactions. In close connection with this difficulty about bonds is that of usurious and of compound interest, whether only levied in the account, or also provided for in the bond. That the money-lenders do obtain bonds on false pretences; enter in them sums larger than agreed upon; deduct extortionate premiums; give no receipts for payments and then deny them; credit produce at fraudulent prices; retain liquidated bonds and sue on them; use threats and warrants of imprisonment to extort fresh bonds for sums not advanced; charge interest unstipulated for, over-calculated, or in contravention of Hindú law, and commit a score of other rogueries—these are facts proved by evidence so overwhelming that I scarcely know whose to quote out of the five volumes composing the Report of the Commission. Hence

arises the question whether, as the Secretary of State expresses it, 'the Courts should be obliged to enter into the merits of every money-claim, whether secured by bond or not, and should award only such sums, whether for principal or interest, as they deemed just, and should in no case give compound interest, or a larger amount of interest than the principal sum.'

"The answer in the affirmative has been maintained, in various quarters of not inconsiderable authority, to be in accordance with sound general principles of equity. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in a note on the execution-sale of land dated April 28th, 1874, when alluding to some remarks by 'a man like Sir John Strachey, who treats the subject with equal sobriety and ability,' continues :—

'From my point of view, I say that, if what he has said, or the major part of it, be now true, it can only be met by a large increase of correctional power over contracts to be vested in judicial tribunals and strengthened by a usury law. In our own country the Courts of Equity invented laws for the protection, not only of persons of weak character and immature age, but of expectant heirs, of reversioners—in fact, of all persons placed under temptation to make improvident bargains. When they came across the usury laws, they made them subject to the more sweeping law created by themselves, and moulded them so as to produce fairly reasonable, though not very legal, results. They laid hold of mortgages under which the mortgagee became absolute owner if the debt were not paid by a certain day, and declared that the parties did not mean what they had said, but that, notwithstanding the absolute forfeiture, there remained an equity of redemption in the mortgagor. * * * I do believe that sensible Judges, armed with a large power of moulding improvident bargains, and strengthened by a usury law in the background, may administer more than a trifling palliative.'

Sir George Wingate wrote thus in 1852 :—

'It remains to be shown how it is that the creditor in our Provinces has acquired a degree of power over his debtor which is wholly unknown in Native States. This power, it is clear to me, has been conferred by our laws, which enable the creditor to obtain a decree against a debtor for whatever may be written in his bond, and enforcement of that decree by the attachment and sale of whatever property, moveable or immoveable, his debtor may possess or acquire. * * * The first remedy I have to suggest is as follows. * * The enactment of a law to permit the Court to decree in all cases, on equitable consideration, whatever rate of interest it may deem proper, but that in no case shall the total amount of interest exceed the principal; and that the Court shall also in all cases be at liberty to fix the amount of the principal on equitable considerations with reference to the amount which it may consider to have been actually received by the debtor, and irrespective of the sum entered in the bond or acknowledgment of the debt.'

Mr. Pedder says :—

'A bond should not be considered sufficient proof of a debt unless its antecedents will bear the light, and show that the consideration for which it was passed was a fair as well as an actual one. * * * *

'It appears to me that some limitation of the rate of interest and some restriction on grossly unfair stipulations in contracts, as contrary to justice and public policy, are practicable and expedient.'

From 'The Land and the Law,' a well-known pamphlet by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, I take the following excerpts :—

'If, on the one hand, therefore, the State must needs lend its aid to the creditor as an essential condition of material progress, it must, on the other hand, assign bounds and conditions to this aid, without which it will probably become an instrument of social and political mischief. Particular classes in England supposed to be specially subject to imposition or unfair usage—as seamen and miners—are protected against disadvantageous bargains. The truth is recognized and acted on that there is no real equality, even of the roughest kind, between them and their employers. Still less can such an equality be assumed with safety in a community split up into sections, divided by the impassable barriers of caste and hereditary occupations. The extremes of astuteness and gullibility are thus fostered and brought into contact. * * * At an earlier stage, borrowing at interest in England, as elsewhere, was generally an appeal of helplessness to avarice. * * * There are few who will deny that the India we have to deal with is much more like that earlier England than the England of today. * * * In the case of all obligations for a principal of not more than Rs. 500, the Courts should have full power to treat any interest in excess of nine per cent. as simply penal, and to cut it down to such rate as should, under the circumstances, seem just. * * * Compound interest should be disallowed, consistent as it is with sound commercial principles, in order to make it a disadvantage to creditors to leave obligations unsettled until the debtors are involved beyond redemption.'

"But upon this subject not only opinion but precedent are forthcoming. Of the manner in which our Government, a few years ago, deemed it necessary

to protect the raiyat we have a striking instance in a clause (still unrepealed) of the Bombay Regulation V of 1827. It runs thus:—

'*Clause* 2.—And in the case of a cultivator of the soil, sued upon a written acknowledgment executed at a place which was not at the time of such execution under British jurisdiction, if the circumstances are such as to convince the Court that the creditor might reasonably be expected to possess other proof of the amount besides such written acknowledgment (the consideration received for the same being contested), then the said writing shall not be held conclusive as to the amount, whether the defendant prove a deficiency in the consideration or not, but the Court shall pass a decree for only such amount as the claimant may otherwise prove to be due.'

The law which preceded it, Regulation I of 1823, was even more explicit:

'*Section* 36.—Whenever a cultivator of the soil is sued upon an acknowledgment in writing executed by him before the territory where it was executed came into the possession of the British Government, it shall be competent for him to plead that he did not receive a full consideration for the same, whereupon the plaintiff shall be required to prove his debt in the same manner as if no acknowledgment had been executed; and such sum only as in the circumstances of the case is just and equitable shall be allowed in the decree.'

The wisdom of our early legislators in thus dealing with the facts around them was greater than their foresight, which led them to hope that with the planting of the British flag and the establishment of 'a regular system for administering justice' the causes would pass away by which 'cultivators were easily induced to grant written obligations for larger sums than were due.'

"What the Bombay Government of Sir Richard Temple have from the first substantially advocated, and what we really need, is something approaching to a restoration of this early law, together with power to cut down unreasonable interest. The Court should set itself to do substantial justice in every case which came before it, instead of being satisfied with the letter of a bond or the bald assertions of either party, and it should of its own motion make such inquiry as it found necessary to this end. On the one hand, a simple denial of consideration should not throw the burden of proof on the plaintiff, but, on the other, if the circumstances were such that he ought to have clear accounts and evidence and he failed to produce them voluntarily or on the Court's requisition, the Court would draw its own conclusions against him accordingly. If he did not come into Court with clean hands, he would be entitled to little consideration. The Court should not go farther in any case or against either side than sufficed to get at the truth of the matter, and to give an equitable decision. There appears no reason to fear that such an exercise of its discretion by the Court would be either unfair to the creditor or demoralizing to the debtor. The objections to usury-laws are well-known and so cogent that only special circumstances can justify special legislation. Even a maximum legal rate of interest, however, had this advantage that, as Mr. West says, 'it set up a standard, and gave fixity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in those numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction.' Where the rate of interest is regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, interference is indefensible, unless, as in the case of interest after decree, the security be changed. But where, as Sir John Strachey has said, 'the conditions depend more upon the degree of simplicity in the borrower and of rapacity in the lender than on anything else,' no such respect need be paid to them—the less so that with Hindús we have the support of the law of *dám-dupat*, and that the security will be greatly increased by the provisions for recovery to be mentioned shortly. It has been urged, and with some truth, that there is nothing in the present law to prevent such enquiry and doing of substantial justice; that certain rulings of the Bombay and other High Courts are suggestive of this course and support *dám-dupat*, and that the provisions of the Contract Act as to undue influence are very wide. But, however this may be, the practice of the lower Courts is usually different, and there are good reasons to fear that, unless their duty in this respect be clearly expressed in the law, ignorance of rulings, press of work, indolence or a desire to get through cases rapidly will, as hitherto, tend to prevent its performance. It may be pointed out, finally, that Lord Cranbrook, besides confirming the sanction given by Lord

Salisbury to the introduction of the Bombay draft Bill containing provisions on the principle above referred to, appears to look with approval on 'extending the powers of Judges to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.' In accordance with this view the first four sections of chapter III have been framed, and will apply to all determination of the debts of agriculturists which may take place under the Act. The history and merits of disputed or doubtful cases will be enquired into, and an account will be taken in a certain way if the Court considers the agreement not fair and equitable. Whether these sections express intelligibly, or will secure effectively, the action needed seems doubtful; but they can perhaps be improved in select committee. Regarding this safeguard and those of registration and accounts already explained, I should perhaps observe that any ingenious person can imagine methods by which debtor and creditor in collusion may evade them. But the same may be said of many other most beneficial enactments. We can only help those who will help themselves; and I believe a large proportion of our Dekkhan peasantry will take heart of grace to do so.

"A second important question affecting the determination of the amount of the debtor's liability is that of the period of limitation. The old law of Bombay (Regulation V, 1827, sections 3 and 4) fixed twelve years in the case of debts supported by a bond, and six years in the case of debts not so supported, as the periods within which civil suits for recovery must be brought respectively. By Act XIV of 1859 these periods were reduced to six and three years respectively, with the further restriction that a debt supported by written contract was to come under the three years' period, unless it was registered. This is the present law, Acts IX of 1871 and XV of 1877 having made no material change. There is an almost universal consensus of opinion that, as the Commission say, 'the reduction in the periods of limitation has been the cause of considerable hardship to the debtor.' Under the old law, the debtor was rarely sued or called upon to renew the bond till near the expiration of the twelve years, and then he was, at most, sued under the provision of *dám-dupat* for twice the principal sum lent. But under the law since 1859 the creditor is forced within every three years either to sue the debtor, or to obtain from him a fresh bond for principal and any accumulated interest. In practice, he does so nearly every two years, in order to make sure of not missing the period through any accident or default. To show the difference between the two laws: Rupees 100 at 9 per cent. become Rs. 208 in 12 years; but if the bond be renewed triennially, the amount is raised to Rs. 260. At the higher rates which are but too common the effect is more startling. Rupees 100 at 25 per cent. become Rs. 400 in twelve years; but renewals every two years produce a total of Rs. 1,139! That these results are actually enforced in practice is amply proved by the evidence taken by the Commission, from which Mr. Pedder (in an interesting article in *The Nineteenth Century* for September 1877) gives a few illustrations. In short, the debtor thus suffers the cost of writing and stamping a new bond; is charged compound interest instead of simple; often has to bear the expenses of a suit, and, finally, is frequently obliged also to submit to a large nominal increase of the principal, as the price of the creditor's forbearing to sell him entirely up, or to have him arrested and imprisoned. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to quote numerous authorities at length to prove these general results. The collective opinion of the Commission has been stated. Mr. Auckland Colvin summarizes the evils, and favours a change. Mr. Shambuprasád has treated the subject with much minuteness, and strongly urges the restoration of the old Bombay law. Revenue and judicial officers, both Native and European, take the same view in their letters to the Commission. Mr. Pedder has been quoted already. Mr. Wedderburn, in a report specially called for by the Bombay Government, advocates a twelve and six years' limit; and it has, I observe, been adopted as desirable at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Puna held not long ago. The Collector of Puna gave evidence to the same effect before the Famine Commission.

"The only plea which has, as far as I am aware, been advanced in favour of the three-years' period is that it obliges the making up of accounts at short intervals, thus enabling the raiyat to know how he stands, and preventing his

being deeply involved without his knowledge. This objection had, undoubtedly, very considerable weight at the time it was made. Whether the benefit of a short account, thus secured by a three-years' limitation, outweighed the evils of a new bond, compound interest, &c., which it entailed, is a point upon which there may well be difference of opinion. But the whole aspect of the question seems to be changed by the provisions in chapter IX of the Bill regarding receipts and statements of account. Taken in connection with section 17, which enables any agriculturist to sue for an account, and to get a declaration of the amount really due to him under all the new and searching provisions of the Act, it would appear that the object of short accounts will now be attained, and perhaps more efficiently than it ever could have been by the indirect expedient of a limitation-law. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to restore, by section 72, the old Bombay law.

"I now proceed to the second head—the mode and extent of enforcement of equitably determined liability. In the execution of a decree by sale of moveables, the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor and his wife and children, his implements of husbandry, and such cattle as the Court may deem necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist, are now protected by the amended Code of 1877, so it has not been thought necessary to go further. As to execution against the person by arrest and imprisonment, I rejoice to state that it is now considered expedient to abolish it altogether. Imprisonment will still be inflicted as a punishment for fraud detected on insolvency; but that is a totally different thing. The maintenance of imprisonment for debt, as found in the Indian law, is equally indefensible in principle and in practice. As to principle, the Dekkhan Riots Commission make clear that point, utilizing the opinions of John Stuart Mill. Their appendices teem with evidence in detail as to the extortion and wrong of which the warrant of arrest becomes in practice the engine. Unacknowledged payments, fresh bonds for sums unadvanced, life-long slavery and even female dishonour may all be obtained—the first three constantly, by the mere production of the warrant of arrest without enforcement. They say, for instance, that in 1874 'it would seem probable that somewhere about 150,000 warrants had been used as threats only.' The outcry against imprisonment from officers well qualified to judge of it has been uniform and persistent. Its abolition is unanimously recommended by the Dekkhan Riots Commission. Mr. Pedder and Miss Nightingale have in *The Nineteenth Century* brought the evils it causes prominently before the British public. Sir Erskine Perry gives its abolition his 'unqualified approval' in a note dated December 1st, 1877. Judicial officers and pleaders take the same view as the Executive. Were it even defensible in theory, which we have seen that it is not, the abuses to which, in a country like Western India at least, it is proved to lead in practice afford sufficient ground for its condemnation in the districts to which the Bill is to apply. The case has already been once laid, though less perfectly and authoritatively than at present, before the Governor General's Council in the debates on the Civil Procedure Bill. The representations I then made had the warm concurrence of Sir Edward Bayley and the learned Advocate General for Bengal (Mr. Paul). The discussions in select committee as well as in council showed that the objections to the measure related less to its principle than to the other arrangements, such as an effective insolvency-law and a speedy recovery of *bonâ fide* debts, by which it ought to be accompanied. These the Select Committee and the Council could not see their way to, owing to the insufficiency of the judicial machinery in the Mufassal; and the matter may be held to have been deferred rather than negatived. But the present Bill provides all these necessary accompaniments for the districts to which it is to apply. Imprisonment was, at best, a barbarous device to meet the case of a debtor's concealing his property or refusing to give it up. Under the draft Bill, it will be quite unnecessary for these purposes and reserved for cases of flagrant fraud or dishonesty in insolvents. In this altered position I trust that no hesitation will now be felt by the Council in abolishing a system which has been proved to be grossly abused as an engine of extortion, and is in opposition to the legislation of the civilized world.

"The case of execution of a decree by sale of immoveable property remains for notice. The problem of whether such sales should be enforced—one of the most difficult by which Indian administration is beset—is entirely the creation of British rule. Although the later Hindú law permitted the sale of land 'on proof of necessity' and Muhammadan law placed no bar to it whatever, the general feeling of the country against alienation of ancestral lands, coupled with the trifling value of the right of occupancy and the political objections to expropriation felt under a Native Government, to which I have already alluded in my sketch of the system of Native States, appear to have co-operated to prevent sales to any noticeable extent. But under our judicial system 'the sale of land registered in the collector's books is' (as observed by Lord Stanley in a despatch of January 25th, 1859) 'the most ready way of enforcing a judgment: it gives the least trouble to both the creditor and the Court, and holds out every inducement to both to resort to that mode of satisfying the decree in preference to any other, even in the most trifling cases.' The Code provides, indeed, an alternative to sale of the nature of an *elegit*, or temporary alienation, by allowing the land to be placed under the management of the collector for a term of years, not exceeding twenty, whenever there is reason to believe that the liability can be thereby cleared off. But the sections enacted in 1859 were not efficient for the purpose in view, and therefore little acted on. Those substituted in 1877 accidentally became almost unintelligible, and we are now amending them. Practically, therefore, sale has hitherto stood in the Code unfettered. The extent to which this judicial system has been allowed to play varies remarkably in different parts of India. In Lower Bengal a zamíndárí and certain subordinate tenures are freely saleable, but the tenure of an occupancy-raiyat is not; and the local legislature are just now considering whether transfer shall be allowed, provided the purchaser be a brother-raiyat and not a money-lender. Saleability in execution will, of course, follow power to transfer. In the Panjáb hereditary or joint-acquired land cannot be sold in execution without the sanction of the Chief Court, or other land without that of the Commissioner. In the Central Provinces and Oudh ancestral property cannot be so sold without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, or self-acquired property without that of the Commissioner. In Ajmer all sale is absolutely prohibited. In the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay sales are unrestricted. The position of the question as I have just described it is generally admitted to be unsatisfactory. In a correspondence originated by the despatch of Lord Stanley already quoted, carried on through the last twenty years, and now here embodied in some four hundred pages of print, the question of a remedy has been discussed by the most able administrators throughout India. The alternatives of making land by law absolutely unsaleable for debt; of enabling proprietors to make it so by voluntary trusts or entails; of limiting sale (as in some Native States) to any surplus unnecessary for the subsistence of the proprietor and his family; of replacing sale in execution by usufructuary mortgages for the debtor's life or a maximum term of years; of restricting sales to specifically pledged land; and of confining the power of sale to the chief Court of a district—all these have found powerful and zealous advocates. In favour of restriction generally, it is urged that to a community whom a variety of circumstances combine to constrain or tempt into debt, the addition of the land to the security they can offer is no advantage whatever, but the reverse. It merely amounts to a permission to live on capital, instead of living on income, anticipated perhaps, but still only income. The process of living on capital is but a short one, all the world over. Abolish the whole land-revenue to-morrow, and the process would merely be somewhat prolonged. The inevitable end must come at last, but its concomitants of eviction and penury will, where the evil is wide-spread, lead to large charitable relief in famine—perhaps eventually to a poor-law—and are also, in parts of India at least, politically dangerous. But the conclusion of this Council when passing the Civil Procedure Code, as explained most fully by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in a remarkable speech on March 28th, 1877, was that, though special measures might be admissible in particular localities, the plan of temporary alienation through the collector for a term of years, whenever the property would be ultimately

saved thereby, being in accordance with the past course of legislation regarding land in England and not inequitable, deserved a fair trial; and that, before going further, an attempt should be made to give life to the intentions of the legislators of 1859, which have to a great extent failed of effect.

"My object in this statement of the position of the land question, which I fear may be deemed a digression, is to account for the absence in the Bill of any attempt at a final comprehensive settlement of it, and at the same time to show the connection and admissibility of the two limited measures which are proposed. Section 23 exempts the land of agriculturists from attachment and sale unless it has been specifically pledged. The equity of thus restricting a creditor's security has able champions in the general correspondence already referred to. But in Bombay the question is mainly one of fact, whether the existing debt can be held to have been, on the whole, contracted in view of the security of unpledged land. Keeping in mind the large proportion of such debt which the Commission found to be ancestral, the recent date (1865) of the legalization of transfers of occupancy, the known reluctance of the raiyats to pledge their land, and other considerations, the first local authorities have decided that it cannot. I must confess to some misgivings as to how the exemption may work in practice. The money-lender may everywhere make the execution of a bond, laying on the land all his existing unsecured advances, an indispensable condition of further accommodation. At the same time, the exemption rests as to the past upon a perfectly intelligible and reasonable basis, while as to the future, the proposed village-registration will at least ensure that every raiyat when he pledges his land shall understand what he is doing, and insolvency will open to him a loophole of escape when unreasonably pressed by an extortionate creditor, if he prefers that alternative. The second measure, also contained in section 23, is the grant of power to the Court, when passing a decree or subsequently, to direct the collector to pay off the amount by managing for not more than seven years any land not specifically pledged, after deducting a modicum sufficient for the support of the debtor and those of his family dependent on him. This course, which is only a new application of the principle of temporary alienation, will add greatly to the creditor's security, while diminishing the worry and expense to both himself and the debtor; but I reserve further exposition for the Insolvency-chapter, where analogous provisions occur.

"While thus contemplating the continued recovery of debts from moveables and land, however, policy no less than justice demands that the last refuge of an effective insolvency-law should be provided for the debtor. Such a law is really the bottom of the whole matter. Compared with what we mean to compel a man to *pay*, the question of what we shall hold him to owe sinks into insignificance. The need for it has been generally admitted for a long series of years, and has led to various legislative efforts and measures. Sir George Wingate in 1852 advocated strongly 'the enactment of a simple and equitable insolvent-law to enable a debtor hopelessly involved to free himself from all his liabilities within a limited period'; and so recently as December 23rd, 1877, he wrote thus: 'Of all the remedies proposed, I estimate the Insolvency Act as of the highest importance, and as likely to prove the most efficacious.' Sir Bartle Frere in 1853, when Commissioner in Sindh, issued Rules which worked well, but were superseded in 1861 by the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. William Frere, Member of Council at Bombay, introduced into the Legislative Council there in 1863 a Bill based on these Rules and the Insolvent Act of the Presidency-town (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21), but applicable to the whole Presidency. It was carefully matured in select committee, but was eventually withdrawn in 1867 for a variety of reasons, of which the expediency of awaiting the result of contemplated legislation in England was one of the chief. Sir James Stephen in 1870 introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General an Insolvency Bill applicable to all India. It was taken almost entirely from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869; and on circulation to the Local Governments was generally held to be too complicated and unsuited to the circumstances of the Indian Mufassal. In 1872 Mr. (now the Hon'ble Justice) West, Judge of the Sadr Court in Sindh, proposed a

Bill with the essential features of the original Rules of that Province; but the matter was not proceeded with. The measure generally is also advocated in his well-known pamphlet 'The Land and the Law.' In 1872, also, the Panjáb made a material step in advance in the Laws Act then passed.

"Upon the acknowledged harshness of the Indian law of insolvency as it stood up to 1877 I need not enlarge. The new Code of that year, together with the amending Bill, which will, I hope, be passed at our next sitting, have so far relaxed it, that a debtor arrested or imprisoned, or whose property has been attached, may by application obtain a general inquiry into his affairs, a declaration of insolvency, and a release if in jail (with immunity from subsequent arrest for the scheduled debts) on *bonâ fide* surrender of all his property. A judgment-creditor also may apply for such declaration. A final discharge may also be granted by the Court at its discretion where the debts do not exceed Rs. 200, and is in any case acquired on payment of one-third of the scheduled debts, if the assets do not produce more, or after the lapse of twelve years. The law is still, however, most defective. Application may not be made by a debtor until process has issued against him; arrest is retained and imprisonment, though for a shorter period; *all* property, except the moveables exempt from sale in execution, must be surrendered; the debtor may be summarily imprisoned for a year, 'at the instance of any creditor,' for concealment or bad faith, while no such penalty awaits the creditor; and in some cases the debtor's future earnings will be unreasonably burdened, while in others the creditor will not get what might fairly be recovered for him. Finally, the whole becomes a farce through the restriction that the Court may not grant a declaration unless it 'is satisfied' that the debtor 'has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts,' as if persons able to pay in full were the usual customers of the money-lender!

"The fact is that insolvency-law for the Indian Mufassal made an altogether false start. In England fraud by the debtor is the chief danger, and even the legislation of 1869 has failed through his ingenuity; in India fraud by the creditor has almost solely to be guarded against. In England insolvency is presumably a man's fault; in India it is presumably only his misfortune. In England embarrassment ordinarily arises from gross extravagance or reckless trading; in India one or more bad seasons, the loss of a bullock or two, or the religious necessity of marrying a child, are its most frequent origin: extortion and fraud by creditors help its onward course. Yet in England insolvency has hitherto been treated more leniently than in India. Misfortune has here been made a crime, for which even life-long slavery might not atone. Surely, we must divest ourselves of much confusion of ideas. Whether a man *is* insolvent or not is a mere question of fact, quite unconnected with the enquiry how he came to be so. How much he *can* repay, without being made a useless or dangerous member of society, is a mere matter of calculation, into which the moral aspects of his past conduct cannot enter. To such enquiries ideas of revenge and punishment are altogether irrelevant. Imprisonment is only appropriate for concealment, contumacy and other forms of fraud. To declare an agriculturist insolvent when he is so; to set a reasonable time before him during which he shall work himself free and reserve the means therefor; and eventually to start him afresh with the lesson of experience, seem more sensible than to lock him up for a time while his family are starving, and then turn him adrift a beggar. To the creditor certainly the former course will be the more profitable, as also to Society.

"In accordance with these principles, the Bill, in the first place, provides (section 20) for the numberless petty cases in which the means of the debtor, the claims against him and his partial or total inability to satisfy them come before the Court in the course of the suit or application for execution. Where this is so, it is far shorter, simpler and less troublesome to all parties to empower the Court at once to settle the matter than to let it go on through the perfectly useless, but costly and vexatious, forms of taking out execution, and applying for declaration of insolvency. Where the case is quite simple, the Court will therefore release the debtor from any balance which it is satisfied he cannot pay. When there are several creditors or other complications and the

amount exceeds Rs. 50, it may at once direct the taking of insolvency-proceedings. Again, where such proceedings are instituted, either so or on the application of either debtor or creditor, ascertained insolvency will be at once admitted, and the Court will proceed to turn the available assets to the best advantage. To avoid the frequently ruinous loss through selling moveables by auction, the Court may hand over articles at a valuation made by assessors. As to immoveable property, any portion specifically pledged for a scheduled debt may be let rent-free for a premium for a term not exceeding twenty years, instead of being sold, if the debt can thereby be cleared off. Portions unpledged may be handed over for a term not exceeding seven years to the collector, who will assign to the insolvent sufficient to maintain himself and those of his family dependent on him and lease the remainder for the benefit of the creditors. In practice, the lessee will probably sometimes be a creditor, but more often the insolvent himself under due security. If the debts cannot be fully paid off by these measures, the insolvent will be discharged from the balance. The proposal which has been made that the fixed period should be subject to the life of the insolvent has been rejected as too unfavourable to the creditor. The limit of seven years has been fixed after careful consideration of the various proposals relating to temporary alienation contained in the land-sale correspondence already spoken of. If a man's debts are so heavy that he cannot clear them off in this time, it is better that he should get a discharge for the balance, than that he should drag on as a slave without hope of freedom or stimulus to exertion.

VII.

"Reviewing the Bill broadly, it may fairly be said to secure, to an extent not hitherto attempted, (1) precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants, previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the Courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners; (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or balance of them, as, after all reasonable enforcement for a long period, could not be fully realized except by demoralization or life-long bondage.

"Such a result, while falling not short in favour of either debtor or creditor of what is fairly commensurate with the nature of the case, the analogy of law in other countries, the rules of pecuniary need and supply, and the strictest equity, goes no farther in reform than the political necessity of a prompt and effective remedy for the social disorders of the Dekkhan appears imperatively to demand.

"If I am asked what I think will probably be the effects of the measure and how far I expect it to be successful, I must reply that, although I cannot undertake to answer for all the detailed provisions of a Bill which is the outcome of revision at more hands and authorities than one, I think that it cannot but be most beneficial, and that it will to a great extent meet the needs of the Dekkhan, provided it be supplemented by executive action in the directions already indicated. Of course, no one expects from it the abolition of indebtedness for all time. The raiyats are 'depressed and crushed by a variety of concurrent causes.' With only one class of these, though, perhaps, the largest, does the Bill profess to deal, but in a way which may reasonably be rewarded with success. At least, it gives effective help to every raiyat who is disposed to help himself. The reorganization of the Courts is favourable to all parties. The relations of debtor and creditor are adjusted on fundamental principles, equitable as between the two, and essential to the cohesion of society. A man should pay what he really owes, and no more; but his creditor should not be allowed to use the State for the purpose of beggaring and enslaving him. On the other hand, we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the

summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties when he has got his decree should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the raiyat's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the raiyat's legitimate credit, but improve it. Against all prognostications to the contrary, I set the actual facts observable in Native States. The raiyats there get all the credit that is good for them. I have no faith in the virtues of unlimited 'tick.' Borrowing, and lending with a view to securing permanent enslavement, will no doubt be checked; and so much the better. *Boná fide* debts should be more easily recovered, and more reasonable interest would thus be profitable. Finally, a legitimate mode, more practicable than any yet suggested, will be provided for gradually clearing off the mass of existing debt which now weighs upon the people and stops all improvement, while the great institution of a peasant-proprietary, which is at once essentially Indian and considered in Europe the best form of tenure for a free people, will not be destroyed.

"In conclusion, I have only to urge upon the Council that, while the deliberation and care with which this question has been brought to maturity are a sufficient guarantee for the suitability of the Bill now introduced, the period which has elapsed since the raiyats first expressed discontent by outrage, the famine which has intervened, and the continued evidences of popular distress, render it desirable that the measure should be passed into law at the earliest practicable date."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said :—"Before the Bill goes to the Select Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based. These observations I have handed to my friend Mr. Fitzpatrick, who, with Your Excellency's permission, will read them to the Council."

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read the Hon'ble Member's remarks as follows :—

"My Lord,—I agree with the Hon'ble Member in his motion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. But before the Bill goes to the Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based.

"It may be accepted as an indisputable principle that special laws should only be introduced to meet special cases. The disturbances in the Dekkhan which have given rise to this Bill revealed the existence of considerable distress among the agricultural classes. The causes appear to have been the following. Owing to the large exportation of cotton during the American war, the prices both of that article and of all agricultural produce greatly increased. This increase led to an increase in the expenditure and in the credit of agriculturists. It also appeared to justify an increase in the Government revenue, which was accordingly imposed in some of the districts, and, as it appears, unequally. When the demand for Indian cotton fell off, the prices of all agricultural produce fell; and the fund out of which the agriculturists had to meet the increased revenue, and the debts which they had contracted, became insufficient for that purpose. Credit could no longer be procured; and the raiyats, whether instigated by disloyal persons or of their own motion, commenced to attack and plunder the houses of money-lenders, and especially of the class of Márwárís, who, being strangers, were particularly obnoxious to them. It does not appear from the evidence of the rioters taken by the Commission that these men complained of the action of the civil Courts,

Many of them asserted that they were not in debt, and others that they had not been sued for their debts; but, seeing that the object of the rioters was not only plunder but the recovery of bonds, it seems manifest that there had been a refusal of credit, and, in all probability, threats of proceedings in Court for the recovery of outstanding debts. It also appears that, by reason of a scanty and uncertain rainfall, the productive powers of the districts are usually uncertain, and have for some years been abnormally small.

"My Lord, no doubt a case has been made out for the application of special measures of relief, and I fully admit that that relief should take the form of a law providing facilities for the release of debtors from debts which they can have no hope of discharging, and which, while they remain subject to them, deprive them of the ordinary motives for exertion—the attainment of something more than bare livelihood.

"But, My Lord, while it is desirable to give greater facilities to the raiyats of the Dekkhan, whose ruin has been accomplished by unforeseen circumstances, to free themselves from debts which paralyse their industry, care must be taken that the remedies are such as will not deter the people from having recourse to them, nor impair the credit which is ordinarily given to agriculturists, and without which they would be unable to meet the demand for revenue, or to sustain themselves from harvest to harvest.

"The requirements of the present Bill as to registration appear to me so onerous, that they will operate to deter persons from committing their transactions to writing. Registration affords a very doubtful proof of the payment of money. It is a common experience in this country that money paid in the presence of the registration-officer is in part or wholly returned when the parties leave the presence of the registrar. It is rarely denied that a transaction has taken place; but if a dispute arises, it is as to the amount received.

"The portion of the Bill which relates to conciliation also deserves serious consideration. The Bill provides for the appointment of Conciliators, who, having invited the parties to attend, are to use their best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement. Now, the matter on which the parties are supposed to be at variance is not a mere dispute arising out of domestic or friendly relations, in which the impartiality of a stranger or the influence of a neighbour can be hopefully introduced, to persuade the parties to make mutual concessions; and, therefore, I am not hopeful that this provision will be of practical use. No doubt, a revenue-officer or a police-officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as Conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.

"On the other hand, the attendance before the Conciliator will put the parties to considerable inconvenience. The Conciliator can only 'invite' them to attend; and if the defendant does not attend, the Conciliator may adjourn the case for an indefinite time and as often as he pleases. A claimant may have to waste any number of days to obtain relief in the most trifling case; and there is no provision to secure him compensation.

"My Lord, in my judgment there is more reason to expect that a creditor will abate his claims when the parties are brought face to face in a public Court of justice than at a private sitting held by a Conciliator; but if it is resolved that an experiment be made, at least provisions should be introduced to secure the appointment of Conciliators to whom all parties can resort with equal confidence, and to restrict adjournments.

"My Lord, I now come to the provisions relating to the procedure in the civil Courts; and before I offer any remarks upon them, I must defend my countrymen from some imputations which have been, I think, unfairly, cast on them and received as true without sufficient enquiry. It is said they are prone to litigation. In those provinces in which I have acquired experience I have

found no facts to warrant this conclusion. Looking to the numbers of the population and their innumerable transactions resulting in credit, the number of suits for the recovery of debt will compare not unfavourably with the statistics of any other civilized country. Creditors rarely sue their debtors unless a dispute has arisen, or unless they desire, by obtaining a decree, to secure an advantage over other creditors. Nor is it true, as has been frequently asserted, that the village money-lender generally desires to acquire the land of his debtor. He looks for the return of his money principally to the crop raised by the labour of his debtor, and takes a mortgage to prevent the debtor's making away with the crop or defeating his claim in favour of another money-lender. In the hands of the money-lender, who cannot himself cultivate, the land is worth only the rent a tenant could give for it.

"Again, in the large majority of cases the claims brought are just, and the defendants do not seek to evade them by unjust defences. I do not mean to say that there are not in this country, as elsewhere, extortionate usurers and persons who advance false claims in Courts of justice, and also debtors who have recourse to fraud to defeat just claims; but I believe—and I have seen no proof to the contrary—that the civil Courts have, in the ordinary course of their procedure, not failed in this country more than elsewhere to detect fraud and defeat its intended consequences. In fact, our acquaintance with such frauds is derived chiefly from the investigations of Courts of civil justice.

"I would also observe that in this country, where opportunities for small investments rarely present themselves except in the shape of loans on the security of land, there is a large number of persons who are not professional money-lenders, but who invest their savings in such securities, and almost universally charge no higher interest than the usual rate in the market. The first deviation from the ordinary procedure which I find in the Bill is the compulsory enforcement of the attendance of the defendant. My Lord, if I am right in supposing that in the majority of cases the claim is just, it follows that in the majority of cases in which the defendant does not appear it is, because he knows the complaint is just, and does not desire to lose the labour of several days, possibly at a critical season for his crop, and incur the expense of going to and from, and attending the Court. It would perhaps be sufficient to require the Court to exercise the power it already possesses, of enforcing the attendance of the defendant only in those cases in which, on looking into the account, it sees reason to believe the claim is fraudulent or extortionate. The rule prescribed in the Bill appears to me calculated to injure rather than benefit the majority of defendants.

"The provisions of the Bill which direct the Court to go into the history of the case from the commencement of the transactions, I think, also require modification. They may involve an enquiry imposing on a Court many days' labour and affording it no certain conclusions. It is scarcely reasonable to expect either of the parties to produce reliable evidence of petty money transactions extending over a number of years and commencing, it may be, a quarter of a century ago, especially seeing that the limitation-law has encouraged them to believe that such evidence would not be required of them. I therefore think some definite and not too remote period should be prescribed for such enquiries. So also a definite limit of time should be prescribed for re-opening statements and settlements of accounts. Some debts which will come before the Courts will be the result of transactions commenced and settled before the lifetime of either party to the suit. The consequence of imposing on the Courts a duty they cannot possibly discharge would be to encourage them to evade it.

"My Lord, I think it right to point out that the provisions of section 12, requiring the Court to search for a defence 'on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence' (whatever that expression may mean) 'or otherwise,' are calculated to encourage defendants to set up false defences and to support them with false evidence; and for this reason they call for very serious consideration. Nor can I give my consent to the provisions of section 15, forcing an arbitration on parties, whether they consent to it or not. Competent and impartial arbitrators are rarely to be found in villages; and it is one of the acknow-

ledged privileges of British citizenship that for the vindication of right recourse may be had to Judges of whose competency and impartiality their selection by the State is a guarantee.

"My Lord, I am also unable to agree with the principle upon which section 16 of the Bill is based. The provisions of that section appear to me to be contrary to Hindú law as administered on this side of India and to general equity. If a Hindú dies leaving assets, then *whoever* takes his assets, in whatever degree he may be related to the deceased, and even if he be a stranger, is liable to satisfy the debts of the deceased to the extent of the assets, and, where such debts bear interest, with interest. This rule is common to the English and Muhammadan as well as to the Hindú law. The Hindú law does, indeed, impose a moral obligation on the descendants of a deceased person to pay his debts, and, when the descendants are related to the deceased in the first degree, with interest; but this obligation, which has not the force of law, is not enforced by the Courts on this side of India, and ought, I think, in no case to be enforced, to the injury of *boná fide* creditors of the descendants of the deceased.

"In section 20, which provides that a debtor, owing less than fifty rupees, who is unable wholly to pay the debt should be discharged on payment of a portion, it appears to me necessary to specify what portion he is to pay—whether it be so much as he is able or a percentage: but this point will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Committee.

"The provisions of the Bill tending to prevent the employment of vakíls appear to me to be of very doubtful expediency. Having exercised judicial functions for many years, I am bound to say the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court. I would prefer to see provision made for the employment of Government pleaders to appear on behalf of debtors in all cases, rather than discountenance the employment of pleaders at all.

"With regard to appeals, which are entirely prohibited in the Bill, I admit that they entail evils, in that they prolong litigation and increase expense; but it seems to me better to experience these evils than the greater evil of imperfect justice. Cases triable by the Courts of Small Causes ordinarily present very simple issues and do not call for the intervention of a superior Court; but questions relating to land are far more complicated, and involve frequently questions on which the law is not well settled. I can see no reason why appeals should in these cases be refused in the Dekkhan when they are allowed elsewhere. Revision is, at the best, an imperfect substitute for the right of appeal.

"For similar reasons, I consider the expediency of introducing special rules of limitation, proposed in the Bill, open to serious doubt. If it is desirable in the interest of the debtor to extend the period of limitation for the recovery of debts, the benefit should be given to agriculturists everywhere, and, indeed, to debtors of all classes.

"The provisions of the amended Code of Civil Procedure relating to insolvency will afford sensible relief—and relief that was needed—to agricultural and other debtors in all parts of the country. The insolvency provisions in the present Bill go beyond the general law. I am not prepared to dissent from them on that account; for the circumstances have been shown to justify special remedies. But the provision respecting the delivery of property in lieu of cash is anomalous. It will not, I think, be acceptable to either party, nor does it appear called for.

"With regard to section 35 of the Bill, I have only to observe that I can see no reason why a fraudulent insolvent in the Dekkhan should be exposed to less penalties than a fraudulent debtor elsewhere.

"My Lord, there is one more point to which I wish to invite the Council's attention. Admitting, as I do, that the exigencies of the case require special legislation, I entertain a serious doubt whether the rules framed in the Bill should be enacted more than as a temporary measure. Perhaps, the requirements of the case would be sufficiently met if the operation of the proposed

law is limited to a certain number of years. Some of the most important provisions of the Bill relating to interest strongly resemble the laws against usury which for many years were prevalent in this country. I had some share in administering them. They were found ineffective; they encouraged fraud; they operated as a hardship upon the borrower; and as such were repealed both in England and in this country. The revival of any rules of law which limit the rate of interest or empower Courts to interfere in the terms of private contract cannot be regarded by me as other than a retrograde step—a step which, if justified by extreme emergency, should, at any rate, not be allowed permanently to affect the law, even in a small portion of the country.

"My Lord, I have ventured to offer these criticisms, not in any way pledging myself to oppose any of the provisions of the Bill, in whatever shape they may eventually come before the Council, but with a view to invite the attention of the Select Committee before which the Bill will be laid to those provisions of which the expediency appears to me to be doubtful. So far as the Bill tends to relieve the Dekkhan raiyats from their present embarrassments it will have my cordial support. The acerbity of feeling occasioned to creditors by the discharge of their debtors will be sensibly mitigated if the just ascertainment of their claims be secured to them. But should the provisions of the Bill go to deprive them of this privilege, and so far as such provisions tend to hinder the ordinary transactions of the people and render the recovery of debts incurred hereafter uncertain, I should be reluctant to support it.

"My Lord, I should indeed be grieved if, from what I have said, it should be understood I am not cognisant of the difficulties and hardships under which the agricultural classes of India labour. I have for many years felt a deep sympathy with the raiyat, and should look upon it as a great piece of good fortune to take part in the passing of any measures which would relieve him from the miseries which indebtedness brings upon him. But at the same time I am convinced that no law can be framed which will do away with the necessity of borrowing, or, so long as the recovery of loans is uncertain and fraught with difficulty, put a stop to exorbitant rates of interest. An experience of thirty-five years, during which I had the honour of serving as a judicial officer of the Government, induces me to say that all rules which aim at regulating the rate of interest on private loans or which place difficulties in the way of their recovery, far from relieving, are injurious to the borrower, whose necessities compel him to evade the law by secret and collusive agreements of which the terms are more onerous because they cannot be enforced. The condition of the Indian raiyats not only in the Dekkhan, but in other parts of India, fully deserves consideration at the hands of the Government: perhaps in their pecuniary difficulties may be traced some of the causes which make famine so severe and oft-recurring a calamity. The question is undoubtedly momentous; and Your Excellency's administration is to be congratulated upon having undertaken its solution. But, My Lord, the solution, in my humble opinion, lies not in conferring anomalous privileges of protection against the demands of the money-lender, not in placing difficulties in the way of borrowing money, not in making the recovery of judgment-debts dilatory or uncertain—but in providing the agriculturists of India with facilities for borrowing money on moderate interest, and in making the recovery of such loans speedy and certain."

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell said that, whilst he readily admitted that a case had been made out for the application of some remedy, through special legislation, for the evils shown to exist in the heretofore subsisting relations between the agriculturists and the money-lenders in the Dekkhan districts, he thought the Bill before the Council aimed at a much greater interference with those relations, and a more extensive variation of the ordinary law of the country than was necessary or justifiable; and he felt bound to record his dissent to those provisions of the Bill which in his opinion came within this designation. He considered the sections relating to the establishment of village Courts for the trial of petty cases and a system of village registration of contracts between the agriculturists and the money-lending classes, as well as the enforcement of the

delivery of receipts and statements of account, as likely to prove efficacious in the removal of many of the evils now complained of. He would not object to the enactment of the conciliatory clauses of the Bill by way of experiment, though he apprehended that their effect for good or for evil would depend entirely on the character of the agency selected for the discharge of the functions of a conciliator.

If the powers conferred by the Bill were to be vested in officers trained in that school of thought which had devised some of the provisions of the Bill to which he would advert presently, the results to be anticipated could be hardly otherwise than unsatisfactory; they might be exceedingly mischievous.

The proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt had his concurrence as a measure which, if found to work satisfactorily in a limited area, might be advantageously extended at some future period to all India; and he was free to admit also that the proposed alteration of the law of limitation in regard to the recovery of debts (though personally he had doubts as to its advantage) had for its recommendation the support of the most competent authorities on such a question. He would have had no great objection to the disallowance of appeals if the unqualified power of revision to be substituted therefor were vested in the ordinary superior Courts; but he distrusted the action of a special revising agency such as was to be created under the Bill, which might be constituted so as to operate as a mere machine for carrying out the ruling policy of the day towards the classes affected by the proposed legislation.

He thought that the provisions of section twenty, which gave a discretionary power to the Court to absolve any debtor, after the partial satisfaction of a decree or claim, from his remaining liability to his creditor without any of the safeguards which belonged to the ordinary insolvency procedure, were unjust to the creditor, and wholly uncalled-for in the circumstances of the case.

His greatest objection, however, was to the provisions of chapter IV of the Bill, which contained a special insolvency procedure for the benefit of the indebted agriculturist. In the first place, it was proposed in section twenty-seven to virtually declare that no amount of falsehood or dishonesty on the part of the raiyat-debtor should deprive him of the advantages of an adjudication of bankruptcy if, as a matter of fact, he was found to be in insolvent circumstances. He would ask what tenable ground there could be for enacting that misrepresentation and fraud on the part of a Dekkhan agriculturist should not be attended with the same disabling and punitory consequences which would be the result of such conduct on the part of any other person. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had argued that, for an insolvency procedure to be efficient, the only question to be considered was whether a person seeking its benefits was in insolvent circumstances, and that, if he was, he was entitled to obtain the relief sought for; he (MR. COCKERELL) regarded such an argument as wholly fallacious; an insolvency law was intended for the relief of honest debtors; hence, when it appeared on the face of a case that a person applying for a declaration of insolvency had been guilty of misrepresentation and dishonesty in regard to the matter of his application, he was most justly and properly thereby debarred from obtaining benefits and privileges to which from the nature of the case he was not entitled.

The next provision on which he had to comment was contained in section thirty. That provision was no less remarkable for its excessive unfairness than for the originality of its conception. After the moveable property of an insolvent had passed into the hands of a Receiver, the Court was to be allowed to interfere for the purpose of prohibiting its sale and to force its acceptance on an unwilling creditor, at a valuation made under no sort of responsibility, and consequently wholly unreliable, in liquidation or part liquidation of his claim against the insolvent.

The property so thrust upon the creditor might be wholly unacceptable quite apart from any question of a fair valuation; it might be a village pig, and the unfortunate creditor might have a conscientious objection to have anything to do with the unclean animal! It might be said, perhaps, that he was

putting an extreme case; but it was a case that might well occur under the operation of the proposed section.

The provisions in section thirty-four of the Bill, which was designed to give an absolute release from all further liability for existing debt to an insolvent debtor whose available assets had been distributed amongst his creditors, had been conceived in the same spirit, *i.e.*, it was intended thereby to make a special concession to the insolvent agriculturist at the expense of his creditors which nothing in the circumstances of the case in any way justified, and this, moreover, at a time when, through the passing of the Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure, the general law of the country would be made as favourable to the insolvent-debtor in this direction as was reasonable, having regard to the just claims of the creditor to impartial consideration. The Hon'ble Mover had said in the course of his remarks that a man *ought* to pay what was *justly* due from him, but no more. He (MR. COCKERELL) did not understand how the proposed enactment of section thirty-four of the Bill could be reconciled with that sentiment; for the effect of the general provisions of this Bill, if passed into law, would be so to scrutinize and cut down the money-lender's claims against the agriculturist that the residuum found to be due from him must surely come within the category of just debts, and leave the insolvent-debtor with no title to obtain any greater immunity from liability to meet them than was enjoyed by other insolvent debtors throughout the Empire.

He now came to the provisions which in his judgment evinced, perhaps, the greatest disregard of all equitable principles; he referred to section thirty-five which limited the power of Subordinate Judges to inflict punishment for offences under section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code to a sentence of three months' imprisonment in certain cases and one month in others—the punishment allowed in such cases by the said Code extending to one year's imprisonment. This section was so worded as to make it appear at first sight that the provision just described was a mere matter of jurisdiction; but then, even in that view, there would appear to be something anomalous in curtailing the jurisdiction which would be exercised by Subordinate Judges vested with the powers of Insolvent Courts outside of the Dekkhan in the case of the Judges upon whom as regards other matters unusually large powers were to be conferred by this Bill. But when section twenty-five, which required all insolvency cases to be disposed of by these Subordinate Judges exclusively, came to be considered in connection with this section (thirty-five), it was clearly the intention of the framer of the Bill to reduce the maximum penalty which could be imposed for offences under section 359 of the Code from one year to three months' imprisonment in some cases and only one month's imprisonment in others. Now, he (MR. COCKERELL) entirely concurred in what had fallen from the last speaker on the subject of this provision of the Bill, and he would ask why the punishment to be awarded for rascality of the kind dealt with in section 359 of the Code should be appraised by a different standard when the acts evincing such rascality were committed by indebted agriculturists? He (MR. COCKERELL) could not too strongly deprecate such class-distinction in the punishment of criminal offences as was contemplated by this section of the Bill.

The provisions of this chapter (IV) on which he had been commenting were mildly described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as constituting a "procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Civil Code"; and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had endeavoured in his remarks to defend them as quite consistent with the exigencies of the case. The Hon'ble Member's explanation had in no degree shaken his (MR. COCKERELL'S) conviction as to the monstrously inequitable character of these provisions, which he would describe as marked by a degree of partiality and one-sidedness which he believed to be without precedent in the annals of Indian legislation. He wished to be understood, however, in these remarks as not opposing the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee; but he had thought it right to state his views thus plainly in the hope that the provisions of the Bill on which he had specially commented would undergo such pruning and purging by the Select Committee to which it would be referred that the Indian Statute-book would not be tarnished by the admission to its pages of enactments conceived in a spirit

diametrically opposed to that sense of fairness and strict impartiality in dealing with the interests of all parties affected by it which had heretofore characterized the legislation of this Empire.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he did not wish to criticize in detail any of the provisions of this Bill, but he thought that the circumstances which had led to its being introduced were of such general prevalence throughout India that the mode in which they were to be treated in the Dekkhan might possibly form a precedent for their treatment in other parts of the country. He was not acquainted with the state of the revenue administration in Bombay, but he knew in the Panjáb there were many agriculturists and land-proprietors whose condition was very much the same as that described in the speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill; there were parts of the country in the Panjáb, as doubtless there were in every Presidency, where the rainfall was uncertain and the crops precarious; yet in all those districts the Government had introduced its revenue system, which obliged the peasant-proprietor who had engaged for the revenue to pay a fixed sum at fixed times as Government revenue, and the Government had imposed the most stringent conditions with regard to the realization of its own demands. It seemed to him that too little attention had been paid to this cause, which must in a great degree have contributed, if it did not entirely originate, the difficulties of the Dekkhan raiyats in the part of the country to which this Bill was to be made applicable. The peasant-proprietor who had become indebted to a banker was still obliged to satisfy the Government demand in cash: to procure that cash he had again to resort to the money-lender, and, as the Government demand came upon him at the usual season of the year with regular recurrence, he was obliged to resort again and again to the money-lender in order to procure the cash wherewith to meet it. The Government in this Bill proposed to take very stringent measures to protect the raiyat from the demands of the money-lender; but the provisions of the Revenue-law for the realization of the Government demand had apparently been in no way altered. Every one knew the great stringency of those regulations, and it seemed to him unreasonable that, while we upheld them for the realization of our own revenue, we should make such alterations in the ordinary law in regard to private contracts. He thought it would have been more satisfactory if, before introducing this Bill, we had been told what measures the Bombay Government proposed to take in order to lighten the burden which the payment of the Government revenue demand imposed upon the peasant proprietor. He thought it desirable that, at the same time as measures of relief were afforded to the raiyat from his private creditor, the Government, which appeared as a public creditor of the raiyat, should also take measures to in some way lighten the pressure of its own demand—not perhaps by reduction of assessment, but by taking that assessment in some other way which would not impose upon the raiyat the burden of meeting all the risks of a scanty rainfall and a precarious crop, but would leave those risks on the Government itself, and relieve the peasant-proprietor, who had shown himself unfit to meet them. He thought there was considerable danger in altering the ordinary law of contract in the manner now proposed in this Bill in the case of agriculturists, unless Government itself took measures to relieve the burden which it had itself imposed upon them.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said:—"I shall vote for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, and I do not intend, either now or hereafter, to oppose it, so far as it carries out the express orders of the Secretary of State, that is to say, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of all money-claims by saukárs against Dekkhan raiyats, and forbids them to compel a raiyat to pay a saukár compound interest, or an amount of interest exceeding the principal sum lent; so far as it provides that the principle of the Presidency-towns Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21) shall be extended to the Dekkhan raiyats; that their land shall not be sold in execution, unless specially pledged by a bond duly registered; that the number of Courts with small-cause jurisdiction shall be increased, so that there

shall be at least one within reach of every raiyat's home; and that Courts of Conciliation shall be established.

"Those instructions have been accepted by the Government of India in its executive capacity, and I am not now going to raise any question as to the necessity or propriety of such acceptance. I may, however, remark that the Bill, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of money-claims, is simply declaratory of the existing law: so far as it provides a special law of insolvency, it is, to my mind, rendered unnecessary by the great extension which the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure has recently given to chapter XX of the Code—an extension of which the Secretary of State was not, and is not, fully aware; and, so far as it provides for multiplying Courts with small-cause jurisdiction, all that is really needed may be done by executive orders under section 3 of Act XI of 1865 and section 28 of Act XIV of 1869.

"The remarks with which I shall venture to trouble the Council have reference merely to the additions which the Bombay Government and the Hon'ble Mover have thought fit to make to the simple scheme recommended by the Secretary of State. It seems to me that, in framing a measure of which the policy is, to say the least, questionable, we should not go an inch beyond the instructions which the Indian Executive is bound to obey; and that we should all, whether we are ordinary Members or Additional Members of this Council, regard with the utmost jealousy accretions as to which the authors of the Bill have wilfully abstained from consulting the Bombay High Court Judges and other persons of judicial experience.

"The first of these accretions to which I shall call your attention is section 73:—

'No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.'

"The effect of this section, coupled with section 3, will probably be the reverse of what is intended. It shuts out from appeal the decisions in almost all mortgage-suits. The object of doing so is, of course, to relieve indebted raiyats from expense and prolonged litigation. But, first, I am informed by Mr. Justice West that in the Bombay Presidency the Courts of first instance, in dealing with these suits, usually apply the harsh letter of the law in favour of the creditor. Relief is got from the higher Courts, in which modifications favourable to the raiyat are much more frequent than those in favour of the saukár. And, secondly, the useful power which the Appellate Court now possesses under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure of confirming the decision of the lower Court without sending or serving notice has in most cases rendered the cost of an appeal quite insignificant. The result of this part of the Bill will therefore be, on the whole, to place the indebted raiyat in a worse pecuniary position than he is in at present. As to cutting off all appeals in order to shorten litigation, the remedy will be worse than the disease. Let us remember that, in the absence of an appellate Court, the Judges of first instance will have no one (as Bentham says) 'to stand in awe of.' The errors arising from corruption, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, ignorance and love of arbitrary power, which are certain to be committed in these difficult land-suits, especially where the Judges are inexperienced and unaided by a Bar, will remain uncorrected and cause hardship and discontent. The barring of an appeal in cases of the small-cause type (suits for debts, damages or moveables not exceeding Rs. 500 in amount or value) may be justified, because, as a rule, those cases are simple and easy, and practically it is better, on the whole, for the community that in such cases the decision should be rapid than that it should be careful and correct. But mortgage-cases sometimes involve the investigation of difficult questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities, contribution and rights of maintenance, and always the taking of complicated accounts. A Judge who does all this rapidly will simply scamp his work; and the power of calling for and revising his imperfect

records will, as I shall show, be a very inadequate substitute for an appeal—a remedy which, wherever wrong has been done, the appellant's interest urges him to apply.

"The effect of abolishing appeals should also be considered in connection with the rule as to *res judicata* (Code of Civil Procedure, section 13). It seems to me that great hardship may sometimes be caused by regarding (as we must, if the Bill is passed in its present form) the uncontrolled judgments of these subordinate Courts as conclusive on questions of title to land. We may, of course, insert a clause declaring that, for the purpose of section 13 of the Code, no Court trying a suit under this Bill shall be deemed, as regards the title to immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction. But, then, suitors would be exposed to the harassment of repeated litigation, which the rule as to *res judicata* has been framed to prevent.

"The power given by section 54 to the Special Judge to call for and examine the records of suits tried by Subordinate Judges is intended as a substitute for appeals. But, first, the records of cases tried by second class Subordinate Judges at Rs. 150 a month will, it is safe to say, generally be defective; and the Bill (section 11) expressly provides that in the bulk of cases (those of which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10 in amount or value) there need not be even a memorandum of the evidence. Under the Bill, therefore, the revising Judge will constantly have to exercise his jurisdiction on imperfect materials.

Secondly, the revising Judge, no matter how carefully he is selected and how highly he is paid, will be greatly inferior in learning, ability and experience to the Judges of the High Court, who now form the ultimate Court of appeal in the Presidency. The result will be that rights will be established all over the Dekkhan, founded on the Judge's crotchets and erroneous ideas of law, and the greatest confusion and hardship will result when these rights are upset (as they are sure, at last, to be) by the High Court or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Thirdly, those records, if, as I suppose, they resemble the Bengálí *nathís*, will be masses of ill-written documents in a Native character and language which, it is safe to say, no revising Judge will have time or skill to decipher and translate. The business of revision will therefore practically be placed in the hands of the sarishtadárs, who are notoriously open to the saukárs' bribes; and here, again, the Bill will work to the injury rather than the benefit of the raiyat.

"Another mode in which it seems to me certain that the provisions of the Bill will be used to injure the raiyat is suggested by sections 45 and 46. Those sections provide that when the parties to a case before a Conciliator (who is intended to represent in India the French *Juge de Paix*) come to an agreement finally disposing of the matter, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed, and that the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides. The Bill then proceeds thus :—

'The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed; *and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.*'

"It requires no power of divination to say how this provision will work. The saukár will say to the raiyat, who, we are told, is generally weak and apathetic: 'I will lend you the Rs. 50 for which you ask; you need not give me a mortgage, and you will thus not have to pay the Sarkár anything for stamps or registration-fees. We can arrange the matter thus. I shall apply to the Conciliator 'to effect an amicable settlement' between us, and you will come with me before him and agree to pay me Rs. 100 three months hence.' The wretched raiyat will have to do so, and the saukár, chuckling at the ease with which he twists a foolish law to his own advantage, will see the agreement taking effect as if it were a decree 'from which no appeal lies.'

"Chapter VIII, which requires all money-obligations executed by raiyats to be written by or before village registrars, also seems to me a specimen of

blundering benevolence. The chief result of this well-meant attempt to ensure the authenticity of documents will, I am certain, be to discourage the use of written agreements, and to force *oral* contracts on persons who would otherwise have expressed themselves in writing. I need hardly say that this is impolitic and contrary to one of the wisest aims of our recent legislation. If the scheme succeeds, it will also add greatly to the cost of all loans, such cost falling finally on the raiyats, who cannot pay their revenue without occasionally borrowing. But wherever saukárs are concerned the scheme is, I think, pretty sure to fail. The saukár will give up mortgages and written instruments altogether. He will say to the raiyat: 'I will lend you money at 60 per cent.; but mind, if you do not repay me on the day fixed, I shall never lend to you again, nor will any of my brother-saukárs.' The raiyat will borrow on the terms proposed, and his last state will be worse than his first.

"Section 69 declares that, in awarding costs in suits before Subordinate Judges in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100 in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed, unless the Court is of opinion that professional assistance was necessary. This, I fear, will practically exclude pleaders from appearing in most of the difficult mortgage-cases cognizable by Subordinate Judges. Now, on this point I have only to say that the experience of India and of every other country in the world proves that an honest, learned and independent Bar is of the greatest advantage to the Judge in the trial of complicated cases. And if the Bombay pleaders are, as a rule, honest, learned and independent (as to which, not having the needful local knowledge, I offer no opinion), the exclusion of them will be a public calamity as well as an unmerited slur on an honourable profession. It may be true that some of them are dishonest and ignorant; but the arbitrary exclusion of the whole body from their proper functions will deprive the peccant members of all chance of improvement, render them discontented and dangerous, and compel them to earn their livelihood by all kinds of dishonourable practices. To draw the line at Rs. 100 or any other amount is absurd; for the difficulty of a mortgage-case does not vary directly as the amount involved. To give the Subordinate Judge power (as is done by section 69) to refuse any pleader's fees will obviously tend to excite suspicions of favouritism, whenever the Judge grants those fees, and to destroy that independence of the Bar which, for the sake of the Bench as well as the suitors, a wise Government ought to encourage. Lastly, if, as is probably the case, the legal profession in the Bombay Presidency is as influential as it is elsewhere, to make this powerful body of men bitterly hostile to the Bill seems to me the most certain mode of ensuring the failure of the experiment which it has been framed to try.

"The provisions which I have hitherto noticed are, in my opinion, unwise; but those to which I shall now ask the attention of the Council are grossly unjust and (if I may use the expression in India) unconstitutional. Both section 20 and section 49 are retrospective in their operation. They relate to decrees passed *before* the proposed Act will come into force, and the former section at least seriously interferes with the vested rights of the holders of such decrees. Section 20, paragraph 1, runs as follows:—

'When a decree has been passed, *whether before or after this Act comes into force*, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of *a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such* [sic] *balance*.'

Under this section, therefore, if a man (whether he be a saukár or not) has before the first of October, 1879, obtained a decree against a raiyat for Rs. 49, the Court, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against the raiyat, that he is unable to pay more than Rs. 48, but that he is quite able to pay that amount, may direct him to pay only *one* anna, and grant him a discharge from the balance. Surely such a provision was never before proposed for the consideration of a legislature! Section 49 declares that no application for execution of a decree passed before the proposed Act comes into force 'to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party' shall be entertained by

any Civil Court unless the decree-holder produces a certificate under section 48. When the judgment-debtor refuses (as he often will) to appear before the Conciliator, the decree-holder cannot execute his decree until the expiration of that incalculable space of time which the Bill describes as 'such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable.' Section 30 is also retrospective. It runs as follows :—

'Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; *and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.*'

A creditor who before the first of October, 1879, has contracted to be paid in money may be compelled, under this wonderful section, to receive payment of his debt in old brass pots, or worn-out bullocks, or village-pigs, or anything else which he does not want and which he may be unable to sell. I believe that the Hon'ble Mover is the sole author of this section—at least I can find nothing about it in the letter from the Bombay Government. Remedial statutes may be retrospective when they only go to confirm rights already existing and add to the means of enforcing existing obligations. But sections like these, that disturb absolute vested rights against which there is no equity, are founded on unconstitutional principles, and I, for one, will never be a party to passing them into law."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said :—"At this late hour I will detain the Council by a very few remarks. This Bill, which has been placed in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope by the Executive Government in consideration of his experience in the districts now in question and of the attention which he has given to the subject, is in a great measure based on a draft Bill which was sent up to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, and in the preparation of which Mr. Hope's aid and advice were made available. I have no doubt that, if the Bill had emanated entirely from the Executive Government of India, it would have assumed in some matters of detail a very different shape. There are several provisions in the Bill with which I, for one, am unable to agree; but, as regards the general scope of the Bill, apart from those particular provisions, I feel bound to say that I consider that a sufficient case has been made out for special legislation, and that I approve of certain leading principles which the Bill embodies. On the other hand, I think that there is great force in many of the remarks which my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes has made regarding the section which bars appeals in cases of claims founded on mortgages. I personally entertain very little doubt that, when the Bill has undergone that examination and sifting which it will undergo at the hands of the High Court of Bombay and of other judicial authorities, and when it has been examined and revised by the Select Committee, that section will, if it does not entirely disappear, be very materially modified. In all that Mr. Stokes has said on the subject of those provisions of the Bill which provide for supervision and inspection in lieu of appeals I entirely concur. I may also say that I agree with my hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell in thinking that several of the insolvency provisions are exceedingly questionable. My impression is that it will be found that the insolvency-law which we hope to see enacted in the course of a few days in the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure will be found sufficient for the particular districts which are dealt with in the project of law now before us, as well as for the rest of India. However, I think it was only right that, looking to the circumstances under which the Bill has been framed, we should send it forth for criticism and examination, not exactly in the shape in which we, looking at the question from our point of view and not from the local point of view, might be disposed to regard it, but that we should pay very great deference to the suggestions made by the Local Government, and afford every opportunity for those suggestions being examined and criticised in the Presidency to which the Bill refers.

"There are one or two points in connection with the address which was delivered by the Mover of the Bill on which I should wish to say a few words.

The full and exhaustive, and, I am bound to say, very interesting and suggestive, address to which we have listened this morning shows that the Hon'ble Member has exhausted every source of information which was available to him. It shows that he has carefully studied the Report of the Commission which has led to this project of law, and the correspondence which during a long series of years has passed on the particular subject to which this project of law refers, and on other subjects cognate to it. Naturally, in the Hon'ble Member's address a great deal was taken from the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. From that report he was able to adduce a great deal of evidence in support of the views which he individually entertains. But it struck me that on one or two points on which, as I read the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the opinions expressed by the members of that Commission seemed to differ from those entertained by the Hon'ble Member, he failed to give us the benefit of the observations which are to be found in the Commission's Report.

"I do not think that the tone in which the Hon'ble Member expressed himself with regard to the character of the saukárs in the Dekkhan districts is by any means fully supported by the text of the Commission's Report. The Hon'ble Member used the expression 'usurious money-lenders.' He said many other things which, as his address was read rapidly, I cannot repeat *verbatim*, but which gave me the impression that he regards the money-lenders of the Dekkhan districts as a class, with scarcely an exception, of usurious and rapacious men—a class of men who make enormous and extravagant profits at the expense of the ignorant raiyat, and a class against whom it is desirable that the Government should direct very stringent legislation.

"Now, it seems to me that this is not the view held by the members of the Commission. On the contrary, I find it expressly stated, in the 85th paragraph of their report, that 'on the whole there is no reason to believe that the saukárs dealing with the agricultural classes make higher profits than are warranted by the nature of their business, which is always precarious and unpopular—occasionally, as we have seen, dangerous.' There are other passages in the report on which I cannot lay my hand at this moment which convey to my mind a similar impression; and I think it would be wrong that this Bill should go forth to the public or to the people of the districts which it will affect with the impression that the Government of India entertain in regard to this particular class of the community—a class more or less intelligent, which is really very useful, and the existence of which in the circumstances of the country is an absolute necessity—views such as those which appear to be entertained by the Mover of the Bill. I have no doubt that among this class, as among other classes of money-lenders in other parts of the world, there are many black sheep, and that here, as elsewhere, there are instances of gross extortion and rapacity; but I do not for a moment believe that the case is nearly so bad—that the class, as a class, is so extortionate and such a curse to society—as might be inferred from some of the expressions used in the Hon'ble Member's address; such expressions, for instance, as that 'money is lent designedly to render the raiyat a bond slave'; or that 'fraud by the creditor is, in India, the only thing to be guarded against.'

"On another point it appears to me that the remarks of the Hon'ble Member are not borne out by the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. I refer to the alleged technicality of the procedure of our Courts. Nor do I think that those remarks are borne out by the actual facts of the case.

"In the 116th paragraph of the Report of the Commission I find it stated that 'upon these and similar statements the first remark we have to make is that it is a mistake to suppose that Courts in India are bound only to administer law in the strict sense in which the term is here used. They are distinctly Courts 'of equity and good conscience' as well as of law. Secondly, it is certain that the laws of this country, as, for instance, the Contract Act, the Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code, are as little open to the charge of technicality as any laws can possibly be.'

"I listened with great attention and with great interest to the speech of our hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Native Member of this Council, and the only Native Member present. One of the observations made by him

which particularly struck me, was that in which he expressed his opinion as to the expediency of prohibiting in this Bill the appointment of revenue or police officers as Conciliators. I agree in every word which the Hon'ble Member said on this point; and I trust that in this respect the Bill will be amended by the Select Committee. On the other hand, I do not agree in all that the Hon'ble Member said in regard to the Limitation-law. The alteration of the Limitation-law for these districts, and I should think for the country generally, in the direction in which it is proposed to alter it in this Bill seems to me to rest on very substantial grounds.

"There was one remark made by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes at the commencement of his speech in regard to the scope of the Bill, with reference to the instructions which we have received from the Secretary of State, with which, if I understood him correctly, I am unable to concur. I do not conceive that this Government is either positively bound to enact every provision which was recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State, or that it is debarred from going beyond those provisions, if, on full consideration, it appears to us that the main object which the Secretary of State had in view will be advanced by our enacting additional provisions which were not contemplated by him. Everything that the Secretary of State has written on the subject of this Bill, as well as on all other subjects, whether relating to executive or legislative matters, is entitled to the most careful and respectful attention of the Council of the Governor General. But it does not appear to me that in such a case as this, or indeed in any case, the Government of India is precluded from deviating from the letter of those instructions; or, at all events, from urging their reconsideration, if such a course should be deemed necessary. I conceive that it is quite open to us, if any of the provisions recommended by the Secretary of State to be inserted in a project of law appear to us to be either inexpedient or impracticable or inadequate, to make such alterations or additions as we deem to be required.

"It only remains for me to advert to the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—remarks for which I think the Government and this Council are very much indebted to His Honour—because it is very desirable that it should be known to the public generally, and to the community which will be affected by this Bill, that the question raised by the Lieutenant-Governor has not been overlooked by the Government of India; that, on the contrary, the view which is entertained by the Government of India on that particular question is, I may say, entirely in accordance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Egerton. With the permission of your Lordship, I will read the concluding paragraph of the letter which was addressed to the Government of Bombay previous to the preparation of the draft Bill, which, as I have said, formed the basis of the Bill now before the Council. After making various observations, which form the subject of fifteen paragraphs of the letter, in regard to the general scope and tenour of the projected legislation, the Government of India expressed themselves as follows on the particular point to which the Lieutenant-Governor alluded :—

'There is one point, however, which, although it may positively not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, *the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season*. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873—75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field produce in the Dekkhan. And, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether in these four districts, or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have *a varying scale of revenue* demand to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the normal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district, or division of a district, in the event of a failure of rain or other cause of serious damage to the crops.'

"These instructions expressly refer only to the four districts included in the scope of this Bill; but I quite agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that they are instructions which are probably very applicable to many other districts, not only in Bombay, but in other Provinces in other parts of the Empire. And I may mention that at this moment, and for some time past, the expediency of applying such a system to another district in another part of India—I refer to the district of Jhánsi—is, and has been, under the consideration of the Executive Government."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT here adjourned the debate to the following day, and the remainder of the business was proceeded with.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872. He said that the eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowered a Magistrate, when any person was charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence had been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. It was, he believed, supposed by the framers of that Act that the matter was sufficiently provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 157. But that section seemed limited to the case of offenders whom some Court in British India would have jurisdiction to try, and would therefore not cover the case of a foreigner who had committed an offence at some place beyond the limits of British India. Section 194 of the Code was equally inapplicable. Certain recent cases in which subjects of the Nizam had stolen bullocks and committed other offences in the Nizam's territory, and then taken refuge in British India, had shown that some such provisions as those of Act VII of 1854, sections 19 and 20, were still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which had been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacted, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871. He said that section 3 of the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, prohibited the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta from raising money on the security of their funds and the property vested in them, except in the manner provided by that Act; and, as the prohibition was imposed by an Act of the Governor General in Council, it was one from which the local legislature could not relieve those bodies. This had been found to lead to some inconvenience. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were exempted from the prohibition in question; and there appeared to be no reason why the Commissioners or Trustees of the Ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and any similar body which might hereafter be created at Madras, should not likewise be relieved from it. The main object of the present Bill was to provide such relief; but the opportunity had been taken to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act with a view to removing certain difficulties of construction which had presented themselves in the working of it and to making the Act express in clearer terms what was understood to have been the intention of its framers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill and read the clause exempting from its provisions the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and any similar body that might hereafter be created at Madras.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The matter was one of much urgency, as the Bombay Government and legislature desired to confer borrowing powers at once on the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and this could not be legally done unless and until the present Bill was passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 17*th July*, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 10th July, 1879, was adjourned to Thursday, the 17th July, 1879.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council assembled at Government House on Friday, the 18th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"My Lord, in the very few remarks which I wish to offer on the resumption of this important debate I have

no desire to question the propriety of the free and impartial criticisms which have passed upon many details of the Bill before the Council, but would prefer to confine myself to the general aspects of the measure; because I think, from the tendency of many of the observations which we heard yesterday, it would seem as if we were losing sight of the main principles which we wish to maintain, and of the causes which have led to the interference of the Government in a matter which, if special reasons did not exist, it would have been right to leave to the ordinary laws and procedure of our Civil Courts. For my own part, I take no exception to the severity of those criticisms; for I think when a case of such grave and far-reaching importance, and one which has occupied the attention of Government for many years, comes before the Legislature of the Supreme Government, it is necessary and desirable, and not incompatible with an earnest desire for an effective solution of long-standing and serious difficulties, that there should be the most unqualified freedom of debate. I think it right to express this opinion very decidedly, because, obviously, we are not dealing with a sudden emergency of the immediate past, nor with a question in which unanimity of opinion has always existed as to the relief to be afforded, but one the magnitude of which has claimed the close attention of successive administrators in the single Presidency affected by the Bill, and for the remedy of which innumerable proposals have been put forward by the most experienced officers upon whom it has devolved to consider the matter. In confirmation of this view, I would refer the Council to the single page at the beginning of the second volume of the Commission's Report, from which it will be seen that this complicated question of the Dekkhan raiyats' indebtedness and troubles has since 1843-44 been continuously before the Local Government; and in the *précis* of correspondence on the remedial measures from time to time under notice, we find the recommendations of the Bombay Government in 1844; suggestions by the Chief Justice in 1863; proposals by Captain Wingate in 1852; by Mr. Fraser Tytler in 1859; by the Hon'ble Mr. West's pamphlet in 1872, and by Mr. Pedder's report about the same year. Even of these it is said that the summary covers but a fractional part of the recommendations with which the Bombay records abound.

"With such facts before us, it is inconceivable, in the first place, that any single measure, and that referring chiefly to the procedure of the Courts, should provide the complete cure of evils of such great intensity and arising from such a vast variety and combination of causes; and, secondly, it is impossible that, constituted as this Council is and representing the different experiences of different parts of the Indian Empire, even that single measure, framed on exceptional lines for a special object and to be tentatively applied, should not elicit a diversity of opinion on many of its details. For myself, therefore, I may say that, while I listened with the greatest interest to the speeches of Hon'ble Members objecting to detached provisions of the Bill, and value their contributions so far as they demand a careful scrutiny of the impugned sections, I maintain still the necessity which is imposed upon us as the Government of the country to support the leading principles on which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would propose to legislate. At this stage—the second reading, if I may so call it, of the Bill—it would have been open to any Member, as I understand the rules, to attack the principles of the measure and to oppose its reference to a Select Committee. I am glad that no such course has been taken. It seems to me that, having regard to the time and labour which preceded its introduction—to the urgent request of the Local Government for such a law—and to the correspondence which has passed with the Secretary of State, it would have been unreasonable to have done so. And if in some of its features it still appears open to objection, I would remind the Council that the Bill has still to go to the Bombay Government for reconsideration, with a request that it may be submitted to the learned Judges of the High Court of that Presidency, and that, when their views upon the measure have been received (and I have no doubt their attention will be directed to all the points of difference which this debate has brought out), it has afterwards to undergo a detailed revision by the Select Committee here. There is thus ample security that no hurried or imperfect project of law will issue from this Council.

"I take it that the general view in which we may regard the position of the question, so far as this Bill is concerned, is that, upon the evidence adduced by the Commission, which gives no uncertain sound in the matter, the districts of the Dekkhan, with an impoverished and ignorant population, are suffering from our having imported into them laws and institutions suited only to an advanced and educated community; and that, where the people are not educated and not prepared for an elaborate and technical procedure in the administration of the law, we are bound to introduce for their benefit some simpler form for the adjustment of their numerous disputes. I share in no way the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Member from Bombay as to the character and effect of the regular civil code procedure upon the country. Though I do not remember his exact words and am unable at this moment to refer to his speech, I think I am not incorrect in stating that he looks upon the 650 sections of the Civil Procedure Code as a burden too heavy to be borne by India, and as a curse from which it should be relieved. It requires no words from me to rebut such radical sentiments; but, if the Hon'ble Member considers that his present scheme of procedure in civil actions between creditors and debtors is a model for general imitation, or is capable of extension to all classes of the people and to all parts of the country, I am sure not only that he will be disappointed in his expectations, but that most people will rejoice at his disappointment. On the exceptional grounds that we are in the presence of a great calamity, I am prepared to support this Bill. That calamity in the Dekkhan is due in part to the caprices of climate and to the natural evils to which all Indian agriculture is exposed, and which no Government action could prevent or anticipate. But, so far as it is in our power to help, by the establishment of special courts, by an increase in the number of the Judges, and by the substitution of less complex rules and laws of procedure, in the settlement of difficulties for which, in an embittered social condition especially, our present law is unsuited or inadequate, I have accepted this measure as a tentative proposal for the relief of the emergency. In that character I am ready to support it as desirable for the present need; and in that character I am prepared to favour any reasonable amendments when they come before us for later consideration.

"At the same time, My Lord, I think we must all feel that, however necessary and urgent this present measure of legislative reform is, it is but a small instalment of the remedies which the disorder demands. We have to deal with a case of poverty, ignorance and indebtedness among the people prevalent in these districts for a long series of years, dating, I believe in some parts, to a period antecedent to our advent as rulers; and a heavy responsibility rests upon the Local Government to meet the claims of the case by liberal administrative arrangements. The country possibly needs the introduction of a system of canal irrigation, and it certainly will not suffer by the extension of its schools and the improvement of those which are already in existence. I hope the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be attracted also to the remarks of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb as to inflexible terms under which the Government revenue is realized; and, though the difficulties of that problem are great in the presence of what I believe to be generally a light assessment, the attempt to solve that problem and the caution necessary at the revision of settlements in the matter of the enhancement of the land-revenue will receive, I am satisfied, the consideration which the great importance of the subject demands at the hands of the Bombay Government."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"I hope I shall not detain the Council for any length of time to-day, but I do not like to remain altogether silent when a subject of such importance is under discussion. The subject, although, no doubt, it now comes before the Council in an extreme and aggravated shape, is one which has occupied the minds of Indian statesmen for a very long time past.

"I myself have repeatedly had to take part in discussions which have virtually been identical with those in which we are now engaged, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope did me the honour to quote opinions which I expressed some

twenty years ago. Consequently, whatever may be the value of my 'prophetic strain' in judging what the effect of this measure may be, I may at any rate claim the qualification of 'old experience.'

"I may say, in the first place, that I think the Government and the public are greatly indebted to Mr. Hope for the able and interesting account which he gave to us yesterday of the unfortunate condition of these districts of the Dekkhan and for the Bill which the Bombay Government has prepared in communication with him; and I think that we are the more indebted to Mr. Hope for the great care that he has given to this question: and this Bill is the more important because, unfortunately, a great deal that has been said is true, not only of the Dekkhan, but of many other parts of India also. I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin could tell us very nearly as lamentable a story about the state of Jhánsi as Mr. Hope has told us regarding the Dekkhan; and I am afraid others could tell us equally lamentable stories about some other parts of India. These of course are, nevertheless, extreme and exceptional cases; for, taking India as a whole, it is, beyond a doubt, a happy and a prosperous country. Nevertheless, much that we have been told of the state of the Dekkhan is more or less true of the peasantry in some other provinces, and, therefore, although the problems now before us possess special local urgency, they have also a more general interest, and I think there can be no doubt that the success or failure of the experiment which we are now about to try may have results which will extend far beyond the limits of the Dekkhan.

"My Lord, I do not propose to criticise any of the details of this Bill, and there is a good deal in it which I, for my part, do not feel competent to criticise; for there is much in it which requires local knowledge, without the possession of which no useful opinion can, in my opinion, be given. While the Government of India is entirely responsible for the general principles on which this Bill is based, and while the Executive Government has been unanimous in accepting those principles, which have been most fully and most carefully considered, the Bill is in its details essentially a local Bill; and, in judging of these details, I think that local opinion must to a very great extent guide us. The discussion of yesterday shows, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson has justly observed, that in regard to the details of the Bill there will be a very great diversity of opinion; but I agree with Mr. Thompson in the satisfaction he expressed that nothing that was said yesterday, so far as I can judge, touches really the main principles on which the Bill is based. The matters referred to yesterday are, after all, all, or nearly all, matters of detail, which, until they are fought out and decided in the ordinary way by a majority of this Council, we must be content to differ about.

"No one has denied the necessity for special legislation to meet the great evils which have been described. We desire to give to every man the means of cheap and speedy justice near his own home: and cheap and speedy justice means the simplest possible procedure of the Courts, and we desire that these Courts should be Courts of equity in the broadest sense, doing simple justice between man and man, and creditor and debtor alike. We desire also, further, that every effort should be made to bring about amicable agreements without imposing upon debtors and creditors the necessity of going into Court at all by the establishment in some form or other of Courts of Conciliation.

"Speaking of justice to creditors, I may say that I think that justice has hardly been done to Mr. Hope by some of the remarks which have been made in criticism of his speech of yesterday.

"I do not understand that Mr. Hope made any such general attack upon the creditors as has been attributed to him. I understood him to recognise in the clearest way that the money-lender is an essential element in the agricultural system of the Dekkhan and of India; and he quite admitted that protection and security for the creditors were as necessary as protection for the debtors.

"It would be a great misfortune and mistake if people were to suppose that the Government approved the idea of a crusade against the money-lenders. Money-lenders are obviously as necessary to the Indian agriculturist as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields.

Agriculture without them would probably be impossible; but, while I believe this of the money-lenders, and have no doubt it is quite true that vast numbers of them—I hope I may say the great majority of them—are honest and honourable men, it seems to me that it is impossible to ignore the vast amount of evidence which exists in proof that there are still very many of them who deserve a different character, and that this section of the money-lending class is so numerous that it has become absolutely necessary to give to the debtor some better protection against it than is now available. In regard to these questions between creditor and debtor, there have always been two great parties; and it is inevitable that the old discussions on this subject should again be entered into in regard to the Bill now before the Council. With reference to this question, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, to read to the Council a passage from the admirable speech made by Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the 28th March, 1877, on the Code of Civil Procedure. It appears to me entirely applicable to the present case, and I think that it serves excellently to illustrate the principles upon which we are now proposing to legislate. Sir Arthur Hobhouse said:—

'I will try to show what seem to me to be the broad differences of opinion between the opposing parties.

I may be wrong, and I hardly suppose that our opponents will accept my view of what is necessary to make their position a sound one; but it seems to me that they cannot support their objections without first making good two propositions. The first of these is that, when a man has made a contract with another man, he is entitled to call upon the supreme forces of society to step in and enforce his contract in every jot and tittle, and that without allowing to society any moderating influence over the contract, unless, perhaps, it can be shown to be grounded in fraud. The second proposition is that a contract by A to pay B a hundred rupees is a contract by A to strip himself of every shred of property that he possesses in order to make good that hundred rupees.

Now, both these propositions seem to be exaggerations of principles which, if stated with their due qualifications, most people will be ready to accept. Of the first proposition, I should say that is a most sound and important principle that people should be held to the substantial performance of their contracts. But I should add that, if the rigid and extreme performance of contracts is found to produce misery and disorder, then society, which is called in to enforce these contracts, should exercise some moderating influence over them, and that such a duty is the more imperative in proportion to the helplessness of the debtor class. Of the second proposition, I should say that a contract to pay a sum of money seems to me quite a different thing from a contract that the borrower shall strip himself of all the property that he has for the support of himself and his family in order to pay that money. It may be argued that, in order to enforce a contract to pay money, it is the duty of society to step in and strip the borrower naked. But I do not see how it is even arguable that, if such a process takes place, the creditor does not get something outside the terms of his contract. If he does, terms may be reasonably imposed upon him in return, such as are found necessary for the peace and welfare of society.

How far society should step in and insist upon some moderation as the price of its assistance is a question of detail which has to be solved in every age and in every country. But it seems to me that all laws intended for the protection of debtors on terms short of the payment of the whole debt—laws of bankruptcy, laws for the exemption of property from execution—are founded on the view I take of the duties and interests of society.'

"The principle thus laid down by Sir Arthur Hobhouse is, I think, the basis of our proposed legislation now. Those 'duties and interests of society' of which Sir Arthur Hobhouse spoke require most urgently that we should interfere in the districts of the Dekkhan between creditors and debtors. We shall hurt no honest, honourable and reasonable creditors; and, if this legislation and other measures of relief should be successful and happier times should come round, I for my part shall not think it a matter of regret if the dishonest and rapacious money-lender finds no means to recover his ill-gotten gains, and if, after all the claims of justice to all parties have been met, he is left to lament, like Sganarelle,—

'tout le monde est content; il n'y a que moi seul de malheureux. Mes gages, mes gages, mes gages!'

"There is only one other point to which I wish to refer. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friends the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Thompson with regard to the extreme importance of sparing no administrative efforts to improve the revenue system in such a way that the pressure of the Government

demand upon the land may be lightened. This problem has to be solved not only in Bombay but throughout nearly the whole of India.

"There can be no doubt that the demand of the Government is almost everywhere moderate. Mr. Hope has assured us that in the districts of the Dekkhan in particular there can be no doubt of its moderation.

"In other parts of India with which I myself am acquainted, I know that the same is true, and that our revenue demand is far lighter than that ever imposed by any Native ruler. Nevertheless, it is equally true that this demand upon the land falls not infrequently in bad seasons with extreme severity. It is not that the assessment is too heavy, but that the procedure under which it is levied is too rigid. I cannot doubt that means will be found—although they unfortunately have not been found up to the present time—to combine complete and proper security for the recovery of the Government demand upon the land with some greater leniency to the peasant-proprietors, who, from no fault of their own, but from misfortune of season, cannot meet their engagements to the State. Bombay has now for its Governor a great administrator: if he can initiate measures in the direction to which I have now been referring, he will do a greater service to the country than any which this Council can accomplish by this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope said:—"I am glad to find that the main principles of the Bill, which have, as I was already aware, the approval of the Executive Government, are also, I think I may venture to say, accepted by this Council, and that my task is confined to replying upon what are, by comparison, matters of detail.

"In the first place, it was suggested by the Hon'ble the Law Member that chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, as amended in the Bill presented yesterday, would meet all the wants of our Dekkhan districts in respect of insolvency. But I must altogether demur to accepting it as sufficient or suitable for that purpose. The objections to the law, even when amended by the Bill, which I stated yesterday need not be repeated; but I may add to them that the provision for granting a discharge when an insolvent has paid one-third of the scheduled debts, which has been imported from the Presidency Insolvency Act, seems to me false in principle, and likely to work unreasonably in practice, sometimes giving the creditor less than might be recovered for him, and sometimes pressing harshly on the debtor. It has, moreover, been discarded from bankruptcy legislation in England. I admit that by the Bill in question an advance has been made; but an advance somewhat haphazard, tentative and restricted by the difficulty as to insufficiency of Courts, &c., which, as I said yesterday, has hitherto prevented this Council from going even so far as is now ventured on. Finally, one thing which that amended chapter does *not* do is, singularly enough, the very thing which has been represented in the official correspondence, and is indicated in the Secretary of State's despatch, as urgently required—namely, the allowing a debtor to apply for declaration of insolvency, though no process has issued against him.

"Another remark of the Hon'ble Law Member was that it would be sufficient, as to jurisdiction of the Courts, if small-cause-court powers were conferred on all of them. But it seems to me that the only course open to us consistent with common sense is that the Courts should have power to deal with all the sorts of cases in which raiyats are ordinarily involved. That such cases must very frequently comprise mortgages is clear from the fact ascertained by the Commission, as I said yesterday, that in the villages in Puna tested by them two-thirds of the indebted raiyats' land was mortgaged. To provide Courts professing to deal with raiyats' difficulties but unable to touch, perhaps, one-half of the cases in which raiyats are concerned would be a half-measure, from which no good results could be expected.

"The next question raised is that of appeals, for which the Hon'ble Law Member considers the revision provided for by the Bill an inadequate substitute. Here I may point out that the Bill goes farther in caution than even the suggestions of the Secretary of State. His Lordship says, in the quotation which I read yesterday: 'I am inclined to think that summary jurisdiction without appeal

might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' But the Bill provides the safeguard of a thorough supervision. It is a misapprehension to suppose, as I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to do, that the supervising agency will be a special one. It will be merely a strengthening of the regular staff for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out section 9 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), which runs thus:—

'The District Judge shall have general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishments within the district, and it shall be his duty to inspect, or to cause one of his assistants to inspect, the proceedings of all the Courts subordinate to him, and to give such directions,' &c.

"The officers appointed will be members of the regular judicial department subordinate to the High Court: they will work the law subject to its general control: the Local Government will have no special jurisdiction over them, and will be unable to make them, as the Hon'ble Member apprehends, a machine for carrying out the policy of the day.

"As to the merits of allowing appeals, compared with a system of revision, I would point out that by the former from three to four per cent. of the cases tried are brought before the Courts, while by the latter the proportion is probably not less than from fifty to sixty per cent. Moreover, the cases which come up in appeal are often not those which deserve to come. Many a man who has a good case cannot afford to appeal: many a man with money needlessly drags his opponent through all the appellate Courts. As an illustration of the persistency of monied litigants, I may mention that I have heard that Sir Barnes Peacock, with reference to the petty appeals, about Rs. 5 sometimes, by which the High Court was troubled, remarked that it would be more economical for Government to pay the amount of the appeals than to keep up Judges and establishments to hear them. Again, the Hon'ble Law Member has said, as an objection to revision, that the record called for will be inaccurate, incomplete and in the vernacular. As to inaccuracy and incompleteness, the objection, if good at all, applies just as much to appeals as to revision. As to the third point, I feel it my duty to repudiate, on behalf of the Bombay Civil Service, of which I have the honour to be a member, the suggestion that they are unable to deal with cases in the vernacular. Again, the Subordinate Judges will not be inexperienced, as the Hon'ble Member supposes. It is true that twelve new men will be appointed; but they will be added, as stated in the official letter from Bombay, to the list of Subordinate Judges for the whole Presidency: and I cannot doubt that the Executive Government will place men of experience, drawn from other districts, in charge of the newly-opened Courts.

"In favour of the retention of appeals, much stress has been laid on the mortgage-cases, which are said to be intricate, involving difficult questions of account. But this is a misapprehension. Mortgage-cases in which raiyats are concerned are not necessarily intricate, and do not involve more accounts than simple money-cases. This can easily be seen by reference to the actual cases of raiyats, of which a large number are given in full detail in the Appendices to the Commission's Report. If a raiyat owes money, there is an account of it—possibly long and intricate; but it is no more so when he happens to have pledged his land as security for the debt than when he has not. Mortgage-cases are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT enquired whether there might not be questions of title.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE replied:—"Under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; and so questions of title are not likely to give trouble.

"I may mention to the Council," the Hon'ble MR. HOPE continued, "that, as regards this question of appeals, contrasted with revision, I happen to have had a very considerable experience—if not actually in civil cases, still in criminal ones, which for this purpose come to the same thing. I was once for a long

time Magistrate and Collector of a district so large that appeals lay to me from the decisions of twenty-nine Subordinate Magistrates; and the cases they tried, which came up to me, and of which it was my duty regularly to examine a large proportion, sometimes reached five hundred in the month. My experience was that all the serious abuses and irregularities came to light in the examination and revision: scarcely anything ever came out in appeal. After all, however, the would-be appellant is deprived of nothing by the proposed substitution of inspection and revision; for he can draw attention to his case by petition, and practically get it dealt with just as he can now. If, as the Hon'ble Law Member says, appellate Courts are less harsh than the Courts of first instance, there is nothing to prevent the revising Judge from showing leniency too: if appellate Courts often confirm decisions on mere perusal of the record, his inspection may have the same effect.

"The Hon'ble Law Member has next expressed his fears that section 46, about agreements before Conciliators, and also the registration-provisions, may be defeated by collusion and fraud. As to agreements, of which he seems to think their having the force of a decree the objectionable feature, I would point out that the case is analogous to that of awards filed under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, which have the force of a decree too. The objections, if there be any, to the one must apply equally to the other. As to both the agreements and the registration, I would repeat my observation of yesterday, that the same objection as to being open to fraud may be made to many other good laws. The Registration Act may, as the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad has said, be easily defeated by one party to a deed returning to the other at home the consideration which they have paid and received before the registrar. The Stamp-laws are constantly evaded by the re-use of spoiled stamps, &c., and the Coinage-laws do not prevent the circulation of false money. Yet we do not think it necessary on this account to abolish registration, stamps and our coinage. The Bill will help those who help themselves; if any persons prefer collusive evasion of it, they will suffer accordingly, and rightly so.

"I will now notice the objections of the Hon'ble Law Member and Mr. Cockerell to certain details of the Insolvency chapter. First, as to the power given to the Court to admit as an insolvent a person found to be so, and to give him a discharge, both Hon'ble Members seem to me to be, if I may say so in all courtesy, still under that confusion of ideas between the fact of insolvency and the conduct of the insolvent which I referred to in my speech of yesterday. If a man is really insolvent, it is perfectly futile to call him anything else. If a man cannot pay more than one anna—to take the Hon'ble Law Member's illustration,—the Court may *now*, under section 358 of the Code, let him off the whole balance, so that the Bill makes no change of principle whatever. Secondly, it is complained that section 20 is retrospective. But so is the present law; and so will be the new Civil Procedure Bill, which I hope we shall pass at our next sitting. If a man, the day after that Bill is passed, applies and is declared an insolvent, all the old decrees against him may be wiped out when he has paid only one-third of their amount, and after twelve years, whether he has paid even that much or not. Thirdly, as to imprisonment and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's objections to the reduction, by section 35 of the Bill, of the power of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code to imprison debtors up to one year for fraud, I have as great a hatred of 'proved rascality' as any one else. But I consider the power given by the Code a most arbitrary and oppressive one. So far from the rascality being really 'proved,' the Judge is practically allowed simply to say, at the end of the proceedings—'I think the insolvent's conduct very disreputable: he is no doubt a rascal'; and thereupon, without any specific charge, or hearing him in his defence, or even recording a judgment, to send him off to jail for a twelve month. In the Bill this power is, in the case of Subordinate Judges, reduced nearer to what officers of their rank and emoluments would exercise if they were Magistrates. It is essential to note, however, that the Court has always the alternative, under section 359, of sending the insolvent to a Magistrate. Before him, and not in any Civil Court, all serious rascality ought to be dealt with; and I hope it will be.

"To section 30, exception has been taken by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad, Mr. Cockerell and the Law Member. The latter, after expressing his objections, concluded with some warmth by affirming his belief that I was the 'sole author' of the section, and giving as his reason for this belief that he 'did not remember anything about it in the Bombay letter.' If he attributes to me everything which is not mentioned in that letter, I presume that, by parity of reasoning, he acquits me of responsibility for everything he does not like which is, and I feel grateful for the relief accordingly. I must, however, protest against any such attempt to individualise the authorship of any particular parts of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member is well aware that the measure now before us is no private Bill; that it emanated from the Bombay Government; that, after modifications thought suitable, it is presented to this Council by the order, sanction and authority of the Government of India, and that I am officially charged with the duty of doing justice to it, irrespective of my personal convictions. I think the Hon'ble Member would have shown more generosity if he had abstained from the remark he has made, and if he had evinced some sympathy for, and desire to render less onerous, the difficult and delicate task I have to perform, instead of endeavouring to fix on me personally the odium of what he seems to consider one of the most obnoxious features of the Bill.

"Turning from this personal question—on which I entered with reluctance, and only from a sense of what was due to myself and to the Government—to the subject-matter of section 30, I find that making over moveable property at a valuation to a creditor is considered unfair; and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell has enforced his objections by an illustration about a pig. Now it so happens that this provision is a very old and well-established one in English law, in execution of writs of *elegit*, which is thus described in a well-known text-book :—

'The sheriff is bound upon receipt of the *elegit* to empannel a jury, who are to enquire of all the goods and chattels of the debtor and appraise the same, and also to enquire as to his lands and tenements and their value. After inquisition had, the sheriff delivers to the execution-creditor all the goods and chattels of the debtor (except his oxen and beasts of the plough) at the value set upon them by the jury: if they be insufficient, he delivers also execution of the lands, and he then returns the writ,' &c.

"Between this English law and our Bill, however, there is this essential difference, that, whereas by the latter it is optional with the Court to use the power regarding any particular articles of property, or not at all, by the latter the action of the sheriff is unavoidable and compulsory. Whenever the Hon'ble Law Member returns, as in due time I hope he will, in health and honour to his native land, he will be liable, in the event of his having to resort to legal proceedings to recover money due to him, to have forced on him, at a valuation fixed by a jury, his debtor's goods and chattels—pig and all!

"With regard to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's remarks, I am glad to thank him for the kindly expressions of appreciation which fell from him, and to add my satisfaction that he found in my speech nothing to comment on more serious than what seemed to him the one-sidedness of my description of the money-lender. But I have every confidence that, when he is able to study my remarks in print at leisure, he will agree that I have done the money-lender full justice. It is no doubt difficult to catch the general scope, or even the exact words, of a long and rapidly-spoken address. Thus, the phrase 'usurious money-lender' which he ascribes to me I believe I did not employ. As to extravagant profits, I have nowhere attributed them to money-lenders. On the contrary, the very passage which he has read from paragraph 85 of the Commission's Report was the germ of my remark, that in the land money-lenders acquired 'what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger.' Nor did I say that in India fraud by the creditor was 'the only thing' to be guarded against. I said it had 'almost solely' to be so. Speaking, as I did, in broad terms and of the Mufassal, what I said seems correct; and it is borne out by a recent remark of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner's, that even in the town of Madras the bulk of insolvents were not traders, but part of the general population. So far from keeping frauds by debtors

in the background, however, I enumerated them specially, and explained the provisions of chapters VIII and IX for counteracting them. Finally, nothing could be more complete than the terms in which I have acknowledged the usefulness and necessity of the saukár, and the propriety of giving him all fair help. In this respect the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has done me no less than justice; and I have, as I said, every confidence that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will eventually do the same. These remarks will, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson said on the same subject.

"In conclusion, I have only a few words to add on what fell from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. I fully recognize, as he does, the gravity of the subject, and the possibility of this Bill being followed by similar legislation, or demands for it, in respect of other parts of India. But the circumstances of the different provinces of India are so diverse that I hold, and have held in other cases before this Council, that they need separate treatment. This Bill will, therefore, furnish to them, at most, an analogy and not a precedent. It is expressly a local Bill, and has been so deliberately made so, that a power of extension to other parts of the Bombay Presidency, which was in the draft, has been cut out. The subject of the other remedies of executive application has, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has shown, been brought to the notice of the Executive Government. What I would therefore earnestly deprecate is, first, any hampering of the progress of the Bill by consideration of other parts of India; secondly, any delay of it while executive remedies, which are a separate affair, are being matured; and lastly, any serious mutilation of it by the Select Committee or the Council. It should be remembered that the Bill is essentially local in character, and the outcome of careful consideration by those who are best acquainted with local circumstances, and the best judges of popular feeling and the probable result of what they recommend. The Bill has only come to this Council by accident, so to speak, through the local legislature not having power to pass such parts of it as affect the Civil Procedure Code. It should therefore be taken as a whole. Its main principles are already accepted by the Executive Government and, I think I may add, by this Council. If it be altered, cut down and emasculated in detail, it will end in *fiasco*, for which there will be no satisfaction to the Local Government in the reflection that it is not responsible."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it consistent with the importance I personally attach, and which, I may add, the Government collectively attaches, to the subject of the motion now before us that my own vote upon this motion should be an altogether silent one. But the Bill introduced yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope has already been the subject of such prolonged and exhaustive comment, and also of such copious explanation by the Hon'ble Member himself, that I think I can promise that my own remarks upon it will not be very lengthy. I am the better able to make this promise because, in the observations made at the commencement of the discussion this morning by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Rivers Thompson, and at the close of the discussion yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, those Hon'ble Members largely anticipated what I should otherwise have wished to say myself on behalf of the Government as regards the various points to which they alluded. I think, however, that I gathered from the remarks of my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that some words which had previously fallen from my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes had conveyed to his mind (and possibly, therefore, they may have conveyed it to the minds of other Hon'ble Members) an impression that the Member of this Government who is specially concerned in the conduct of its Legislative business had characterised the vote he was about to give as a vote given in more or less reluctant compliance with instructions from the Secretary of State to the support of a measure which he generally deprecated. Now, I am bound to say that this was not the impression conveyed to my own mind by the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the left (Mr. Stokes). I was listening, as I always do listen, with great attention and interest to his remarks; and the impression they conveyed to my mind was essentially different from that

which appeared reflected in the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the right (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot). Had it been otherwise, I should not have failed to interrupt my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes in order to afford him that opportunity of which he is now deprived by our rules of clearing his language from a construction entirely inconsistent with his position as a Member of this Government. But, whilst I am persuaded that the remarks of my hon'ble colleague were not quite accurately caught on this side of the table, I am grateful to my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot for having promptly repudiated on behalf of the Government a position which I feel sure no Member of it would be less willing to accept than my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. What I understood that Hon'ble Member to say, and what I believe he really did say (he will correct me if I misrepresent him), was simply this. He said that, whilst approving the purpose, and supporting the essential principles, of this measure, he found in it, as at present drafted, certain provisions which he could not reconcile himself to acquiesce in—*firstly*, because he regarded those provisions as unconstitutional; and *secondly*, because he did not regard them as in any wise essential to the recognized purpose of the Bill. And then, in support of the view thus expressed by him, he went on to point out that those provisions had not been suggested, or even considered, by the Secretary of State, in concert with whom the essential principles of the Bill had been laid down by the Government of India. Well, whatever view be taken of those particular provisions,—and on such a subject the opinion of my hon'ble friend carries a weight of a legal authority which is entitled to the greatest respect—I must venture to say that the statement thus made by him appears to me perfectly consistent with the position and sentiments of the Government of India in reference to this measure, to which we, one and all of us, attach the greatest importance, and which we, one and all of us, are most earnestly desirous to carry into law without any avoidable delay. But it is precisely for this very reason—that is to say, because the measure now before us is a measure in which the Government is earnestly interested; a measure in which our responsibility is largely concerned, and because, moreover, it is necessarily, and properly, of a more or less experimental and tentative character—that it seems to me undesirable, even if it were practically possible, that on the part of its warmest well-wishers there should be at the present stage of it complete unanimity of opinion upon every one of its seventy-seven clauses. For my own part, I am persuaded that nothing but great advantage can accrue from the fullest consideration of all points in connection with any portion of this Bill upon which differences of opinion have been entertained or expressed; and I sincerely trust they will receive such consideration from the local and legal authorities, as well as from the Select Committee to which the Bill is about to be referred. The Government of India has not committed, in an equal degree, to every single detail of every single clause of this elaborate measure the maintenance of those important principles which we regard as absolutely essential to its efficiency. But on those principles the mind of the Government is unanimous, and we are fully resolved to maintain and enforce them.

"I should like for a moment to refer to the genesis—if I may so call it—of this measure. As pointed out just now by my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, the distressed condition of the peasantry in many parts of the Dekkhan is a matter which has been long—perhaps too long—under the anxious consideration of the Government of India. It has been the subject of profuse correspondence and protracted inquiry; and from all that correspondence and inquiry we were at length led to one very clear, definite and settled conclusion. That conclusion was that the case we have to deal with here is a special case, absolutely requiring special legislation. In that conclusion we have had the concurrence, support and approval of the Secretary of State; and, having come to that conclusion, and at the same time most fully recognising all the risks inseparable from special legislation of this kind, we deemed that our best security for the preparation of a thoroughly practical measure would be to obtain as speedily as possible the fullest available special knowledge and local experience on the subject of it. Well, it was with this object, and in this

belief, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, who had given to this question long and special study, was deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Bombay, and there, in concert with the Bombay Government, and in personal conference with the Governor, whom my hon'ble colleague has justly called a most able and experienced administrator, to frame the measure which, at our request, he yesterday laid before this Council. Of course the measure thus framed naturally contains various clauses which have not been devised by the Government of India, and on which I do not think the Government of India is at present in a position to express any decisive opinion. Our position in regard to all these clauses is a very obvious one. We deem it due to the Local Government, which is so especially and directly interested in the effects of this measure, and due also to its experienced coadjutor in preparing the measure, that no clause devised by them, whatever opinion may at present be entertained in regard to it, shall be altered or withdrawn, disturbed or modified, without the amplest and most searching examination during those preparatory stages through which the Bill has still to pass. But the Bill, as it now stands in its present form, satisfactorily embodies certain great principles on which the opinion of the Government is unanimous—principles which we believe to be essential to the efficiency of the measure. Those principles it is our intention to uphold intact; and on those principles the Government of India is not prepared to entertain any compromise at any stage of the Bill. The principles I refer to have been practically indicated in the course of our discussions, and they may, I think, be briefly enumerated under seven main heads. There is, in the *first* place, that power which was referred to yesterday—the power to go behind the bond; *secondly*, the necessity for simplifying the procedure; *thirdly*, the augmentation of the number of tribunals; *fourthly*, village registration, to which we attach great importance; *fifthly*, the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; *sixthly*, the extension of the period of limitation, and *seventhly*, the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

"All these principles are principles on which the Government of India has, after lengthened deliberation, come to a definite and final conclusion; and I certainly think that the Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill was fully entitled to observe, as he did, that the general suitableness of the Bill is amply guaranteed by the lengthened deliberation with which it has been brought on to maturity. For my own part, I am of opinion that this measure has not come before us a day too soon; and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in thinking that, for the reasons stated by him, the passage of this measure into law at the earliest possible moment is a matter of supreme importance.

"The Hon'ble Member reminded us that it now rests with this Council to redeem the pledges given four years ago for the redress of grievances which have been thoroughly investigated and amply proved—grievances which are, indeed, too notorious to be disputed. But I think he might have gone even further, and taken deserved credit to himself for the fact that the measure now before the Council really represents the first serious effort to deal practically and directly with the deplorable state of things urged on the attention of the Legislature no less than twenty years ago by the Local Government. In 1858, Lord Elphinstone, who was then Governor of Bombay, passed in Council a Resolution which is very brief, and which, with the permission of the Council, I should like to read. It is as follows:—

'His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt of the fact that the labouring classes of the Native community suffer enormous injustice from the want of protection by law from the extortionate practices of money-lenders. He believes that our Civil Courts have become hateful to the masses of our Indian subjects from being made the instruments of the almost incredible rapacity of usurious capitalists. Nothing can be more calculated to give rise to wide-spread discontent and disaffection to the British Government than the practical working of the present law. The attention of the Legislative Council on the subject should be requested, and copy of the Revenue Commissioner's letter forwarded for their consideration.'

"I think there can be no doubt that the state of things that Resolution describes has since then gone on growing from bad to worse; and, so far as I

am aware, up to the present moment there has really been no practical effort made to deal directly with it. The Code of Civil Procedure has been completed; the Usury Law has been revoked; but these measures have not been taken with special reference to the condition of the rural population in the Dekkhan: and I do not think it can be asserted by anybody that the condition of the peasantry of that part of India has been appreciably affected by those measures. For my own part, I must say that I regret that the effort now being made has been so long deferred. I regret the circumstances in which this measure has been introduced. I do so because I cannot but fear that in those circumstances there is much that may not impossibly expose the motives of the Government in the eyes of ill-disposed or superficial observers to misconstruction. That part of India for which we are now legislating has again been afflicted with social disturbances. I think it not improbable that many persons will be disposed to attribute the source of those disturbances to the still unremedied condition of the indebted raiyat. As a matter of fact, that supposition would be erroneous. There is no evidence in support of it; and there is much evidence to the contrary which points to a very different cause of these troubles. I have lately received several communications from the Government of Bombay on the recent disturbances and dákáitics in the Dekkhan; and this is what His Excellency writes :—

'There is no sign of agrarian connexion in this case—that is, the land-holding community had nothing to do with it. This disposes of the idea that indebtedness of raiyats is at the bottom of the matter.'

"I have no doubt that Sir Richard Temple, who is in the best position to do so, has arrived at a sound conclusion on that point. But I would ask the Council—is it not obvious that—if in any part of India the actual cultivators of the soil see not only the proceeds of their labour, but actually their personal freedom, passing from them into the hands of a class whom, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the authors of their ruin, and under the operation of laws which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the engines of it—the bitterness of sentiment, the sense of hopelessness and irremediable wrong, engendered by such a state of things must be a chronic incentive, if not to social disturbances of this kind, at least to personal crime? Allusion has been frequently made in the course of this discussion to the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission; and that report abounds in evidence that this is actually the case. I select a single instance furnished by the First Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar. He writes :—

'Another sad case occurred at Visapur, taluka Tasgaon. One Appa Rowji owed money on a bond to Hirachund Guzur. Hirachund threatened to sell him up, but promised not to do so if Appa Rowji would get one Appa Malli to go bail for him. Appa Malli was accordingly induced to befriend Appa Rowji, and passed a bond for Rs. 200 to the Guzur, giving as security for payment his house and land. The agreement was that Appa Rowji should at the same time give to Appa Malli a bond of Rs. 400, with his land as security. Other money was owing by Appa Rowji to Appa Malli, which made the whole amount up to Rs. 400. This bond, however, was never forthcoming. Time after time Appa Malli was put off. Meanwhile, the Guzur lost no time in enforcing the bond for Rs. 200 which Appa Malli had so weakly executed. His house and lands were seized after all due proceedings in the Civil Court; and, to add insult to injury, the latter were given to Appa Rowji to cultivate. Accordingly, Appa Malli, despairing of obtaining redress by the ordinary course of law against his more crafty opponent, waylaid Hirachund Guzur and murdered him in open daylight, and in the presence of several witnesses. He confessed everything, and courted the fullest inquiry into his money transactions. Appa Malli has been hanged as a matter of course. Such executions, however, would appear to have little effect in deterring others placed in similar circumstances from committing similar crimes. Nor, on the other hand, do the Guzurs appear to grow a whit less grasping through fear of meeting a violent death at the hands of maddened debtors. The motive in all these cases is the same; and in all these appears an utter recklessness which is deplorable in the extreme. Careless and untutored, the ryots learn by bitter experience that they have little chance of obtaining redress in the Civil Courts against the more cunning sowcars. Brooding over their wrongs, real or fancied, makes them desperate; and in an evil hour, without fear for the present or hope for the future, they turn upon their oppressors. It is certainly the case that in our Courts, as at present constituted, the poor and ignorant have no chance against the wealthy and clever.'

"I do not wish to multiply illustrations of this kind, which might be very easily done; nor do I desire to dwell on this particular one. Nothing could

be further from my own wishes, or more contrary to my own views, than to lend countenance to a popular cry, which in so far as it is general I believe to be unjust, against that much-abused, but most important and useful, class of middle-men on whose co-operation the agricultural industry of this country is entirely dependent. I should be very sorry if anything said in the course of this discussion appeared to give on the part of the Government countenance to such a cry. I do not, of course, suppose for a moment that the saukár and the baniyá are, as a class, invariably animated by the highest moral sentiments; but I do not believe that, in the exercise of their calling, they show a greater indifference to honesty than any other class exposed to similar temptations and difficulties. My hon'ble colleague truly pointed out yesterday that there is ample evidence in the report of this commission that the source of their profits are extremely precarious as well as unpopular. Nor is there any evidence that those profits, as a rule, are unfair. The creditor is, no less than the debtor, entitled to the protection of the law in the maintenance of his honest interests; and any legislation unduly directed against the small capitalist to the unfair advantage of the debtor might very possibly paralyse the whole agricultural industry of this country by shaking to its foundation the system of credit upon which its operations are conducted. But, in saying this, I think it obvious that what is good for the honest debtor is also good for the honest creditor. It cannot be to the interests of the saukár that the raiyat, who is his partner in the operations of agricultural industry, should be systematically pauperised and embittered against him. It cannot be for the interest of the community itself that the relations between these two classes should be such as to provoke feelings of animosity, often breaking out into crime, upon either one side or the other; and I think it cannot be doubted that, in that part of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, the relations between the saukár and the raiyat have been brought by a variety of causes into a condition which no legislator could have ever contemplated, and which must withdraw popular confidence and esteem from any law which artificially tends to perpetuate it. The Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill referred to Mr. Pedder; and I think no one will dispute that of this state of things there is no more competent observer than Mr. Pedder. Mr. Pedder sketched, not long ago, in the pages of a London periodical a very graphic picture of this state of things drawn from the life; and, so far as I am aware, I do not think the truth of that picture has ever been challenged. But I can say that, in the truth of such a picture, I find the amplest justification for the special and exceptional legislation embodied in this Bill. This is how Mr. Pedder describes the career of a Dekkhan raiyat who has once fallen into debt:—

'The indebted peasant executes a bond, bearing high interest and burdened with onerous conditions. For a couple of years he is not pressed; but when the period of limitation is drawing near, he is told that his payments cover only what he has had in necessaries, and that the sum borrowed, with interest, is still due. He pays something and executes a fresh bond on still more onerous terms for the balance, with a premium for renewal. Then he pays all he can; yet, at the end of the next period of limitation, finds that the debt has increased. Perhaps the process of execution of fresh bonds is repeated again and again; but at last the saukár deems it desirable to bring a suit. In nine cases out of ten it is decided *ex parte*, because the people say it is useless to appear in Court unless they can deny execution of the bond sued for, or without the aid of a pleader, whom they have not the means to pay. The creditor then partially executes the decree by sale of the cattle, household utensils and other personal property of the debtor, and holds over him the threat of imprisonment in satisfaction of the balance. Even female honour is sometimes the price of forbearance. * * * * * Thenceforward, lending the peasant on exorbitant terms the seed and cattle absolutely necessary for cultivation, he takes all the produce of the land, except the barest subsistence of the nominal owner and his family. * * * * But sometimes the creditor sells the land of the debtor in execution, and usually buys it in at a price very far below its value, leaving the balance of the decree unsatisfied, since no peasant dares to bid against a powerful saukár, and it would be thought unbusiness-like in another saukár to do so. Then the best that can happen to the unfortunate yeoman is to remain as a tenant-at-will at an exorbitant rack-rent on the land he once owned. * * * * * If the creditor does not allow this, the peasant flies the country, and tries to begin life again in some distant locality. * * * * * Even there, unless he takes refuge in foreign territory, the arm of the law reaches the judgment-debtor as soon as he has got together a little property. * * * * As soon as the colonists, who are assisted with advances by Government, have acquired any property,

it is seized in execution of decrees for old debts. * * * * There is, however, a depth lower than penury or exile. Sometimes the wretched debtor executes an agreement which almost avowedly makes him the bond-slave of his creditor.'

"Well, then, that is the state of things for the remedy of which this Bill has been introduced. My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out to us yesterday what I am afraid is only too true, that this state of things exists, not indeed in the same degree of intensity, yet more or less potentially as it were, throughout the greater part of India, where a comparatively slight aggravation of existing circumstances might not impossibly produce results scarcely less distressing than those which it is our present object to mitigate in some parts of the Dekkhan. In view of this fact, His Honour observed that the condition of the Indian peasant could only be partially improved by the measure we are now taking for his protection from the exorbitance of claims upon the part of the money-lender, unless we simultaneously relieve him from the unvarying pressure of claims on the part of the State itself, by relaxing the rigidity of our land-revenue system. Well, I do not feel in a position to enter into that question, which is a very large and very important one. I may say at once that the Government is certainly not indifferent to any of the considerations which suggested the remarks of my hon'ble friend. It was mentioned yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that this question has been urged by us on the attention of the Government of Bombay in special reference to those districts of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, and that it has engaged our own attention in reference to other parts of India. I may add that this question, in all its aspects and bearings, was some time ago commended by the Government of India to the special attention of the Famine Commission, from whose report I anticipate much practical aid in the further consideration of it. The indifference of the Government to this aspect of the question must not, therefore, be assumed from the absence of all allusion to it in the terms of the present measure. I am personally disposed to believe that the rigidity of our present land system might, in various directions, be relaxed with great benefit to the cultivator, unaccompanied by any serious inconvenience to the State. But, were I now to indicate my own views on this important question, I feel that any expression of them would be necessarily crude and premature, inviting discussion on a subject which is not at present under the consideration of this Council. All that I am concerned to point out is that alterations in the *modus operandi* of our land-revenue system, whether as regards the collection or assessment of revenue, can be effected without legislation; and that, therefore, the provisions of the Bill now before us are properly confined to those remedial measures which absolutely require not only legislation, but legislation of a special and somewhat novel character. The Bill in this respect embodies certain definite conclusions at which the Government has arrived, and represents our settled determination to carry those conclusions into effect. It is essentially a local Bill and a Bill of a tentative character. If the measure works well, it may be cautiously extended. If it works badly, it can be promptly modified; and, as regards those minor features of it on which differences of opinion still exist and will doubtless continue to exist, I do not think they can be satisfactorily removed or reconciled by any other authority less conclusive than that of experience. It is for this reason that I sincerely hope the measure now before us may be passed into law before the close of the present year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th July, 1879.

SIMLA; }
The 18*th July*, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

No. 780, dated Simla, the 26th July, 1879.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward herewith thirty copies of the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan (with its statement of objects and reasons), introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, together with the papers noted in the margin, and to request that the opinions of the Government of Bombay, the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, and such of the local officers, not exceeding six in number, as the Government of Bombay think fit to consult thereon, may be forwarded to me, for submission to the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred, before the 15th of September.

1. From the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures.
2. Explanatory note by ditto, dated 8th May, 1879.
3. Further note by ditto, dated 29th May, 1879.
4. Statement by ditto regarding the trial of civil suits in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
5. Ditto showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
6. Ditto of the Puna Arbitration Court 1876-79.
7. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General, dated the 17th and 18th July, 1879.

2. I am also to request that the Bill and statement of objects and reasons may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as His Excellency in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

3. It will be seen from the report of the debate in Council on the 17th and 18th instant that, while the principles of the Bill are accepted, there has been some difference of opinion on certain points of detail. The authorities consulted will doubtless give these points their best consideration; but to some of them, as well as to one or two additional points which have not formed the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council, I am to invite special attention.

4. In the first place, there is the question as to the extent to which the present right of appeal should be curtailed. This question has been left by paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th of December last completely in the discretion of the Supreme Government and the Government of Bombay, and there has been some difference of opinion on it here.

The Bill as it now stands has, in accordance with the views of the Government of Bombay, been so drawn as to exclude appeals in all those classes of cases to which it applies; and the machinery provided for conducting the system of revision which is to take the place of appeal has been strengthened by the addition of a special Judge, who is to devote himself exclusively to superintending and controlling the working of the Act.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed, but the Governor in Council will observe that it has been questioned here whether any system of revision, even if worked under the control of the ablest Judge that could be chosen, would in the case of all the suits dealt with by the Bill be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. It has been argued that, at all events in mortgage suits, the right of appeal should be maintained, and the Government of India have determined to treat the question, in so far as lies in them, as an open one pending the receipt of your reply to this letter.

6. The provisions of the Bill to which I am next to invite attention are those contained in section 13, regulating the mode in which the account is to be taken in cases where it is found necessary to set aside an inequitable agreement into which an agriculturist has been inveigled. The corresponding provisions contained in the Bill submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April

last, were found on examination to be on more points than one susceptible of various constructions. An attempt has been made in section 13 of the present Bill to express what it is believed was intended, and it is for the Government of Bombay to say whether that attempt has been successful, or, if not, what modifications in the wording of the section are required.

7. In connection with section 13 of the Bill I am to invite attention to sections 16 and 24, which go to relieve an heir from a portion of his ancestor's debt, though he may have inherited from that ancestor property sufficient to pay such debt. Similar provisions were contained in the Bill submitted with your predecessor's No. 308, dated 19th January, 1878, and as the subject was one which the Bombay Legislature was competent to deal with, the letter from the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 404, dated 1st July, 1878, left it to be dealt with by that Legislature; but I am to say that, now that the question has come to be dealt with here and has been considered further and in more detail, the Governor General in Council is unable to see any ground on which such provisions can be supported.

The Governor General in Council cannot understand why, when the ancestor's debt has under the ample powers contained in sections 12 to 15 of the Bill been fully inquired into and reduced to its just limits, the heir should not be bound to pay it to the extent of the property he has inherited. The obligation binding him to do so is, as observed by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad in his speech, a matter of natural equity common to the English, Hindú and Muhammadan legal systems. Moreover, it is an obligation with the force of which the people of this country are perhaps more strongly impressed than those of any other country, and the sense of which, as observed in your predecessor's letter of the 6th April, 1877, is "one of the best traits in their character."

8. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council would be disposed to omit altogether the sections of the Bill referred to, and he is the more disposed to do so as he gathers from your predecessor's letter just cited that the Dekkhan Riots Commission and the Government of Bombay in the year 1877 were opposed to any attempt to afford relief in this way.

The sections have been allowed to stand pending your reply to this letter; but I am to beg that, if the Governor in Council proposes to advocate their retention, you will submit for the consideration of the Select Committee a redraft of them providing in more detail for the various cases that may present themselves—cases, *e.g.*, where the debt is secured by a mortgage, cases in which the ancestor's account has been for some time dealt with as incorporated in the heirs, cases where the heir has given a fresh bond, and so on.

9. In the chapter relating to village munsifs it will be seen that the main lines of the Madras system have been to some extent restored. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it is of the essence of that system that the qualification for the office of munsif should be based, not on literary attainments, but on social status and local influence; that accordingly the appointments should, as in Madras, be restricted to village headmen; and that, as these must in many instances be illiterate persons whose judgments could not be expected to stand the tests applied by our Courts of revision, their decrees must, as in Madras, be made final, except when they are impugned on the ground of corruption or partiality.

If, unhappily, it should appear that the number of village headmen in the Dekkhan districts who can be trusted to decide petty suits without any regular check in the way of appeal or revision is inconsiderable, the proper conclusion seems to be that the village munsif system is scarcely suited to those districts, and it may be a question whether the provisions relating to it should not be altogether omitted from the Bill.

10. In connection with Chapter VIII, relating to registration, it has been suggested that the persons available in the Dekkhan for the post of village registrar are not always to be trusted. I am directed to mention this, but the point, I am to add, is one upon which the Government of Bombay are most competent to form an opinion.

11. The portions of the Bill relating to the procedure in civil suits and to insolvency were, in the draft submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April, 1879, so drawn as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council to lead to an impression that the deviation from the ordinary law involved in them was more extensive than it in fact was. In the Bill as now drafted the safer and simpler course, as it appears to the Governor General in Council, has been taken of providing directly only for the particular points on which a deviation from the ordinary law seems unavoidable, and then enacting that as to the rest the ordinary law shall apply. It is hoped that, in effecting this alteration in the form of the Bill, no special provision has been omitted to which the Government of Bombay attach any considerable importance; but however this may be, it should be borne in mind that even in their present shape the portions of the Bill now referred to have met with considerable opposition here, and that, if any further deviations from the ordinary law are introduced, they will prove so many additional obstructions to the progress of the Bill through its remaining stages.

12. Regarding the exclusion of pleaders (as provided for in the Bill submitted by you) in suits not exceeding one hundred rupees in value or amount, there has been much discussion here, and the course adopted in section 69 of the present Bill, of empowering the Courts to refuse costs, has, I am to say, been adopted with a view to a compromise between conflicting opinions.

13. The only other matters to which I am to refer in connection with the Bill are the suggestions contained in Mr. Hope's note of the 29th of May last. The first of these suggestions—that as to the extension of the period of limitation in debt cases—is supported by a considerable body of authority; the arguments on which it is based appear to the Governor General in Council to be sound; and the Government of Bombay, though not supporting it themselves, have expressed no strong opinion against it. It has accordingly been provisionally adopted in the Bill.

14. Mr. Hope's other suggestion, that the Arbitration Courts which have established themselves at Puna and elsewhere should be recognized and have a certain status and position in our judicial system accorded to them, and that a mode of reviewing their decisions should be provided, is one which involves not only the general questions as to the desirability of setting up a body of standing arbitrators and as to the propriety of allowing awards to be revised on their merits, but also the question as to the expediency of recognizing in the manner proposed the particular bodies referred to. These are questions on which the Governor General in Council deems it undesirable to come to any conclusion pending the receipt of your reply, especially as it appears that the Government of Bombay had provisions identical with those now proposed submitted to them for their consideration in Mr. Hope's draft Bill, and, for some reason not stated in the correspondence, did not think fit to adopt them. For this reason no provision regarding Arbitration Courts has been made in the present Bill.

15. I am, in conclusion, to invite attention to the question referred to in the last paragraph of the letter from the Home Department, No. 222, dated 26th February, 1879, as to the possibility of making improvements in the revenue system now prevailing in the Dekkhan districts—a question which you will observe was discussed by several Hon'ble Members in the recent debate. That question, however, should be kept separate from those connected with the present Bill, and any communication you may have to make on it should be addressed to the Secretary for the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 24th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration. He said that in March 1877, on the occasion of passing the Code of Civil Procedure, His Excellency the President had averred, with perfect accuracy, that it might indeed be said that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had, for a lengthened period, been at work upon the Bill then before the Council. It might now be averred, with equal accuracy, that for nearly two years the whole of this machinery had again been at work, criticising with the utmost minuteness and freedom the result of its former labours. The Bill which MR. STOKES would ask the Council to pass to-day embodied the bulk of this criticism. The report which he now asked the Council to consider, together with the two preliminary reports which had already been presented and published, described in great detail the additions which the Select Committee had made to the Bill. Following the precedent of what was done in the case of the Railway Act, they proposed that this final report should be published in the Gazette along with the Bill when passed, and this course would relieve him from the necessity of troubling the Council with a mass of technical details which no ingenuity could render interesting to unprofessional persons. There were, however, two or three changes of substance on which it seemed desirable to say a few words.

The first was the amendment of section 13, which dealt with *res judicata*. The object of that section was to lay down the rule that the Courts may not try any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit before a Court of competent jurisdiction, was heard and finally decided therein. The former judgment was not conclusive, to use the language of De Grey C. J., in the Duchess of Kingston's case, as to any matter "which came collaterally in question," or as to any matter "incidentally cognizable," or as to any matter "to be inferred by argument from the judgment." The first paragraph of section 13 of Act X of 1877 was intended to express this doctrine; but it was not very accurately worded, the words "directly and substantially in issue" not being clearly referrible to the former suit as well as the latter. The amendment made by the Bill would, he trusted, preclude the difficulty sometimes felt in cases like the following, which had actually occurred under the former Code. A sues B in a Court of Small Causes to recover damages for the wrongful cutting down and removal of some mango trees, which grew on land claimed by A. B denies that A has any right to the land or the trees. The Court may try

the question as to A's title to the land as an incidental question, the decision of which is necessary to the adjudication on the claim for damages. But the judgment on this point would not be conclusive, except so far as regards the right to the damages claimed (Sutherland S. C. C. Rep. 51). Again, A sues B in a Munsif's Court to recover damages for the taking away by B of some mango trees growing on land to which A set up a title. A's title is tried incidentally in the suit and decided in his favour. B subsequently sues A for a declaration of right to the land. The decision in the former suit is no bar to B's claim (1 Beng. L. R. A. C. 4). We had struck out the explanation which we proposed to add to this section, since it would not, apparently, have suited any part of British India but the Lower Provinces. There the local legislature would be able, if it thought fit, to declare that a Court trying a suit under a rent-law should not be deemed by any Court trying a suit under any other law, as regarded the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit was brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of this section.

The next point to which Mr. Stokes would ask the Council's attention was the extension which the Bill gave to the chapter on Insolvency. The present Code provided an insolvent law for the Mufassal much less rudimentary than that of the former Code, Act VIII of 1859. But (to quote one of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's instructive speeches) it still fell "short of a complete and full Insolvency law, which we are informed the judicial machinery of the Mufassal is not strong enough to work."

The expediency of extending the law was strongly urged upon us by Major Grant, formerly District Judge of Karáchí, and now Judicial Commissioner of Sindh. Major Grant said:—

"The Insolvency law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, is of very little practical benefit to any one, and is indeed, I might almost say, a dead-letter. The provisions of chapter XX are, in fact, perhaps less seldom used than the provisions of the old Code, which did duty for an Insolvency law. I think, if enquiry was made, this would be found to be generally the case throughout the Mufassal of India. I have before me the report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1878. At paragraph 43, page 33, I find it stated that in nine districts the law on the subject of insolvency was never put into use, and that, as regards the remaining districts, out of a total of 68 persons declared insolvents during the year, 52 belonged to Nágpur. There can be no doubt that this very unsatisfactory state of things results from the fact that the law only applies to judgment-debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree. I would gladly see the law go a great deal further, as proposed in the memorandum submitted with my letter referred to above; but if it is still held that the judicial machinery is not strong enough to work a complete Insolvency law, I think at any rate that some slight extension of the present law might be granted without causing any great increase of work. What I now venture to propose—and I earnestly beg that my proposal be considered—is that the provisions of the existing law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, be extended to persons *against whose property an order of attachment has issued in execution of a money decree.* This would benefit debtors and creditors alike. It is obvious that it would greatly benefit a debtor to be enabled to become an insolvent before all he possesses has been sold at possibly a ruinous loss, and his creditors would benefit by a rateable distribution of his property while he has some. At present it is a fact, which can be very clearly proved, that, as a rule, those who are under the existing law declared insolvents have no property at all. It has all disappeared by process of attachment and sale before they have had an opportunity of being declared insolvents."

The Committee had accordingly extended chapter XX to persons against whose property orders of attachment had issued in execution of money-decrees. It had been proposed to provide (as was done by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 23) that any creditor whose debts amounted to a certain sum might apply that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent. But, as this might obviously lead to harassing applications by persons who were not creditors at all, or who were not creditors for the requisite amount, the Committee decided, instead, to allow any holder of a money-decree to apply. The other changes in this chapter were specified in the report. The most important was that, as soon as the debts due to the scheduled creditors were satisfied to the extent of one-third, the Court was empowered to declare the insolvent free from all liability in respect of such debts. The law in this respect would thus be, as it ought, identical in the Mufassal and in the Presidency-towns, where the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 69, was still in force.

Chapter XX, even with all these improvements, would still be incomplete. But it went as far as most of us, with our present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of Indian indebtedness, thought safe and wise. The Home Department either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency; and, if this were found feasible, the law would be altered accordingly.

Lastly, MR. STOKES had to mention the extension of the High Courts' revisional jurisdiction which would be effected by the proposed amendment of section 622. The Committee considered that this section should run thus:—

"622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, *or to have acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction*, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit."

The change was a serious one and must be understood as made tentatively. It would never do if the new power to call for cases in which the lower Court had acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction were misused so as, practically, to give a second appeal in every case. But the High Court of Bombay at present exercised under Bombay Regulation II of 1827, section 5, the jurisdiction which the amended section would confer on all the High Courts; and both Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Innes were of opinion that the change should be made and might be made safely.

Lastly, as the Code would, if the Bill passed, be amended, more or less, in about 130 of its 652 sections, the Legislative Department would, for the convenience of judicial officers and pleaders, at once issue a revised edition of the Code, embodying all the amendments which the Bill would effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said that the very few amendments of substance which had been made by the Select Committee since the Bill was last before the Council had been made on, and entirely in accordance with, the suggestions of the local authorities, and that these alterations of the former Bill were described in sufficient detail in the brief report now under consideration.

He would therefore confine the few remarks which he had to make in regard to the subject of this Bill to an explanation of the reasons which had led the Select Committee to withhold their support from some of the recommendations of the local authorities. The Local Government had strongly pressed the expediency of assimilating the provisions of the law in regard to second appeals, where the judgment of the first Court of appeal was in substantial concurrence with that of the original Court, to the law which was current in all other parts of India. It would, in short, abrogate the finality of concurrent judgments, which was the peculiar feature of the Oudh appellate procedure. The theory of this special procedure seemed to be that, as each Court, whether original or appellate, consisted only of a single Judge, where the judgments of the two first Courts by which any case was tried were substantially at variance in regard to such case, there should be a power of reference, in the form of a second appeal, to a third Court; but that no satisfactory result could be expected from a reference to a third Judge in the converse state of circumstances where the two first Judges who had to do with the case were agreed as to the decision to be pronounced upon it; and this conclusion applied equally whether the question at issue was one of fact or of law. Now, as the effect of this

Bill was simply to alter the status of Courts subordinate to the chief Appellate Court and the latter remained on precisely the same footing as before, the plea for the assimilation of the appellate law in Oudh to that of other Provinces in which the Chief Courts of Appeal consisted of two or more Judges had no particular force. It had been further urged that the extraordinary powers of revision exercised heretofore by the Chief Appellate Court in Oudh had acted as a safety-valve to the otherwise dangerous curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal; whereas it was proposed in this Bill to rescind those powers. As a matter of fact, these special appellate provisions, which were, without any qualification as to time, reported to have worked satisfactorily, had been in force in Oudh since 1871; whilst the extraordinary powers of revision were conferred on the chief Appellate Court only in 1876. The Select Committee, however, would probably have been prepared to admit as a general principle that any curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal should be accompanied by the grant to the superior Court of an efficient power of reviewing non-appealable cases, and in that view would have provided in this Bill for the exercise by the Judicial Commissioner of some extraordinary power of revision of concurrent judgments declared to be final; but all necessity for any such special provision had been avoided by the passing into law to-day of the Bill for amending the Civil Procedure Code, which afforded the utmost desirable protection and relief in this direction.

The local authorities had also desired that the opportunity afforded by the present fresh legislation in regard to the Civil Courts in Oudh should be taken for conferring on the Judicial Commissioner, as the High Court of that province, the powers in regard to matters of divorce and probate which were by Act IV of 1869, and Act XIII of 1875 in conjunction with Act II of 1877, conferred upon the High Courts of most other Provinces. As he had already observed, the status of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was in no way altered by this Bill; it continued to be a Court consisting of a single Judge, and the considerations which operated in withholding the powers conferred by those Acts, at the time that they were enacted, from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner were in full force still.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he did not propose to offer any objection to the passing of the Bill, or to bring forward any amendment with respect to it. There was, however, one point which it seemed to him desirable should remain on record in connection with the measure. Under the system which would be superseded by this Bill, there was a large number of Courts in Oudh. So far as he had been able to ascertain from the papers which had been kindly furnished to him for perusal by the Home Department, it appeared that formerly there used to be 128 Courts of several grades in Oudh to which the people could resort, and amongst them there were 43 Courts of tahsíldárs, that was to say, officers in charge of the lowest subdivisions of a district. Under the Bill the number of those Courts would be reduced to about 38, and the Courts of the tahsíldárs would be abolished. So far as he had been able to make out from the papers, which were not perhaps very clear, about 18 tahsílís would be left without any Court at all, whereas under the previous system the tahsíldár had a jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, and the people of those tahsílís would now have to resort to some adjoining tahsílí in order to get their cases decided. Besides that, it appeared that the subordinate Judges and munsifs who were now to be appointed, and who corresponded with the assistant commissioners and extra assistant commissioners of the old system, would have two classes of powers instead of one, and that in the present Bill we had reduced the power of the munsifs from Rs. 1,000 as it originally stood to Rs. 500, for a reason which he would not say was a valid one, but which, at any rate, was connected with the remark with which he wished to conclude—namely, that, unless the jurisdiction of the munsifs was cut down, there would be little left for the subordinate Judges above them to do. The effect of this was that people with cases above Rs. 500 would be obliged to go to a subordinate Judge at a distance instead of a munsif, in order that he might have his time sufficiently occupied.

MR. HOPE was well aware that this reorganization had been very carefully considered by the Local Government and by the Government of India in the

Home Department, and he was not in a position, ignorant as he was of the local circumstances of Oudh, to offer criticisms on the general policy of the measure; but he wished merely to call the attention of the Council to the fact, which might remain on record, that this seemed to him a move rather in the opposite direction to that in which it was considered desirable to move in the Dekkhan, and rather opposed to the policy lately suggested in the despatch of the Secretary of State, which was well known to the Council, of bringing the Courts near the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that, as the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken had referred to certain facts which had come to his knowledge from papers furnished to him by the Department of which he (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) had charge, it was perhaps desirable that he should say a few words on the subject. He gathered that the Hon'ble Member objected to the reduction which would be made under this Bill in the number of Courts of the lowest grade in Oudh.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE explained that he did not object. He merely wished to draw attention to the fact of the reduction.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT continued to say that he gathered, however, that, from the remarks the Hon'ble Member had made, he wished to place on record the fact that he regarded the measure which had been recommended by the Local Government, and supported by the Government of India and by the Select Committee of that Council, as a measure which was inconsistent with the principles of the policy which had been followed in the Bill recently introduced into the Council with reference to the Dekkhan districts; and, as Mr. Hope had had charge of the last-mentioned Bill, he inferred from his present remarks that he greatly preferred the principle of that Bill to the principle of the Bill which had now been introduced into the Council by our hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell. He thought that, in the remarks Mr. Hope had made, he had somewhat overlooked the very material difference between the judicial and executive arrangements hitherto subsisting in Oudh, and those hitherto subsisting and now existing in the Bombay Presidency. Oudh, up to the present time, had been administered under what was called the non-regulation system. The judicial and revenue functions had been discharged by the same officers. The tahsíldár had not only performed executive duties, often of a very onerous character, but had been entrusted with judicial duties corresponding with those which were performed by district munsifs in the Regulation Provinces. Under the Bill now before the Council, the Revenue authorities would be entirely divested of their judicial functions; in fact, the motive of the Bill had been to relieve the Revenue authorities of those functions, on the ground that the work in Oudh was so heavy that it was impossible for the same officers to do justice both to their judicial and to their revenue work. Now, he had no more personal experience of Oudh than the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had; but he understood that the districts in Oudh were very small, and he had no doubt that, when the measure now before the Council became law, the territorial jurisdiction of the district munsifs of the Courts which would now be established would not be greater—probably it would be considerably less—than the territorial jurisdiction of the corresponding Courts in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while, as in Madras and Bombay, their whole time would be devoted to their judicial work. The two Governments and the Select Committee having come to the conclusion that, on general grounds, it was desirable to separate the two functions—judicial and executive—and to constitute a separate judicial establishment in Oudh, it had become necessary, with reference to the character of the litigation, to entrust to the subordinate Judges suits involving lower amounts than those entrusted to subordinate Judges in other provinces; but the difference of jurisdiction under the present Bill would be so small that he did not think that there was any reason whatever to apprehend that the proposed measure would involve any denial of justice to suitors.

He believed that the circumstances of the case afforded a complete justification for the measure now before the Council.

B

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE begged the permission of His Excellency the President to explain that his remarks had no reference either to the principle of the Bill, or to the propriety of relieving the Revenue officers of judicial work —in which he entirely concurred—or to the area of their jurisdiction. His remarks simply had reference to exactly what they contained—namely, that he thought the Council, in passing the Bill, should be aware of the fact that they were thereby placing the Courts further off from the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL had only one observation to make in reply to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Member on his right (Mr. Hope).

The hon'ble gentleman was a Member of the Select Committee on this Bill, and yet he had not in Committee, so far as he (MR. COCKERELL) could remember, at any time raised this question of the possible inconvenience to the people arising out of the reduced number of Civil Courts which would be one of the results of this Bill being passed into law. At all events, he could say positively that his hon'ble friend had not put the question—to use the technical phrase— "directly and substantially in issue" before the Committee; had he done so, he (MR. COCKERELL) had little doubt but that he could have met the question with statistics to show that the Hon'ble Member's apparent apprehensions were not well grounded. He might remark also that the Hon'ble Member had apparently, in his conjecture as to the evil or inconvenience that might be caused through the reduced numerical strength of the Civil Courts in Oudh, taken no account of the provisions of section 15 relating to the investment with civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs. He (MR. COCKERELL) could not say how many of these gentlemen were likely to be invested with the powers of Civil Courts, or what appreciable measure of the litigation of the Province was likely to be disposed of through this agency. But he conceived it possible, and even probable, that the Local Government would, where it was likely to operate advantageously in bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people, readily avail itself of this kind of judiciary for the trial of petty cases, and he could not doubt but that it would prove certainly not inferior in administrative efficiency to the village munsifs of Madras or the patels of the Dekkhan.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Colvin and the Mover. He said that he had endeavoured to explain to the Council at the last meeting the necessity which existed for placing the rural police in British Burma upon a better footing. The progress of violent crime throughout that Province, especially in times of excitement and disturbance on an extensive frontier, had been too plainly proved by the Administration Reports in the Police Department, and he knew, from the most recent one that had come under his notice, that in the last year there were as many as 61 dakáities within British Burman territory, which was a larger number than had been committed in any year since 1872.

The defect in the organization of the village police system, which had been long recognised and had grown with the growth of the Province and the greater and closer supervision given in recent years to all executive measures, had shown to all concerned in the government of the country that a really efficient rural police was very urgently required, not only as supplementary to the regular police, but as a link—and a very valuable one—between the people and the central authority, and that measures with that object had to be seriously considered, and, if possible, a remedy to be supplied. The subject, he might say, had not been without consideration in previous administrations, but the want of means,

coupled with the larger demands for expenditure in other directions, prevented immediate attention to it, and it was only recently, since a larger concession had been made to the Chief Commissioner in his provincial revenue arrangements, that he had been in a position, in a measure, to deal with this important question; still he was bound to say that, whatever concessions had been made to the Chief Commissioner, a somewhat ampler provision was necessary to enable him to carry out an effective and comprehensive police reform. British Burma was still very backward, compared with the position which older provinces had attained, in the administration of many of those departments which were sources of revenue—such as the administration of stamps, excise, the registration of deeds and several others; and, whatever surplus or funds the Chief Commissioner of British Burma might have at his disposal for the improvement and development of those resources, he imagined that very little would be left over to him, after all those requirements were met, for dealing with the question of police organization throughout the province. The Chief Commissioner had accordingly recommended—and he thought, upon consideration, that he was justified in his recommendation—that the local cess now levied upon the land-revenue and the revenue from fisheries throughout British Burma at a rate of 5 per cent. should be doubled. He (MR. THOMPSON) might explain that the practice of levying a percentage upon those revenues for purposes of local utility had prevailed almost since the time that Burma had become British territory. From the days of Sir Arthur Phayre downwards this practice had been followed; but what was done in this way formerly under rules sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and having the force of law had recently been embodied in the substantive land-law of Burma passed by this Council in 1876. That cess was levied in the proportion of one-eighth from the fisheries-revenue, and of seven-eighths from the land-revenue. It was levied over and above the imperial revenues under those heads, and the proceeds, which were entirely at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, were applied in proportions, which he could fix at his own discretion, for the construction and improvement of district roads, the local postal service, primary education, and chiefly and mainly for the maintenance of the village police.

The funds realized from that cess were used in the districts where they were raised, and they were accepted by the people as taxes which went mainly to improve their own condition. In proposing to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent., it was not intended by the measure under consideration to alter in any way the mode of collection or to divert the funds which would be raised under the Bill from those purely local purposes to which the funds had hitherto been applied; beyond this, that in the eighth section of the Bill it was contemplated that, in addition to those purposes to which he had already alluded, there should be included the object of sanitary improvement in villages—an object to which attention had been recently called by despatches from home, and in the desirability of which he thought that the Council would readily agree.

It needed that he should say something as to the reasonableness of the proposal to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent. The justification for all taxation is to be found in the necessities of the State and the ability of the people to pay; and it was, of course, desirable in imposing any extra impost like this that we should be able to show the people not only the needs of Government, but also that the funds realized from such taxes were intended for their own personal benefit and the general public interest. He did not propose to trench in any way upon the department of his hon'ble colleague and friend Sir John Strachey as regarded the necessities of the State. It was well known to the Council that the financial depression which at present existed was caused by circumstances which, without any figure of speech, were absolutely and entirely beyond the control of the Government, and while those causes remained in operation our object must perforce be—if we did not desire to increase imperial taxation, which he knew we did not—to restrict expenditure rather than to expand it. But, even with this financial pressure upon the Government, a much more generous, though perhaps he would better describe it as a much more just, consideration had been shown to the claims of British Burma, which was one of our most flourishing provinces; and he was satis-

fied that, with the resources now placed at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, we should, under his auspices, secure very soon a full and commensurate return for whatever we had accorded to him. However, having made those concessions to the province, it was not to be expected that any additional help should be afforded from imperial resources for carrying out reforms and measures such as those contemplated by the Bill; and when we saw that the improvement and reformation which we desired under this Bill were directed to purely local purposes and local objects, it was reasonable that we should look to the people themselves for supplying the funds necessary for carrying them out. Now, the burden of this impost of 10 per cent. upon the land-revenue might be calculated in a measure from the incidence of the land-revenue upon the country; and by universal accord—both from past experience and recent reports—it was admitted that the revenue assessment in British Burma was exceedingly light. It would be surprising if it was not so. Nearly everything in connection with the conduct of the revenue administration in British Burma depended upon the intelligence, industry and honesty of a single official—the Thoogyee. He measured the land, assessed the revenue, collected the revenue and, indeed, all the other taxes; and it was found from the extent of District jurisdictions and the difficulties of inter-communication that, in a great measure, he was left without any proper control, and was therefore independent of that supervision which was necessary in the discharge of such important duties. The annual measurements which practically prevailed, except in a few cases in which settlements had been made, had by their frequency and uncertainty opened a door to innumerable frauds; and he was sure that His Lordship and the Council would agree that an unscientific settlement was as obnoxious and objectionable as an unscientific frontier. The result of bringing the work of these Native officers to a test—which had been done in his own time in Burma in one of the most fertile districts of the province, by comparing the measurements of area made by the Thoogyee with the measurements effected by a more detailed and proper survey—showed a discrepancy of 24 per cent., and in the revenue an actual discrepancy of 28 per cent. In both instances the advantage, of course, was in favour of the cultivators. All this, he was glad to say, was about to be remedied. We had already taken measures to introduce into the Province a cadastral survey; and from the arrangements now being carried out, he hoped during the next cold season to see a very appreciable advance made in an accurate survey of the most advanced Districts in the Province, with the certain result of placing both the revenue and fiscal administration upon a better footing and of enabling the Government of India, if it should so deem it right, to consider the question of abolishing what was a very unsound, and in its incidence a very unjust, tax, that was, the capitation tax which now prevailed in the country.

He had entered upon this explanation to show that, with a very light land-assessment throughout Burma, the 10 per cent. assessment which this Bill proposed to realize as a cess for local purposes and objects would not press with any severity upon the people; and in support of this statement he would revert to a few practical details which illustrated very clearly the position and profits of the agricultural community in Burma. It was well known that there was a very large export of rice, the staple produce of the province, from all the ports in Burma. It amounted now to something over 800,000 tons in the year, and the demand was so large and continuous that it gave a very great and effective impulse to the clearance of land and the cultivation of rice throughout the Districts. When he first went to Burma, and almost within a week after his arrival, it was talked of as an unprecedented rise in the price of this commodity that it was selling in Rangoon at Rs. 66 for the hundred baskets—a measure equivalent to the English bushel. The ordinary price of paddy had averaged at a not advanced period of the season between Rs. 45 and 50, and it was thought incredible in the month of April that Rs. 66 should be demanded. Within three years afterwards the price had risen, during the middle of the season, from Rs. 66 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and in speculative seasons it reached the figure of Rs. 130. He believed, from recent returns, that not only had those high prices been maintained, but, in

several instances, they had even gone beyond to Rs. 140 and Rs. 145 per hundred baskets. Now, he was aware that it had been said that the cultivator did not realize the whole profits of his produce, and that the intervention of middlemen between the raiyat and those with whom he dealt caused a considerable reduction of those profits; but he (Mr. THOMPSON) had considerable confidence in the shrewdness and sagacity of the Burman; and, though in outlying parts the brokerage system found a place and the raiyats were often induced to take money at disadvantageous loans before their crops were reaped, it was generally the case that the Burman was quite equal to the occasion in bargaining for his grain, and, if report be true, that often, indeed, he was more than a match for the combined action of the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon. Again, the opening of the railway in Burma, which passed through some of the richest tracts of the country, had placed the cultivator in direct relation with the mill-owners who prepared the rice for the English markets: and, for himself, he had no reason to doubt that the greater proportion of the rise in the price which had resulted in the last three or four years from the competition in Rangoon had gone almost entirely into the pocket of the agriculturist.

Well then, what were the deductions from those facts? It was found that an acre of indifferent land in an ordinary district in British Burma produced about 25 baskets of rice; an acre of medium land gave 45 baskets; and an acre of superior soil rendered about from 70 to 80 baskets. The assessment on rice-growing land in British Burma varied from 6 annas an acre on poor soil to Rs. 2-4 on the best soil. The average was about Rs. 1-6 per acre. This assessment had been generally continued without any variation; and if when it was first imposed the price which was realized for the produce was at the rate of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per hundred baskets, and we now found that the average was from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and that the gain upon the acreage had risen on an average on the poorest soil to Rs. 23-5 an acre; on medium soil to Rs. 42 an acre; and on the best soil to Rs. 50 an acre, it went without saying that the Government was not receiving its due share of the revenue derivable from the land. All those circumstances in his opinion justified the imposition of a higher percentage now in the form of a local cess where it was to be devoted to purely local objects of utility. It was due to the present Chief Commissioner to say that he had brought this point very prominently before us. Burma had rejoiced for many years in a very conservative administration; and the officers in the commission there, brought up at the feet of Sir Arthur Phayre, one of the most able administrators whom India had ever produced, were inclined to contend that what was good for his time was good for all ages; and so there had been an occasional difficulty in getting those with whom the Chief Commissioner had to act to realize the necessity of such changes as the present Bill contemplated. They considered that the 5 per cent. cess upon the land-revenue was sufficient for all purposes, and if for some time he himself had shared that conviction in the belief that British Burma had for very many years before the introduction of the provincial system been paying a local cess which in other provinces was only introduced with the introduction of the provincial system in 1871, still, when he found that during the last seven years the local cesses throughout India had been very considerably raised for purposes of local requirement, and that, in addition to those, a famine insurance-fund in one form or another was applied to the different provinces last year, from which Burma was entirely exempted, he thought the time had come when we might fairly say that, in view of the very light assessment realized from the land-revenue in British Burma, it was reasonable and equitable to enhance the cess by the addition of 5 per cent. What was now realized under this cess amounted to a little over two lákhs of rupees, so that the whole cess, when doubled, would give something more than four lákhs of rupees in the whole province of British Burma.

Having explained the circumstances which in his opinion justified the enhancement, he would now allude briefly to other sections of the Bill. They were explained generally in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He might say definitely that there was no intention whatever of disturbing or interfering with the indigenous system of rural police, the object of the Bill being to pro-

vide for the strengthening and better organization of that body. He had already explained all that was necessary with regard to the enhancement of the cess on the land-revenue; and he would now add—as the Statement of Objects and Reasons put it—that,—

" as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house-cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess."

It should be stated that already a house-tax existed in a great many towns in British Burma, and that where that tax was found to exist the new house-cess would not be imposed.

Opportunity had also been taken under the Bill to provide—

" that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáiti and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders."

It had been too often found that the inhabitants had held aloof from giving any aid in the repression of crime. This arose partly from fear of the criminals, partly from apathy; and power would be taken under the Bill to enforce by rules their obligation to give that assistance, or in case of refusal to punish them.

This was the general scope of the Bill, and he had now the honour, in submitting it to the Council, to move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell, Colvin and Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 7th August, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 24th July, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

No. 16R., dated, India Office, London, 10th April 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Herewith I enclose for Your Excellency's information, copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Wardle, together with the specimen of silk and cocoons therein referred to, on the subject of experiments made by him in dressing silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm.

2. Mr. Wardle is desirous of making further trials in order to ascertain whether this silk in the spun state is capable of extended application and improved manufacture and dyeing, for which purpose he requests that a bale of Eria cocoons, of from 50lbs. to 100lbs. in weight, may be sent to him. I desire that a bale of these cocoons may be sent to this office, for transmission to Mr. Wardle, together with a report as to the probable extent to which this silk would be obtainable in India in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

Dated, St. Edward Street, Leek, 20th March 1879.

Demi-official from—THOMAS WARDLE, Esq.,

To—SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B.

I beg to enclose a little packet of Eria silk which I have had dressed from some Eria cocoons sent to me from the India Office some time ago.

The fibre appears to be beautifully adapted for spun silk cloth, but for want of sufficient quantity to fill the machinery to make a continuous thread, I am unable to proceed further than this stage of the manipulation. I should feel glad if you would authorize the collection in India of a bale of these cocoons, say 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. in weight, to be sent to me for the purpose of seeing whether this silk, in the spun state, is not capable of very extended application and improved manufacture and dying. It is the silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm, possibly also the *Attacus ricini* or worm feeding on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), two cocoons of which latter I send, which are similar to those from which I have extracted the accompanying dressed fibres.

I have the honor of sending my monograph on the wild silks and dyestuffs of India, which I wrote at the earnest request of Sir P. Cunliffe Owen to describe the silks and dyestuffs I arranged in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition last year, and shall be pleased by your acceptance of it.

At P. No. 24 you will find the Eria silk described more fully.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Fibres and Silk)—Nos. 47-48, *dated Simla, the* 11*th June* 1879.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated the 10th April 1879, forwarding copy of a letter, dated 20th March 1879, from Mr. Thomas Wardle, with samples of silk and cocoons, relative to an experiment made by him in dressing silk of the Eria silkworm.

RESOLUTION—1. The silk dressed by Mr. Wardle, though called by him the produce of the *Attacus cynthia,* is no doubt that of the *Attacus ricini,* the castor-oil worm—Eria, or aréndi.

2. The worm occurs in Bengal (the Dinagepore and Rungpore Districts and perhaps elsewhere) and in Assam. In the latter province it spins a white silk, while in Dinagepore the colour of the cocoon, it is understood, is brown. In accordance with the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be good enough to make up each a bale of cocoons of this worm weighing 50lbs., which, when ready, should be sent to this Department for transmission to England. Care should be taken to kill the chrysalis before the cocoons are packed. It is also advisable that a similar quantity of munga cocoons should be forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in order that experiments may be made on them.

3. His Excellency in Council also requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will furnish as speedily as possible the report required in paragraph 2 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, relative to the probable extent to which Eria silk would be obtainable in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy, with copy of the papers read in the preamble, be communicated to the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 1731, dated Shillong, 1st July 1879.

From—S. O. B. RIDSDALE Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution by the Government of India Nos. 47-48, dated 11th June 1879, and in reply to say that the district officers of Darrang and Nowgong have been asked to furnish the supply of the Eria and Muga cocoons required by the Government of India. The cocoons will be forwarded to you directed to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, and the Bill of Lading, together with intimation of their despatch, will be forwarded to the Calcutta Office to the address of the Head Assistant.

2. With reference to paragraph three of the resolution, I am to forward a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution, dated 6th June 1879, on the development of the silk industry, from which it will appear that enquiries are already being made as to the probable quantity of Eria silk as well as other silks obtainable in the several districts of Assam for exportation. The result of these enquiries will be reported for the information of the Government of India as soon as possible.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Revenue Department,—dated Shillong, the 6th June 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of India has long been directed to the possibility of developing the silk industry of this country, and at various times information on the subject has been collected.

For a long time, under the management of the East India Company, efforts were made to develop this industry by encouraging the cultivation in this country of the silkworms commonly cultivated in Europe. These experiments were carried on with varying success, but little or no permanent results were obtained.

The results of the more important recent inquiries which have been made by the Government of India are embodied in a work entitled "Silk in India," by J. Geoghegan, a work containing much useful and interesting information on this subject.

Printed at Calcutta Government Press, 1872.

2. Since the publication of this work, the Government of India called for further information in Resolution No. 5-156-165, of 23rd November 1875. Copies of this Resolution were distributed throughout the Province of Assam, and the information received in reply was embodied in this office No. 256 of 9th February 1877.

Important experiments were at the same time conducted in Europe, which have resulted in proving that the difficulties which have hitherto in this country been found insuperable, in the matter of winding Tasar cocoons and dyeing this silk, so as to equal the results obtainable from the ordinary staple European silk, have been completely overcome. Experiments have also been made with some of the most common silkworms of Assam, such as the Eria and the Muga, and results but little less satisfactory have been obtained.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that the produce of these and other native silkworms of India will, if it can be supplied in sufficient abundance, obtain as firm a position in the European market as the produce of the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori.*)

3. The most widely-distributed silkworm in India is the Tasar, and it is to this that attention has hitherto been chiefly drawn. This silkworm, however, thought it is found within this Province, is not common. But there are other well-known silkworms which are commonly cultivated in Assam, and whose value will probably prove little, if at all, inferior to the Tasar, and it is in the extended cultivation and production of these that the development of the silk industry of this Province obviously lies.

Besides the two which are abundant in this Province, the Muga and Eria silks, upon which experiments have been successfully tried, there are a large number of wild silks to be found throughout this Province which have never yet been subjected to experiments under trained European skill. It is very important that a sufficient quantity of the cocoons of these silkworms should be collected and forwarded to Europe for examination. The success which has recently been obtained in the manufacture of Tasar, Eria, and Muga silk renders it not improbable that other common wild silks of this Province will be found to have a value in the European market. It is of great importance that this point should be ascertained, as the cul-

tivation of the silkworms indigenous to this Province will be likely to be accompanied with the least difficulty. It is not to be expected that there will be any extended cultivation of such silkworms before it is ascertained that the produce has a commercial value, and this, therefore, must first be determined. Directions will be issued for the collection of cocoons of the known kinds of silkworm, which have not yet been experimented on in sufficient quantity for this purpose.

4. In consequence of the very important results which have been obtained from the experiments lately conducted in Europe, which seem to point to a possible great development of the silk trade of India, further information has been called for in Government of India Resolution I., of 28th February 1879, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 15th March 1879, page 213.

This Resolution, dealing as it does with the silk of India generally, is largely occupied with considerations affecting only the Tasar, and this silkworm, as has been said, is not common in this Province. However it may be in the future, at present it is clear that the attention of those who are desirous of developing the silk industry of Assam should be directed to the cultivation and production of the silkworms common to Assam. It will be sufficient to note here only so much of the Resolution as seems to apply more especially to this Province.

5. At present it would seem that the silk trade, at all events of this Province, should take a new departure, and that, instead of, as formerly, the silk being reeled from the cocoons before sale, the cocoons themselves should be (after the worms have been carefully killed) sorted and packed and sent to market without any unreasonable delay; as there is some difficulty in unreeling cocoons if they are more than a year old, and are too hard and dry. This is of the utmost importance, because all the special skill and training, and the great labour which would otherwise be involved in this industry, and which it would be particularly difficult to obtain in this Province, are dispensed with.

It is only now necessary that the cocoon should be produced, and for this purpose all that will be required will be the selection and cultivation of the trees suited to the silkworm, most of which are common jungle trees, and proper care and attention to the silkworm during its growth. This will require little or no capital, and only ordinary skill and attention. In an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix B), such information as is already known on this subject in regard to the cultivation of the more common silkworms of this Province has been collected, and is published for general information.

6. The permanent demand for cocoons of the classes common in this Province cannot well be ascertained; nor can it yet be said whether the production of cocoons will ultimately prove remunerative; nor can it be said yet which will be economically the most profitable cocoons to cultivate. It will not be till after some time, and after the trade has become to some extent established, that this question can be fully answered. The trade in cocoons, like every other trade, will depend for its success on a great variety of conditions. The cost of producing cocoons in large quantities cannot practically be tested without experiment, and the same must be said of any calculation of their probable market value. The popularity of the material into which they will ultimately be worked, the cost of manufacture, and an immense variety of other considerations, must be practically determined before any real answer can be given to this question. But, so far as can at present be judged, the prospect of this trade seems eminently hopeful, and there is very much which should direct the attention of the Europeans engaged in tea cultivation in this Province to this industry. As has been said, the difficulties of manufacture have been overcome, and, with the development of the industry, the cost of manufacture may confidently be expected to decline also, and this will probably result in increased demand for the manufactured articles, and enable a higher price to be paid for the cocoons. Already, one silk manufacturer, M. David, of St. Etienne, has expressed his willingness to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes (55 maunds) of Tasar cocoons at 1 *franc per kilogramme* for experiment, and there can be no doubt that manufacturers would be found to purchase at a similar price cocoons of other kinds. This gives a price of altogether 30*s*. per maund for the cocoons *delivered in France*, which, with exchange at 1*s*. 6*d*. = Rs. 20 per maund = 8 annas per seer, to cover all cost of culture, collection, and transport. It has been further asserted by M. David and other manufacturers that all the possible production of India would be eagerly bought at this rate. This is probably too low a rate to be remunerative to the producer, but it must not be considered as the final or fixed market rate of the future. The Government of India, in Resolution I. of 28th February 1879, para. 6, assert "there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the Eria and Muga worm as there is for that of the Tasar." It should be noticed, further, that there is a use for waste and for pierced cocoon, as these, where they cannot be reeled, can be spun.

The great abundance in the jungles of Assam of the food required by the several kinds of silkworm, and the ease with which many of the trees and shrubs requisite for their food can be obtained in the wild state, and could also be cultivated, render possible an almost unbounded development of the production of cocoons. No difficulty need be anticipated as regards carriage of the cocoons, nor need there be any delay likely to cause harm, in transporting them to the manufacturer.

7. A more accurate preliminary forecast of the prospects of the industry could be made, if certain information, which it is hoped to obtain, were available, and for this purpose the

Government of India have in their last quoted Resolution directed the following further inquiries to be made :—

* * * * * * *

"12. The results obtained by Mr. Wardle, as well as by others working independently, are so important, and so full of promise as regards the manufacture of this silk and the utilisation of the manufacture for apparel and other purposes, that it is eminently desirable to thoroughly investigate the question of production. Information on this subject has been sought from various quarters, but the information in the possession of Government is not sufficient to enable it to furnish precise answers. Yet it is necessary, if the attention of capitalists is to be attracted to the development of this industry, that full information should be forthcoming. M. Natalis Rondot, a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury in the Silk Section, has written to the Government of India, asking for information on the following points, not only as regards the Tasar worm, but also as regards other undomesticated worms :—

(1) an enumeration of the different kinds of wild worms;

(2) the districts from which each kind is obtained, and in what quantities;

(3) the species of worm from which each kind of silk is manufactured;

(4) the trees on which the worms feed;

(5) the uses to which the silk is put by the natives;

(6) the markets where they are to be purchased;

(7) the probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives;

(8) the probable quantities retained for local consumption and available for exportation to European silk mills;

(9) and the outturn in money value of the silks woven in India, which M. Rondot thinks must be considerable, especially if Tasar and other similar silks commonly worn by the natives are taken into account.

"13. M. David, of St. Etienne, also asks for information on the following points :—

(1) the nature of the chemical agent used by natives to soften the cocoon;

(2) whether the natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old;

(3) the length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and the emergence of the moth;

(4) whether the dark and light coloured cocoons which are found mixed in the bales sent from India are of different varieties, and whether they are found the same localities;

(5) also, whether it would be possible to obtain bales containing only light-coloured cocoons.

"14. Some information, but of a vague and general kind, exists on a good many of the points enumerated by M. Rondot, and the Governor General in Council desires that an effort may be made to cause such specific information as is obtainable, with special reference to the quantity obtainable and the prices on the spot, to be furnished with as little delay as possible. It is also much to be desired that particulars of manufacture should be obtained as far as possible."

8. In order to facilitate search for the information which is required, a short *resumé* is given in an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix A), of what is already known in answer to each of the questions here asked. Directions will be issued for the collection of further information in answer to these questions. The information contained in the Appendix is of a vague and general kind, and is probably not even entirely correct as regards this Province as a whole. It will need verifying in detail as regards each district, and each distinct locality in the Province. In many respects it is also very incomplete. In supplying the information required, it should be understood that what is needed is not wide and general speculations affecting the Province generally, but exact local knowledge, to be obtained by careful inquiry within the district on which report is made.

9. Looking to the great importance to the Province of Assam of the development of a new industry, and the production of a new export staple, the Chief Commissioner is anxious that every effort should be made to develop the silk industry. He therefore solicits the active co-operation of the many European gentlemen resident in this Province. He feels sure that there must be not a few gentlemen whose training and tastes and opportunities must enable them to render very material assistance, both in collecting the information now called for in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, and in making collections of wild silk-worms' cocoons, as is mentioned in paragraph 3, accompanied with information regarding the natural history of these silk-worms, and the price and probable quantity in which they can be obtained at present, either wild or under any system of cultivation.

But, above all, the active co-operation of European gentlemen is needed, if the cultivation of the more commonly-known silk worms of Assam is to be developed, so as to form an im-

portant staple of trade. There is much cultivation of silk in Assam, but such as there is is chiefly in small quantities, and for home use. There does not seem to be any reason why the production of cocoons should not be almost indefinitely extended. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear that the subject has engaged the active attention and interest of gentlemen in this Province. Communications conveying any information of interest on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary, and will always receive the Chief Commissioner's attention; and he hopes that, in addition to the replies which will be received from Government officers in answer to the enquiries contained in paragraph 7 valuable information may be supplied to him by many gentlemen in this Province.

APPENDIX A.

Information at present available on the subjects of inquiry mentioned in paragraphs 12 *and* 13 *of Resolution of the Government of India quoted in the foregoing Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, paragraph* 7.

Questions (1) and (2).—The following is a list of the different kinds of silkworms, domesticated and wild, which are said to exist in this Province :—

Silkworm.		District in which known to exist.	Approximate quantity in which supposed to be obtainable.
Local name or common name.	Scientific name.		
I. Tasar or Katkuri ...	Antheræa Paphia (probably there are several distinct species of this silkworm).	Upper Assam Cachar (?) ...	Unknown, said not to be utilized.
II. Munga or Muga ...	Antheræa Assama ...	Throughout Assam, cultivated in Assam, wild in Cachar.	Not known.
III. Goroo or Deo-muga	Bombyx religiosæ ...	Assam. Sylhet, and Cachar (?) ...	"
IV. Eria or Arindy ...	Attacus Ricini ...	Throughout Assam and Cachar (?)	"
V. Pát Major or Pát Pulu or Bora Pulu.	Bombyx textor ...	Assam	"
VI. Pát Minor or Pát Choto.	Bombyx Crœsi or Fortunatus.	Assam	"
VII. not known. ...	Attacus Atlas ...	Cachar and Sylhet ...	"
VIII. not known. ...	Attacus Cynthia ...	Assam and Cachar ...	"
IX. not known. ...	Cricula Trifenestrata ...	Assam	" Cocoons are not used for silk.
X. not known. ...	Actias Selene ...	Assam and Cachar ...	"
XI. not known. ...	Saturnia Pyretorum ...	Cachar (?)	"
XII. not known. ...	Saturnia Cidosa, Saturnia Sylhetica.	Cachar (?)	"
XIII. not known. ...	Loepa Sikkimensis ...	Sylhet (?)	"

Of many of these wild silkworms the local name is unknown. Probably, owing to the silkworm being but little noticed, there is no distinctive local name. In such cases, it will not always be easy to ascertain if the silkworms really occur in any district. Specimens of unknown kinds, if obtainable, can, however, be forwarded with such detailed information as is known, which will enable them to be identified. In supplying information, it should be stated exactly under column 3 whether the worm is known to exist in the particular district reported on, and in column 4 should be stated what is the quantity obtainable in the district reported on now, and what it is presumed the quantity might become, if a steady demand existed, in the opinion of those who have most practical experience. The amount of silk obtainable should be shown as well as the amount of cocoons. Special attention is directed to this point as one of very great importance in regard to the future of the silk trade.

The silk of the Múga worm varies according to the food it lives on, which again varies in different districts. It should therefore be shown in the replies the kind of silk or cocoon obtainable in each district, as well as the quantity of each kind obtainable.

The *Bombyx* (*Antheræa*), local name *Yama-mai*, a native of Japan, is said to be very hardy, and would be likely to do well in India. It is not known to exist in Assam, but enquiry might be made for it.

Question (3).—The species of worm from which each kind of silk is obtainable.

The five kinds of silk common in Assam are :—

(1.) Medanggori or Mezankuri, the produce of the Múga when fed on the Mezankuri (*or* Adakuri) tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*).

(2.) Múga, the produce of the same worm when fed on the Sum tree (*Machilus odoratissima*), the Sualu tree (*Tetranthera monopetala*), and several other species of trees.

(3.) The Eri, the produce of the Eri or Erendi worm, *Attacus ricini*, which is only spun and not reeled. This worm is fed on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) and the Kesseru tree (*Heterapanax fragrans*).

(4). Pát Minor, a yellow silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx Crœsi*.

(5.) Pát Major, a white silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx textor*.

There may be other kinds of silk made, particularly among hill tribes, and, if so, information on this point would be interesting. For instance, some Cacharis are said to work up the produce of the *Attacus Atlas* into clothing in small quantities for their own use; and inquiries among the hill tribes, Nágas, Gáros, Khásis, Cacharis, Mikirs, Lushais, Manipuris, &c., would probably result in very important knowledge on the subject of utilising many comparatively unknown wild silkworms.

Question (4).—Trees on which the worm feeds:—

I.—The Tasar or Katkura silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Country almond	Terminalia catapa.
Assun	„ alata.
Saj	„ tomentosa.
Jamu	Syzygium jambolanum.
(Baer) Ber or Bher	Zizyphus jujuba.
Simul	Bombax malabaricum.
Sal	Shorea robusta.
Teak	Tectona grandis.
Sidah	Lagerstrœmia parviflora.

It is of importance to ascertain upon which of the above trees the Tasar thrives best.

II.—The Munga or Múga silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Sum (Assam) Cheng Thesal (Cachar) ...	Machilus odoratissima.
Sualu	Tetranthera monopetala.
Mezankuri or Adakuri	„ polyantha.
Diglotti	„ glauca.
Pattichunda	Cinnamomum obtusifolium.
Kotoloah	Cylicodaphne nitida.
Bumroti	Symplocos grandiflora.

III. The Goree or Deomuga (*Bombyx Religiosœ*) silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Peepul	Ficus Religiosa.
Bot	Ficus Indica.

IV. The Eri silkworm feeds on—

Eri	Ricinus communis.
Kesseru	Heteropannax fragrans.

(Besides these two, Geoghegan mentions various other plants, but it is doubtful if these have been carefully verified, and they are named here more by way of suggestion than as statements of fact.)

Common Ber	Zizyphus Jujuba.
Keora Kaura	Sapini Schiferum.
Gooluncha Phul (Assam) Bherondo (Bengal) }	Jatropha Curcas.
Bengali Alu.	
Koosrol.	
Hindu grass.	

V. Pat Minor, Pat Major, Pat Pulu, or Boro Pulu (*Bombyx textor and B. Crœsi*) feed on—

Noonee, or the wild mulberry .., ...	Morus Indica.

VI. The Attacus Atlas.

The following is the list of trees fed on by this worm, given by Mr. Brownlow, of Cachar, in the journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society:—

"1. Phakeera (Cinchonaceæ) Foliage slightly bitter; stature middling, tolerably abundant.

"2. No native name,—probably a laurel; foliage redolent of prussic acid, fruit like a plum, kernel containing a large portion of oil, resembling that of bitter almonds; stature large, not very common.

"3. Could not find out any native name, but the tree may easily be identified by its resemblance to the China tea plant, and its frequent occurrence as a weed in tea-gardens, where it is often left by the weeders by mistake for tea; stature middling, common in jhúm lands, less so in primitive forest.

"4. Nagdana (*Artemisia sp.*?)—An annual, and one of the most common of jhúm weeds; it may be known by the satin pile on its leaves, which, rubbed in the finger and smelt, cause sneezing; they possess a scent similar to lavender. The Cachar name is quite local, and is probably given to it because of its fragrance. The true Nagdana is the *Boswellia Thurifera*; this plant is too small in stature to be available as a silk tree, for which in other respects its abundance peculiarly fits it.

"5. Monphul (Cachar name), known in Dacca as the Myna kata, a thorny, rapid-growing fruit tree, not indigenous, but found in great quantities self-sown about the villages; the fruit is somewhat smaller than an apple, but, except in being yellow, has a good deal of resemblance to that fruit; the fruit is cut up by the natives into slices, which are threaded on the string and hung up in their houses to smoke and dry; stature middling.

"6. Balos, a rapid-growing weed which affects new clearances; the deep green of the leaf, with the elongated delicate red leaf stalks enable it to be easily recognised; very common, and of large stature; fed on also by *A. Canningi.*

"7. Koorkooree, of the commonest of jhúm weeds; it invades and monopolizes large tracts of land; exclusively, or very nearly so, grows to a middling stature, and, where abundant, shades the ground completely. This tree one of the most eligible for trainning the Atlas on.

"8. Lutki (*Osbeckia*), the common conspicuous pink-flowering plant; it scarcely grows large enough to train silk on, but the silk off it is very white.

"9. Bon Chelita, so called probably from a resemblance in the grouping of the leaves to the Chelita; a large hardy, rapid-growing tree, sufficiently common for purposes of silk cultivation.

"10. Kadam (*Nauclea*) a common large-leaved rapid-growing tree, especially on new clearings, where it soon, if allowed to grow, overshades the land; well adapted as a nurse for young tea or any delicate plants; the leaves become of great size when the plant is young, especially on rich hill lands; as the tree grows larger, they diminish in size; occurs mostly on hill lands, seldom on alluvial.

"11. Chelita (*Dillenia speciosa*), a large-sized luxuriant tree, partial to alluvial lands, on which it may be found in clumps or groves; grows very well even in badly-drained soil, and with water about the roots; owing to the large size of this tree, its growing in clusters, and the large quantity and bushiness of its foliage, it is eminently adapted for training the *Atlas* worm on.

"12. Boidraj (*Padrelaceæ*?) a large-sized and very common tree in old forests. *Atlas* silk of this is very dark. This tree is very common in the Sylhet district, and occurs all the way down to Dacca.

"13. Lood, also a full-sized tree, may be known by its dark green shiny leaves, and its bark, which is thicker than that of probably any other tree; this tree is also fed on by the *A. Canningi.*

VII.—Attacus Cynthia feeds on—
Castor-oil plant ... ... Ricinus Communis.

VIII.—Cricula Trifenestrata—
Cashew nut ... ... Anacardium orientale.

IX.—Actias Selene—
Wild cherry, walnut.

Question (5). The uses to which the silk is put by natives :—

From the Munga are made the following :—

Soorias (dhooties).	Rhiha (scarves).
Meklas (petticoats).	Chhelang (for men's shoulders).
Jootha Borakapor (worn in winter).	Masahris (curtains.)

Eria is converted into Borkapor, Mekla, and Rhiha, Goursha.

Pát is utilised in the same way, and is also used for masahris (curtains). This is chiefly used for the clothing of the higher classes.

The remaining silkworms are not known to be largely used, but clothes are made of Atlas and Deo-munga silk, to a small extent it is believed, by Cacharies and others, and probably by many hill tribes.

Question (6). The markets where they are to be purchased :—

It is not known whether any of these silks are to be had in the local bazaars or elsewhere in Assam.

Question (7). The probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives :—

The answer to this unknown. The present prices can be ascertained by local inquiry in bazaars and fairs, and the opinion of local traders and producers taken as to the probable result of an extended demand in reducing the price. The information on this point is of too old a date to be of any present value. It is a question of much importance as regards the future of the silk trade in this Province, and very careful inquiry should by made on this point.

Questions (8) and (9). It is difficult to estimate the probable quantity of silk retained for local consumption. This and the next question can only be answered by local experience and observation of the proportion of people who wear silks of different classes. The average value of these, the approximately known population, and the frequency with which the silk cloths have to be renewed are data on which these questions could be roughly answered. The opinion of native traders and others could also he ascertained on this point.

It is not believed that at present there is much silk available for exportation. The answer to this is easily ascertainable by inquiry in bazaars and of local traders.

See para. 13 of Resolution I., dated 28th February, 1879, Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Question (1). The nature of the chemical agent used by the natives to soften the cocoons :—

A ley of potas formed from plantain-leaves, and cowdung and water, are the only chemical agent known to be used by natives to soften the cocoons.

Question (2). Whether natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old is not known :—

This can easily be determined by local inquiry.

Question (3). The length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and emergence of the moth :—

For convenience, the natural life of the better known worms is given below in a tabulated form. The specific information required under this is entered as correctly as it is known in the last column.

As the trade requires that the chrysalis be killed before it emerges as a moth in the case of the cocoons which are intended for commerce, and not to be reserved for breeding (for otherwise the hole cut in the cocoon diminishes its value), this question is of some importance. The facts on this subject should be carefully determined, and the statements here made should be carefully verified :—

Name of silkworm.	Period of life of moth.	Period from laying of eggs to their being hatched.	Period of life of the worm.	Period from beginning of worm to spin to completion of chrysalis.	From completion of chrysalis to emergence of moth from cocoon.
I. Tasar or Kutkuri ...	3 or 4 days ...	9 days	36 days ...	15 days ...	Not given.
II. Munga	6 days ...	10 days	30 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	10 to 20 days.
III. Eria or Arendi	Not known exactly.		A complete cycle is made in from 43 days to two months.		
IV. Pat Major } *Bombyx textor* } „ Minor } „ *Croesi* }	3 or 4 days ...	10 months ...	30 to 40 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	20 to 25 days.
Attacus Atlas	No exact details are given.		Eggs lie dormant through cold weather, and 2 or perhaps 3 crops are obtained in the year.		

The Pát gives only one crop of cocoons in the year.

In Upper Assam the eggs of the Pát are hatched about the end of December.

„ Lower „ „ „ „ January.

The Eria sometimes gives as many as seven crops in the year. The Múga gives five crops a year. The Tasar gives, it is believed, two crops a year. Attacus atlas gives two or perhaps three crops.

Question (4). The difference in the colour of cocoons in the case of cocoons of the same silkworm is known to be due partly to the local influence of climate and largely to the food which the silkworm eats.

An exact answer to this question can only be given by examination of the bales in question by an experienced sericulturist. It will, however, be possible to say whether in any single locality dark and light coloured cocoons are mixed before sale, and whether this is due to the mixing of different varieties of cocoons, or whether the cocoons in one bale are of the same

variety, but vary from other causes such as are suggested above. This point should be determined by local inquiry.

Question (5). As the trade is at present, there might perhaps be some difficulty in effectually sorting cocoons, but under a developed system of sericulture there ought to be no difficulty in sorting the cocoons to suit the market. Suggestions might be offered on this point.

APPENDIX B.

A Note on a few of the more important facts known on the subject of practical Sericulture in the Porvince of Assam.

It is not intended that this Note should replace the detailed and more elaborate information which is given in special works on this subject. Only a few of the more salient points to be observed in practical sericulture are here mentioned.

2. As regards their treatment, the natural distinction of silkworms is into those which are wholly domesticated and those which are partially domesticated. About the wholly wild silkworms which are collected from the jungles, such as is the case generally, though not invariably, in India with the Tasar silkworm, little need be said. It may, no doubt, be possible to give some artificial stimulus to their production, and in a sense they may then be said to be partially cultivated. Also, many of the wild silkworms may be capable of being domesticated. This is a point which can only be determined by experiment. It may be doubtful whether any large trade in wild silkworms be possible in this Province; but, when once the cocoons have been collected, the general remarks which are made below, on the subject of sorting the cocoons and packing and despatching them will apply to this class equally with the other classes.

3. Of wholly domesticated silkworms, the common kinds in Assam are the Pát Major and Pát Minor, and the Eria or Arundy. Details, as far as they are known, are given in Appendix A (in answer to Questions 4 and 3 A) upon the subject of the food of the better-known silkworms and their natural life, and this information need not be repeated in full. Both these kinds of silkworms are fed wholly within doors, the leaves of the trees and plants they feed upon being plucked and brought to them. The Pát (*Bombyx textor*), which is closely allied to the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) of Europe, is more delicate, and has to be treated with more care than the Eria. Also, it gives but one crop in the year, while the Eria may give seven crops. The Silk of the Pát is, however, the more valuable, Great care has to be taken to keep everything about the Pát scrupulously clean.

4. A general point to observe in silkworm-rearing is that silkworms of as nearly as possible the same size and strength only should be allowed to feed together. If this rule be not observed, the stronger silkworms will bully the weaker, and deprive the latter of their food.

5. The chief partially-domesticated silkworms of this province are the Múga or Munga, the Tasar or Kutkuri, and the *Attacus Atlas*. The two latter, the Tasar and the *Atlas*, are also found in a wholly wild state, and a silkworm, probably the same as the Múga of Assam, is found wholly wild in Cachar. Some of the other wild silkworms of this Province are said to have been partially domesticated. In Assam, the Múga may be said to be wholly domesticated, but in its general treatment corresponds to the Tasar and Atlas, and other wild silkworms which have been at times partially domesticated, and it is convenient therefore to consider the Múga as of this partially-domesticated class.

The difference in treatment of this class of silkworms consists in this, that they are fed out of doors and not kept within houses. The Múga eggs are laid on small bundles of grass of straw, half the thickness of a finger, and tied to the trees before they are hatched. The Múga worms are reared on the trees, and standing in the open, and not on leaves, collected and given to the worms in houses, as is the case with Pát and Eria. Great care has to be taken to destroy the ants, which would otherwise kill the silkworm. This is frequently done by putting baits of molasses, fish, or dead toads, at the foot of the tree. But, besides these enemies, the presence of a large collection of silkworms is sure to attract other enemies: crows, wasps, and the ichneumon by day, bats, owls, and rats by night, will, unless guarded against, destroy great numbers of the silkworms.

The silkworms themselves are prevented from leaving the tree by bands of some smooth substance, such as fresh plaintain-leaves, over which they cannot crawl. If all the food of the tree has been eaten, they are allowed to descend, and collected and put on another tree. When about to spin, they will descend the trunk until arrested by the plaintain-leaves. They are then collected in baskets and over these baskets are suspended branches of dried leaves, up which they crawl and form their cocoons. Many silkworms drop off the trees, and the ground under the trees on which they feed should therefore be kept clear, to enable them

to be easily found and replaced on the tree. Continual heavy rain is apt to wash them off the tree, but otherwise they seem to be able to protect themselves from the rain by crawling under the leaves.

6. It remains now only to explain how the cocoons should be dealt with when obtained. The cocoons will be known to be completed by the absence of any sound within. The first care will naturally be to select a sufficient number for breeding purposes. Many of the silkworms die before completing the spinning of the cocoon. These are, of course, no use for the present purpose. They may be distinguished generally by their being smaller, and in an incomplete condition, and by a hollow sound they yield when gently tapped. About an equal number of males and females are usually selected. The females may generally be distinguished by being larger than the males, and of a more symmetrical shape. The males have the cocoons somewhat irregular in shape, and as if pinched at one end. These are kept together in suitable places until they burst into the moth. The eggs are generally laid in one or two days, after which the moths die.

In the case of the silkworms which have been classed as wholly domesticated, neither in the stage of the moth nor in that of the silkworms is there any tendency to roam. But in the case of the partially-domesticated worms some care has to be taken to provide against this tendency, while, at the same time the moths must not be frightened by too severe restrictions.

7. A curious fact which has been noted in regard to these partially-domesticated moths is that it frequently happens that if a female moth be fastened out at a convenient place at night, a wild male moth will discover and impregnate the former. This fact is sometimes made use of to strengthen the breed of comparatively wild silkworms, which seem often to deteriorate under domestication.

A further point may be incidentally mentioned,—that crosses between different kinds of silkworms have often been attempted, and with some success, but this subject requires too elaborate treatment to be conveniently dealt with here.

8. Of the remaining cocoons, after the selection has been made for breeding, a further sorting will have to be made.

The French growers sort the cocoons of the single common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) into as many as nine varieties, distinguishing the good ones from those in which the worm has died, and making other distinctions required by the trade. The reeling of silk from the cocoons is nearly all done on the continent of Europe, and principally in the south of France. As a branch of manufacture, reeling is unknown in England, which latter country only works up the reeled silk. The trade in cocoons would therefore be, at least at first, with France, and, for the purpose of ascertaining what assortment of cocoons was required, it would be necessary for the grower to put himself in communication, through his agents, or otherwise, with the manufacturers of that country. There would be no difficulty whatever in this, and when once it were ascertained in what manner the cocoons should be sorted, there ought to be little practical difficulty in sorting them. In despatching specimen bales, the point of importance would naturally be to make the bales as like the samples as possible; and probably at first it would be well to make as many distinctions in the cocoons as were readily noticeable, and to err on the side of over-minute distinctions rather than otherwise. The manufacturers would at once point out which distinctions were of importance, and which not so.

9. As in the case of good cocoons, the chrysalis would in a longer or shorter period eat its way through, and perforate the cocoon, it is necessary, where the cocoons are intended to be reserved for reeling, to kill the chrysalis carefully. This is done in various ways,—by exposing them to the sun, by placing them in boiling water, or by placing them in an oven with a gentle heat. Where the cocoons were intended to be packed for export, the first or last plan would probably be found to be the best.

Damaged cocoons, and those perforated, and almost all classes of wild cocoons, have a value, as, where they cannot be reeled, they can still be turned to account for spinning.

10. There still remains to mention the very important question of the cultivation of the more important articles of food of the silkworms. The discussion of this has been avoided: many of the necessary descriptions of food will be found growing wild in the jungles. In the case of these trees, it will not be difficult to study their habits. A list of the principal trees on which the several classes of silkworms feed will be found in Appendix A in answer to Question (4). Further information on this subject will no doubt be gradually obtainable as the necessity for the cultivation of food-stocks arises. Meanwhile, very much can be gathered from the practice of the native silkworm-growers on this as on other points.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain and prospects continue to improve; prices have fallen slightly. In Bombay more rain is still required in Guzerat and Konkan, where, however, there have been some showers; throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country there has been good general rain which has greatly improved prospects; cholera continues to be severe in Sind. Rain is reported from all districts of Bengal except Balasore; but it has been generally lighter than during the preceding week. Prospects are favourable; more would, however, be welcome in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage to early crops in consequence of excessive rain and floods is still mentioned in the reports. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the desired break in the rainfall has occurred and has done much good; prospects are excellent. Rain in the Punjab has been unequally distributed; the fall up to date is below the average, and more would be an advantage in many places; in a few districts matters might, perhaps, be better; but are not at present unfavourable any where except in Hissar and Sirsa, where there is some lack of forage for cattle. There has been rain throughout the Central Provinces; but here as in parts of Bengal rice transplanting would be the better for a further fall. In Burma the rain has been general but less than in the previous week; the health of the Province is good and cattle disease is decreasing; the Irrawaddy has risen high and in Bassein danger is apprehended to the Ngawoon embankment. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg prospects continue favourable. The rain that has fallen in Berar during the week has been very beneficial. In Central India good rain has fallen except at Morar and Sirdarpore where it has been slight; prospects are improving, but more rain is wanted here and there in Rajputana. There has been slight and as yet in sufficient rain during the week.

The week's reports are generally satisfactory. In the Central districts of the Punjab, in Rajputana, and in some districts of Bombay, the season has as yet been too dry; but in Madras and the Deccan where the July rains were at one time deficient prospects have much improved. Although in some parts of India a break is still needed, and in others, besides those mentioned above, more abundant rain would aid the agricultural operations in progress, it may be said that, on the whole, prospects are thus far decidedly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 26th)	Average rainfall of 9 stations 1·12; no reports from Narsarowpet and Nandigama.	Rice 11·21, *cholum* 14·13, *raggi* 18·14, *cumboo* 13·23; 43 inches water over anicut; standing crops require more rain; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall of 8 stations ·95.	Rice 11·07, *raggi* 19·62, *cholum* 15·08, *cumboo* 16·81; rain much wanted in Koilkuntla, Nandial and Cumbum; crops reviving in other taluks; *korra*, cotton and oilseed being sown in parts; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 1·92.	Rice 9·81, *cholum* 14·76, *raggi* 15·65, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 21 to 11½ inches water; wet and dry crops in good condition; *gingelly* outturn ⅞ ths.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 3·0.	Rice 9·64, *cholum* 15·93, *raggi* 16·27, *cumboo* 15·31.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 4·79.	Rice 9·91, *raggi* 17·38; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal and Ponani, risen in Wynaad and Calicut, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—Improvement in prospects maintained.
Bombay (July 30th)—		
Sind—		
Kurracheo ...	......	River at Kotri on 27th 16 feet 7 inches—last year 17⅞ feet; locusts appeared in Sehwan taluka—no damage; cholera cases 1,638, deaths 946; some cattle disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	......	Locusts and fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in one taluka; want of water felt in southern portions of Tando division, in Kandiáro supply insufficient; total cholera cases 2,105, deaths 1,409.
Upper Sind Frontier...	......	Weather occasionally cloudy but sultry; nights cool; prospects fair; *kharif* sowings progressing; early crops damaged by worms in 2 talukas; small-pox in one taluka; cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Total rainfall 14·74, more rain much needed; transplantation of rice suspended for its want; slight cholera yet.
Pánch Maháls ...	1·5 on 28th	Rainfall most opportune to save withering crops.
Kaira ...	·18, at Thasra ·72	Prolonged break causing anxiety; 73 cholera cases in Nariád, 21 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	·30	Total rainfall 14·42, more rain needed; rice crops withering and sowing retarded; one death from cholera in Surat.
Broach ...	Maximum at Wágra 1·0, minimum at Broach ·04	More rain wanted; weather cloudy; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Generally fair; maximum 5·92, minimum ·30	Sowing nearly completed; young crops healthy.
Násik ...	Ample rain everywhere except in Peint, Igatpuri and some parts of ghát villages.	Four deaths from cholera; weather hot.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·28	Total rainfall 41·99; transplantation of crops stopped for its want; slight cholera continues in Bassein and Salsette talukas.
Colába (July 28th)	·23	Total rainfall 29·05; public health generally good; fever in Mangaon taluka; cattle disease continues in Mahad taluka; transplanting operations generally suspended; in Alibág and Pen talukas young plants withering for want of rain.
Ratnágiri (" 22nd)	2·93	Total rainfall 42·89; transplantation of rice suspended for want of rain; rice, *nagli*, *wari* and *harie* plants not flourishing; 15 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona (July 27th)	Maximum 4·81 at Baramati and Bhimthári; minimum 2·39 at Junnar.	More rain wanted in Mawal and Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	4·09, fall general.	Sowing delayed in Newása owing to continuous fall, but completed in 4 talukas and progressing in others; cholera in Nagar and Akola, deaths 4.
Sholapur ...	Good and general.	Prospects much improved; young crops good; rats causing damage but being killed; fever in Malsiras and Sholapur; condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Satara ...	2·37; good fall throughout district except in Pátan and Jauli talukas.	Total rainfall 17·10; crops thriving.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum 5·17 at Kaladgi, minimum 1·02 at Bagalkot; fall general.	Sowing resumed; rats still destroying crops; slight fever; prices falling.
Belgaum ...	Rainfall generally good except in Bidi and parts of Athni.	Prospects good.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·80	Rice crops require rain; sowing operations progressing; damage from rats continues, their destruction vigorously carried on.
Kanara ...	Maximum 8·44 at Karwar, minimum ·02 at Supa.	Total rainfall 70·26; transplanting continues.
Kattywar and Guckwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	1·01	Total rainfall 17·83; more rain wanted; diarrhœa, fever and slight cholera continues.
Wadhwán ...	1·18	Total rainfall 9·89; weather not good; fever prevailing in Khapeli in Jhinjhuwára.
Baroda ...	·06	Total rainfall 22·15; more rain much needed; weather cloudy; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain general throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, has improved prospects greatly there; rain is urgently required still in Guzerat and Konkan; weather in Bombay cloudy and showery; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna, Násik and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (30th July)—		
Chittagong ...	1·21	
Noakholly ...	2·51	Small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·18	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·43	Public health not good; fever prevailing.
Backergunge ...	2·94	Fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	1·31	
Dacca ...	4·99	Public health good.
Mymensingh ...	3·04	
Tipperah ...	3·52	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·71	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·11	Fever still prevalent in Bagirhat; health elsewhere generally good.
Nuddea ...	·30	
Moorshedabad ...	·16	Public health good.
Pubna ...	1·54	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·71	
Bogra ...	2·41	Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	3·89	
Rungpore ...	5·12	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	13·51	Small-pox cases in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·29	
Darjeeling ...	4·57	
Midnapore ...	3·42	Cholera decreasing.
Howrah ...	·43	
Hooghly ...	5·51	
Burdwan ...	1·24	Cholera cases in Cutwa, Culna and Raneegunge sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	1·76	
Beerbhoom ...	·63	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·87	
Bhágalpur ...	1·14	
Monghyr ...	1·54	Cholera continues.
Purneah ...	1·97	
Maldah ...	·61	
Durbhunga ...	4·16	
Mozufferpore ...	1·67	Cholera still severe in Seetamurhee sub-division; elsewhere decreasing rapidly.
Sarun ...	3·70	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·99	
Patna ...	·28	
Gya ...	2·78	Cholera still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	·19	Return not received.
Hazáribágh ...	2·14	Cholera still prevalent in north.
Lohardugga ...	·30	Little if any abatement of cholera and small-pox.
Manbhoom ...	·44	Cholera not yet disappeared.
Singhbhoom ...	2·17	Cholera slowly abating.
Balasore ...	*Nil.*	Cholera much decreased; 182 deaths during week ending 24th instant.
Cuttack ...	2·02	
Pooree ...	6·09	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week generally much less with favourable prospects, but in Burdwan and Orissa divisions and in 24-Pergunnahs more rain still required for transplantation; in Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage done to early crops by excessive rain and floods; cholera much decreased in Balasore and Midnapore, but still unusually prevalent for the present season.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 29th)	Benares, ·5; Chandauli, ·3; Gangapur, ·41.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·12 [average of week]; rain having fallen chiefly in Phulpur, Handia and Karchana, and little or none in rest of district.	Prospects still excellent; general health good.
Jhansi (July 30th)	·4	Weeding of crops commenced; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 29th)	·19 [average.]	Prospects excellent; fever and ague increasing.
Bareilly („ 30th)	4·7 [average.]	There is now a break which will do much good; health good.
Meerut („ „)	1·1 at Meerut; 4·8 at Ghaziabad; 5·1 at Haupur.	Clear and cloudy alternately; crops well forward, in excellent condition; health good; cheapest prices, wheat, gram and *bajra* 17, *juar* 30, and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 28th)	Heavy and continuous rain up to 26th, since fine.	Cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 30th)	2·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	2·7 at Sadr; 2·6 at Putti; ·3 at Kunda.	*Kharif* sowings are vigorously progressing; there have been partial breaks in rain during week.
Sitapur („ 30th)	3·4	Several days sunshine; prospects very good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	The break of rain has been of great advantage.
		Summary.—There has been a general break which has done much good; prospects excellent; cholera abating in Kumaun; health good, with the exception of some fever and ague in Agra.
Punjab (July 29th)—		
Delhi ...	4·70	Prospects continue favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains; fever on the increase.
Hissar ...	...	Harvest prospects are at present bad in the Hissar and Sirsa districts, and cattle are being removed for want of forage; prospects are fair in the Rohtak district.
Umballa ...	1·50	Crops fair but more rain wanted; cholera diminishing.
Jullundur ...	3·40	The rainfall has not been general, so that prospects are not quite satisfactory throughout the district; prices falling slightly.
Amritsar ...	1·30	More rain required; slight rise in prices; cholera diminishing.
Lahore ...	*Nil.*	Crops suffering; cholera decreasing.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil.*	Prospects rather unfavourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	4·50	Agricultural prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops and health good; prices of food grains have risen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil.*	Rain much wanted; prospects unfavourable; prices have risen slightly.
Sialkot ...	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall generally is still below the average, and more is needed in most districts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	2·59	Cotton crop good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	2·8	Prospects fair; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	1·81	Prospects good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	4·46	Sowings completed; health good; prices unchanged.
Nágpur (July 30th)	5·29	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Chánda ...	1·32	Sowings continue; cholera in Brahmapuri tahsíl; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	2·38	Crops favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (July 29th)	·88	Rain much wanted for rice transplanting; cholera continues; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	2·7	More rain required for transplanting rice; cotton and *jowar* thriving; one cholera case.
Bálaghát ...	1·25	Rice transplantation progressing; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	5·29	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	3·1	Weeding progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; one cholera case; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	3·69	Rain beneficial; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	1·86	Weeding progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	1·98	Cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (July 26th)	1·44	More rain wanted for transplanting rice; cholera continues; small-pox ceased.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	2·99	Prospects good; cholera continues; small-pox disappearing; cattle disease increasing.
Chhindwára ...	3	Prices favourable; slight fever; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain general from 5·29 to ·88 cents; more required for transplanting rice in the districts of Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhandára, Bálaghát and Seoni; prospects generally good as yet; cholera continues in seven districts; prices stationary.
British Burmah— (July 30th)		
Arakan Division—		
Akyab ...	3·33	Total rainfall 120·81; public health good in Akyab town; sporadic cholera in Rathaidoung township; slight cattle disease still prevails in some parts of district.
Kyoukphyoo ...	5·0	Total rainfall 98·0; cholera in Cheduba; 9 deaths from small-pox in Kyoukphyoo; slight cattle disease in 3 circles.
Sandoway ...	9·0	Total rainfall 125·0; public health good; agricultural prospects good throughout division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	1·59	Total rainfall 48·26; no cases of cholera or small-pox in Rangoon town; agricultural prospects fair in district; slight fever in Syriam; 5 deaths from cattle disease, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa (July 19th)	3·38	Total rainfall 10·14; public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in Donabyoo township, 19 in Yandoon; crop seedlings healthy.
Bassein ...	3·75	Total rainfall 43·88; public health fair; Ngawoon river rising higher, danger apprehended to embankment; 83 deaths from cattle disease in Yaigyee township from 1st to 14th, 4 in Myanoung from 8th to 15th, 96 in Thaboung from 10th to 23rd, 50 in Bassein from 19th to 27th, 92 in Laymyethna from 22nd to 28th; ploughing progressing.
Henzada ...	2·83	Total rainfall 41·89; public health good; 51 deaths from cattle disease in Zaloon township, 7 in Henzada, 24 in Oapho, 14 in Kanoung, 13 in Miganoung, 10 in Kyankheng; transplantation progressing; agricultural prospects favourable.
Tharrawaddy ...	1·71	Total rainfall 38·23; small-pox continues in Mengheo; cattle disease still prevalent; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	·69	Total rainfall 18·31; public health fair; river rising; Prome town partially flooded.
Thayetmyo (July 19th)	...	Two cases cholera at Tsaain, 4 at Moldai.
Ditto („ 26th)	·89	Total rainfall 16·32; general health normal; paddy planting progressing favourably; river rising rapidly; deaths from cholera in town and cantonments 27, and in district 20.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	2·06	Total rainfall 78·90; public health good; 24 deaths from cattle disease in Hlinebwai; ploughing nearly over; transplanting progressing favourably; crops reported good; more rain wanted.
Shwegyeen ...	4·36	Total rainfall 60·75; public health good; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 32·94; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good; no deaths from cattle disease.
Tavoy (July 19th)	3·7	Total rainfall 91·5; public health good; ploughing nearly finished; no further report of cattle disease.
Mergui ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General health good; though cases of cholera and small-pox occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan, nearly disappeared in Tenasserim and prevalent in four circles of Pegu; progress of paddy cultivation statisfactory; high rise in river Irrawaddy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 30th)	·02	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	12·86	Prices falling; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (July 30th)—	2·55 at Bangalore; heavy rain throughout the Province.	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 30th)	1·50	Rain has done much good; weeding commenced.
Central India (July 30th)—		
Indore ...	2·20	Rain now falling and has been general in Malwa.
Morar ...	·08	
Sutna ...	1·86	
Rutlam ...	1·82	Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·51	Crops improving.
Goona ...	·90	
Bhopal ... } Sehore ... }	2·10	Rain needed.
Ágar ...	·57	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·90	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	Rain much wanted; crops have suffered.
Mánpur ...	2·30	Crops much benefited.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 30th)	1·0	Sultry, cloudy.
Serohi ...	...	Total rainfall 27·6; two months' supply of water in tanks; wells good; health fair; rain much wanted; warmer; cool breeze; drizzling.
Marwar (July 26th)	*Nil* since 2nd.	Strong north-west winds; rain much needed; prices rising.
Meywar („ 25th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; rain much needed for crops.
Harowtee („ 26th)	·02 in Deoli, ·14 in Tonk, and ·25 in Kotah.	Health good; wind south-west; cloudy; crops suffering; rain greatly wanted.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·09; heavy rain reported around.	Rain has improved prospects; health good; more rain required.
Ajmere („ 30th)	·14	Heat excessive; rain much required for *baráni* crops which are withering.
Jeypore ...	·29	Rain wanted; fever on increase; heat great.
Bhurtpur ...	1·89	More wanted; ague prevalent.
Ulwur (July 29th)	About ·50 in 4 tahsils	Sky rainy looking; locusts here and there; much fever.
Nepal (July 22nd)—	2·065	Total rainfall 33·2; weather improving, rain not being so constant.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

W





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Walter Lang Bazzi Granville, of Joy House, Hampton Court, in the County of Surrey, an Architect, died in England, on the 10th January 1874.

Sunny Lall Augurwalla, a Hindoo inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, a Trader and Broker, at Calcutta, on the 29th January 1879.

John Torrance, Chief Officer of the Pilot Brig *Coloroon*, at Calcutta, on the 26th February 1879.

Sreemutty Rungunmoney Dossee, of Sindooriapatty, Chitpore Road, in the Town of Calcutta, widow of the late Casseynauth Mullic, deceased, at Calcutta, on the 15th April 1879.

Ernest William Overbury, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Pickford, Mathewson & Co. Merchants, Calcutta, at sea, on the 4th November 1868.

Henry Ridsdale, of No. 79, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, formerly a Partner in the late Firm of Messrs. R. C. Lepage & Co., Booksellers, at Calcutta, on the 3rd March 1879.

William Hanks, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, at Coconada, on the 23rd June 1877.

Anna Camell, of No. 10, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 20th February 1879.

Malcolm Grant, of No. 46, Ruedu President Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium Esquire, in Belgium, on the 26th January 1879.

Edward James, a Civil Assistant Engineer, of the Kangra Sub-division, in the Punjab, at Dhurmshalla, on the 10th September 1878.

Percy Wyndham, formerly a Colonel in the Army in the United States of America, but late of Rangoon, in British Burmah, at Rangoon, on the 25th January 1879.

Edmond Breton Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, at —, on the —.

Emma Godfrey, of the Town of Calcutta, widow of Edmond Breton Godfrey, late Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, at Calcutta, on the 26th March 1879.

John Norton, sole Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs. Rodda & Co., Gunmakers, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 15th April 1879.

Charles James Hampton, of Rampore Haut, in the District of Moorshedabad, at Calcutta, on the 14th January 1879.

William Andrew Chalmer, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Bengal, at Calcutta, on the 30th March 1879.

Edward L'Estrange, of Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, in England, on the 15th November 1878.

Louisa Mariam Nicolls, formerly of No. 4, Ranelagh Villas, Winchester, in the County of Southampton, but late of No. 4, Bedford Gadens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, in England, on the 2nd March 1879.

Charles William Mullancy O'Flaherty, an Assistant in the Eastern Bengal Railway, at Calcutta, on the 15th February 1879. Certificate granted under section 36, Act II of 1874, to Richard O'Flaherty, brother of the deceased.

Luke Keelan, a Government Pensioner and a Conductor, at Calcutta, on the 29th January 1879. A like certificate granted to Sarah Eliza Cantwell, daughter of the deceased.

John King Rogers, Professor of the Hooghly College, in London, on the 7th May 1878. A like certificate granted to Charles Thomas Davis, on behalf of Georgianna Charlotte Rogers, widow and executrix of the deceased's will.

Martin Owen, of No. 24, Shurreef Duftry's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 2nd December 1878. A like certificate granted to Bella Owen, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1879.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 24th July 1879.

No. 121.—Major J. Herschel, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for seventy-five days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1879.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 18th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1879.

II.—To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. J. Flemington and R. A. Lyall, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The 1st August 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday, the 9th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Janmástami."

By Order of the Director,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BHOPAL SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Bhopal, the 26th July 1879.

No. 33.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates, posted to the above Survey, joined at Hoshungabad on the dates opposite their names:—

Mr. J. Chennel, Supervisor, 1st Grade,—7th July, afternoon.

Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—6th July, forenoon.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1879-80 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 5th January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 5th December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1879.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1879.

No. 118.—Mr. Lewis Gabler, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 22nd July 1879.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1879.

No. 61.—Mr. James Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, has returned from the leave granted to him on medical certificate in letter No. 84 (Industry, Science and Arts), dated 8th June 1878, and resumed charge of his office before noon on the 26th instant.

By Order of the Trustees,
W. T. BLANFORD,
Honorary Secretary.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 19th July 1879.

No. 1962S.—Major Steel, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, was on subsidiary leave (on return from furlough) from the 1st to the 13th May 1879, both days inclusive.

The 25th July 1879.

No. 2015S.—Mr. W. W. Culcheth, Executive Engineer, Merwara Irrigation Division, returned from the two months' privilege leave of absence on the forenoon of the 12th July 1879, the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, seven days, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. Rollo, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary, and Mr. W. W. Culcheth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Merwara Irrigation Division, on the forenoon of the 12th July 1879.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 23rd July 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th July 1879.

No. 14.—Mr. F. I. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway, and will have charge of the Locomotive Department during absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. B. Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 23rd July 1879.

No. 52.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted him in Notification No. 45 of the 8th instant, on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 25th July 1879.

No. 70.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 27th March 1879.

No. 71.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 276 and 278, dated 27th June and 3rd July 1879, respectively, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of his duties as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhopal Survey on the 14th July 1879, afternoon.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways, Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th July 1879.

No. 86.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 219 of 11th November 1878, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Kotri Division, availed himself of the leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 12th November 1878, and reported his return therefrom on the forenoon of 21st December 1878.

The 15th July 1879.

No. 87.—With reference to Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 4, dated 14th May 1879, Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the leave therein granted him on the afternoon of 14th July 1879.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

Four Permanent-Way Inspectors at Rs. 120 per mensem, rising to Rs. 170, by increment of Rs. 10: an approved service with prospect of pension.

Must produce proof of sober habits and good health.

Apply by letter with copies of certificates and sworn statement of age to Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nasirabad, the 28th July 1879.

No. 11.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 9, dated 27th June 1879, on the forenoon of this day.

No. 12.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys, availed himself of the two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, granted him in this Office Notification No. 10, dated 12th July 1879, on the forenoon of this day.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 1,57,82,710 A. 7 P. 5; Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 2,00,81,130 A. 6 P. 5	3,58,63,840	13	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,00,73,960	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,53,971	0	10
Sundries	9,31,206	8	10
RUPEES ...	8,01,17,889	1	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,25,12,328	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	69,40,191	7	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	89,71,351	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,91,22,200	6	6
Balances with other Banks ...	4,77,983	0	1
Bullion	....		
Dead Stock	9,62,805	15	2
Stamps	8,481	6	6
Sundries	5,17,220	11	4
	4,95,42,568	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... Rs. 1,09,93,161 A. 12 P. 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 1,98,82,159 A. 1 P. 1	3,08,75,320	13	6
RUPEES ...	8,04,17,889	1	5

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st July 1879.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY: General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY: Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 21		...	3,598	7	51,13,081	30,46,396
" 22		...	..	7	51,13,084	[illegible]
" 23	94,800	.	.	94,807	51,14,081	30,46,396
" 24	..	.	.	94,807	51,39,256	30,46,390
" 25	.	.	.	94,807	51,39,256	30,46,396
" 26		...	..	94,808	51,39,256	30,46,396

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th July 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 31st July 1879 ... Rs. 3,32,14,673-2-2.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1879.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W48 ...	M 35—63733 ...	50	Ramchandra Khanderao Kulkarni, Khalapur.
	" —71593 ...	50	(same)

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H124 ...	M 45—46291 ...	10	M. Xavier, Munmar.
H125 ...	M 45—61910 ...	10	Ganesh Vishnu Dixit, Poona.
H126 ...	M 34—07985 ...	20	Govind Hariba, Shahpur.
	M 33—09130 ...	20	(same)
	" —42406 ...	20	(same)
	" —66688 ...	20	(same)
	" —75676 ...	20	(same)
	" —88289 ...	20	(same)

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No. 1879.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H127 ...	M 45—40293 ...	10	Curson Jairam, Umrawati.
	" — 10350 ...	10	
	" —40558 ...	10	
	M 42—38503 ...	10	
	" —97422 ...	10	
H128 ...	M 40—30961 ...	10	Rustomji Dadabhoy Gazdar, Calcutta.
	" —66921 ...	10	
	" —97722 ...	10	
	M 38—75979 ...	10	
	M 32—99265 ..	10	

BOMBAY, *The 29th July 1879.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
142 ...	O 43—77392 ..	10	Babu Kartick Chunder Chakravarti.
143 ...	O 72—63139 ..	1,000	Babu Gobindo Lal Shaha.
146 ...	L 30—72293 ...	5	The Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.
147 ...	O 2 83391 ...	20	Babu Mohes Chunder Sircar.
	L 29—49866 ...	5	
	L 25 —15827 ...	5	
148 ...	O 3—73913 ...	20	Nuth Mull.
149 ...	O 46—69912 ...	10	Babu Abinash Chunder Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
108 ..	L 23—76700 / " —76699	5	Babu Kadernath Banerjee.
109 .	O 44 89564 / " —89563	10	Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee.
	L 21—88091 / " —88092	5	
	L 24—88021 / " —88093	5	
110 .	O 25—22819 / " —22810	20	Govind Ram Pundit.
212 ...	L 94—71910 ...	100	Mr. C. S. Walliker.
213 ...	O 49—46828 ...	10	Babu Behari Lal Ghose.
214 ...	A 99—29768 ...	20	Miss Finney.
	L 23—72592 ...	5	
215 ...	O 70—12815 ...	500	Girdhari Lall Kasee Pershad.
216 ...	O 26—78188 ...	20	Mrs. Harding.
217 ...	L 30—21189 ...	5	Revd. Fr. Polycarp.
218 ...	L 50—52246 ...	100	Babu Hem Chunder Roodra.
	O 23—75605 ...	20	
	O 4—65504 ...	20	
	O 3—37916 ...	20	
	O 23—32038 ...	20	
	O 2—80120 ...	20	
	O 3—76994 ...	20	
	O 16—33690 ...	10	
	O 12—48573 ...	10	
	O 16—52239 ...	10	
219 ...	O 47—01384 ...	10	Babu Radha Nath Bosu

CALCUTTA, *The 1st August 1879.*

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H 7—01670 ..	5	Mr. Fred. W. May, Calcutta
J 5 93504 ...	20	The District Magistrate of Malabar.
" —93521 ...	20	
" —93560 ..	20	
" —96093 ...	20	
" —96095 ...	20	
J 10—37102 ...	100	
" —37103 ...	100	
" —37104 ...	100	
" —37105 ...	100	
" —37106 ...	100	
J 2—06513 ...	500	
" —06514 ...	500	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 9—11567 ...	5	S. Venkatasubbyya, Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.

CALICUT, *The 24st July 1879.*

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 10—22509 ...	10	Chintapenta Venkatraju, Salur.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 10—25357 ..	10	Moudaty Pothanna, Golgondah Taluk, Vizagapatam

COCONADA, *The 23rd July 1879.*

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 14—32788 ...	10	Mr Tekchund Thakoredass, Head Moonshi, Jacobabad.
" —36708 ...	10	
" —36709 ...	10	

KURRACHEE, *The 21st July 1879.*

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
50 ...	E 9—06517 .	5	Mahraj Kishen, Rohtuk.
51 ...	E 2—39221 ...	500	Hurree Nath Sirkar, Umballa.
	" —39222 ...	500	
52 ...	E 7—85032 ...	5	D. N. Mukarji, Wazerabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18 ...	E 16—09062 ...	10	Nila, Peon, High Court Calcutta.
92 ...	E 13—49002 ...	100	Churnjeet Lall, Loodianah.
	" —13275 ..	100	
	" —37281 ...	100	

LAHORE, *The 21st July 1879.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
35 ...	B 54—76110 ...	20	Gopalakrishnaiyar, Dufterbund, Tenkarai Taluq, Tinnevelly District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
67 ...	B 54—79677 ...	20	Narayen Rowjee, Clerk in the D. T. Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Booreebunder, Bombay
68 ...	B 35—08231 ...	20	C. Subramhunya Aiya, No. 6, Main Road, New Town, Cuddalore.
	B 57—22166 ...	20	
69 .	B 56—46329 ...	10	G. Vathamoothoo Pillay, Clerk, Taluk Cutcherry, Tripatore, Salem District
70 ...	B 46—61019 ...	5	A. Runga Iyer, Vernacular Clerk, Revenue Survey, Tindivanam.
	" —69793 ...	5	
71 ...	B 53—00152 ...	10	Mr. E. H. Elliot, Kurnool.
72 ..	B 54—61493 ...	20	Mr. E. A. Bertie, Bangalore.
73 ...	B 55—02487 ...	50	Kaniki Basapah, care of Polapully Seenapah, Bellary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 21st July 1879.*

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner,

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

No. 141*E.*—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. C. Smith, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division.

Mr. G. W. Cresswell, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Coconada Division.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhoi Pillay, B.A. and B.L., to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division.

Mr. E. H. Gregory, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Palamcotta Division.

Mr. W. F. Cockell, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bellary Division.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Coorg Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 1st August 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd August 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 5th August 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th August 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P.M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Euphrates**, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd August 1879.

Achenwall, F.
Adels, Miss.
Baney Madhab Dass & Co.
Bason, —.
Bayley, E. H
Branscombe, W. P. U.
Brewer, W. J.
Bruce, W. K.
Burroughs, A.
Caffey, Thomas.
Carapeeit, Mrs. R.
Chamberlane, W. J.
Chance, J.
Chapple, R.
Crichton, A. W.
Daniel, Major-General.
Davidson, James.
D'Cruz, W. H.
Desilva, Mrs. W.
Forest, Mary.
Gasper, J.
Gasper, G. S.
Hallaron, Master W.
Hamilton, J. P.
Hinde, A. S.
Howell, A., care of Jailor.
Jackson, Geo.
Joachim, S.
Kelley, Mrs. A.
Lawrence, W.
Lawrence, George.
Leroy, Mrs.
McCoy, J.
Maunder, C. J.
Moore, T. E.
Oliver, Master C.
Paters n, Mrs.
Payne, A. J.
Peters, Mrs.
Phillips, Miss.
Rappe, Mrs.
Roy, R.
Roy, H. M.
Savage, W.
Schmidt, Francis.
Shrewder, Mrs. A.
Sindal.
Thomas, Dr.
Thomson, C.
Tindal, W.
White, J. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M N. Z.
Alton, George.
Amer Chund Nahatta.
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Batson, John.
Bertrand, Alfred.
Bowkett, W.
Brown, Phil.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Cobbell, Bond B.
Collings, Arthur.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)
Davison, T. W.
Dut , R. K.
Dwyer, H.
E. F. G.
Ferguson, James.
Frances, F. H.
Fritsch, J.
Fuller, Frank.
G. P. O.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gage, W. H. St. G.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Hayter W J.
Henvisede, R.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Holme, Capt.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W.
Hunderson, F.
Hurmir, Miss A.
Jackson, John.
Johnstone, H. S.
Johnstone, B.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
M. E. K.
Macnog, John.
MacIntyre, A.
Maltby, R.
Macleod, C. H.
Mailly, Chalni Monsieur.
McMahon, —.
Moodoo Krishun S.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —.
Muller, M. J.
Murray, L. De B.
Nairne, Dr A.
Nederham, Capt. J.
Nicholson, T.
Papi, W. S.
Page, E.
Palmer, Fred. D.
Pathel, W.
Pesslitten, David.
Reich, M.
Rembiebulski, Stanislas.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Roberts, John.
Skelton, P. H.
Solomon, A.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Smith, R.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Storvold, Lorentz.
Stout, J. A.
Southgate, W.
Stuart, W. G.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Taylor, J. F.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J
Todd, Jas. C.
Upsdale, Harry.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Williams, W. J.
Zero, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Avelling, Harry.
Caleman, Geo.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, Mr.
Nielsen, N. C.
Roberts, J.
Schmidt, F.
Southgate, W.

Registered Letters.

Hodges, J. R.
Nicholson, Thomas.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0

	Rs. A. P.
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3 0 0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3 8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1 0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1 0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES .	" 1 0
Complete set	" 4 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs. A.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7 8
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya, Nátaka, 3 fasci. ...	1 14
Srauta sútra, A'svaláyana, 11 fasci.	6 14
———— Láṭyáyana, 9 fasci.	5 10
Sañkara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	1 14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3 2
Dasa Rúpa, 3 fasci.	1 14
Kaushitaki Bráhmanopanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1 4
Sánkhya-sára, 1 fasci.	0 10
Brihat Sañhitá, 7 fasci.	4 6
Lalitavistara, 6 fasci.	3 12
Taittiríya Bráhmaṇa, 24 fasci.	15 0
Taittiríya Sañhitá, 29 fasci.	18 2
Taittiríya A'raṇyaka, 11 fasci.	6 14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1 14
A'svaláyana Grihya Sútra, 4 fasci.	2 8
Mimáñsá Darsana, 13 fasci.	8 2
Tándya Bráhmaṇa, 19 fasci.	11 14
Gopatha Bráhmaṇa, 2 fasci.	1 10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci.	3 2
Agni Puráṇa, 13 fasci.	8 2
Sáma Veda Sañhitá, 37 fasci.	23 2
Gopála Tápaní, 1 fasci.	0 10
Nrisiñha Tápaní, 3 fasci.	1 14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 30 fasci.	18 12
Gobhilíya Grihya Sútra, 9 fasci.	5 10
Piñgala Chhandah Sútra, 3 fasci.	1 14
Taittiríya Prátis'ákhiya, 3 fasci.	1 14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 3 fasci. ...	1 14
Rájataranginí	4 0
Mahábhárata, vols. III and IV	40 0
Puráṇa Sangraha	1 0
Páli Grammar, 2 fasci.	1 4
Aitareya Araṇyaka of the Rig Veda, 5 fasci. ...	3 2
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1 4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1 4
Sáñkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1 4
Sáhitya Darpaṇa, English, 4 fasci.	2 8
Brahma Sútra, English	1 0
Kátantra, 4 fasci.	4 0
Kámandakíya Nítisára, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, out of stock)	2 8
Bhámatí, 6 fasci.	3 12
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 8 fasci.	8 0
Aphorisms of Sandalyas, English, fasci. 1 ...	0 10

Arabic & Persian Series.

	Rs. A.
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. complete	25 0
Risálah-i-Shamsiyah, Appendix to do. do. ...	1 4
Fihrist Túsí, 4 fasci.	3 0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	0 10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Wáqidí, 9 fasci.	5 10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Azadí, 4 fasci.	2 8
Maghází of Wáqidí, 5 fasci.	3 2
Isábah, 28 fasci., with supplement	20 14
Táríkh-i-Fírúz Sháhí, 7 fasci.	4 6
Táríkh-i-Baihaqí, complete in 9 fasci. ...	5 10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawáríkh, vols. I, II and III, complete in 15 fasci.	9 6
Wis o Rámín, 5 fasci.	2 3
Iqbálnámah-i-Jahángírí. complete in 3 fasci. ...	1 14
'Álamgírnámah, 13 fasci., with index ...	8 2
Pádsháhnámah, 19 fasci., with index ...	11 14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubáb, by Kháfí Khán, 19 fasci., with index...	12 12
Áín-i-Akbarí, Persian text, 4to., 22 fasci. ...	27 8
Áín-i-Akbarí, English translation by H. Blochmann, M.A., vol. I	12 4
Farhang-i-Rashídí, 14 fasci., complete ...	17 8
Nizámí's Khiradnámah-i-Iskandarí, 2 fasci., complete	2 0
Akbarnámah, 13 fasci., with index	15 0
Maásir-i-'Álamgírí, by Muhammad Sáqí, complete, 6 fasci., with index	3 12

	Rs.	A
Haft Ásmán, history of the Persian Masnawí ...	1	4
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçiri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci.	8	0
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçiri, Persian text, 5 fasci. ...	3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII, 1843-48, vols. XIX to XXI, 1850-52, to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to Non Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number; vols. XXVI, XXVII, 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII to XLV, 1864-76, to Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Rs. 2 per number.		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols. XVII to XX, each	10	0
Ditto ditto Index ...	5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts	1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian manuscripts ...	1	0
Tibetan Dictionary	10	0
——— Grammar	8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 13 fasci. ...	13	0
Istiláhát-i-Súfiyah. Edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo.	1	0
Jawámi'ul-'ilm ir-riyází, 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to.	2	0
Puráṇa Sangraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M Banerjea, No. 1	1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson ...	3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor ...	2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
Ináyah, a Commentary on the Hidáyah, vols. II, IV	16	0
Analysis of the Sher Chin, by Alexander Csoma de Körös	1	0
Khazánat-ul-'ilm	4	0
Sharáyat-ul-Islám	4	0
Anís-ul-Musharrihín	3	0
Catalogue raisonné of the Society's Sanskrit MSS. (Grammar)	2	0

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fish-ing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Com-mander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Clitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and An-gria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieuten-ants C. G. Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalba-davie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chap-man, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigat-ing Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 8.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 1.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price,* *Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 1.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
- „ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- „ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- „ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- „ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- „ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
- „ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- „ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
- „ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- „ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon. Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- „ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
- „ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
- „ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- „ 14. Beacon on Chonl Kádu Rock, Bombay.
- „ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
- „ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- „ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- „ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- „ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- „ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
- „ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- „ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- „ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Chedubа Island.
- „ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.

No. 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigur).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigur). India--West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

**** The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 6 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 6 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peshwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... " 5, " " 6.
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
" I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... " 5, " " 6.

Selections from the Records of the Government of Madras.

No. XLIV.—Report of the Railway Department for 1856, 1857. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage 12 annas.*

No. XLV.—Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces for 1856, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XLVI.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XLVII.—Report on District Roads for 1855 56, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XLVIII.—Annual Report of the Medical College, Session, 1856-57, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage 5 annas.*

No. XLIX.—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1856-57, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XLIXA.—Collection of Decrees illustrating the Mutual Rights of Landholders and Tenants in Malabar, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. L.—Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces for 1857, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LI.—Report on Vaccination for 1857, 1858. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LII.—Revised Rules respecting applications for Grants-in-aid of Schools unconnected with Government, 1858. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIII.—Papers relating to the General Revenue Survey of the Madras Presidency, 1858. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

No. LIIIA.—Annual Report of the Railway Department for 1857, 1858. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

No. LIV.—Papers relating to the Budget of 1857-58, 1858. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 12 annas.*

No. LV.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1857. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LVI.—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1857-58, 1859. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LVII.—Annual Report of the Madras Medical College, Session 1857-58, 1859. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LVIII.—Annual report of the Madras Medical College, Session 1858-59, 1859. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIX.—Administration Report of the Madras Public Works for 1857-58, 1859 *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXIII.—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1858-59, 1859. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXIV.—Report on the Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces in the year 1859, 1860.

No. LXV.—Report on Vaccination throughout the Presidency and Provinces of Madras in the year 1858, 1860. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVI.—Annual Report of the Madras Medical College, Session 1859-60, 1860. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVII.—Report on Vaccination throughout the Presidency and Provinces of Madras for 1859, 1860. *Price 8 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVIII.—Report on Civil Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1859, 1861. *Price 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXIX.—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1859-60, 1861. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXIXA.—Annual Report of the Madras Medical College, Session 1860-61, 1862 *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXX.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1860, 1862. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXI.—Admission Report of the Madras Medical College for 1861-62, 1862. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXIA.—Administration Report on the Madras Public Works for 1860-61, 1861. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXII.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1861, 1862. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXIII.—Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1862, 1863. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Miscellaneous.

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Conor. Third and enlarged edition. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Conor, Revised Edition. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

The Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1876. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Re. 1-4, packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Foolscap Folio, Stiff Covers.

THE PRODUCTION of GOLD and SILVER the DEMAND for GOLD, and the PRICE of SILVER compiled by R. H. Hollingbery. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas extra.*

Royal 8vo., cloth—second edition.

Transport Regulations, Part II.—Transport of Troops by Railway. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Royal 8vo., stitched.

Unrepealed Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1876:—
Civil—*Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Criminal—*Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas*

(Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority, Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Deser-tion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters, passed 3rd April 1868, together with Rules and Articles of War. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Regimental Debts' Acts and Royal War-rant and Regulations, 1863. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Demy 4to., cloth, lettered, illustrated with numerous photographs.

Report of a Mission to Yarkund in 1873, by Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.—*Price Rs. 25; packing and postage Re. 1.*

A Manual of Cinchona Cultivation in India, by Geo. King, M.B., F.L.S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Foolscap folio, cloth, with diagrams and colored plates.

Preliminary Report on the Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu, by S. Kürz. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas extra.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C. S. I. Vols. I & II.—*Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1.* Vol. III. Report for the year 1871-72.—*Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.* Vol. IV. Report for the year 1871-72.—*Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a de-scription of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, &c. *Price, Rs. 80; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Manual for the Guidance of Police Offi-cers in the exercise of their duties as Excise Preventive Officers and under the Opium Law, published in 1865. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut. Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A. R. S. M., with Maps and Diagrams. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Cal-cutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Kumaon Iron Works: General Report from the commencement of the Works to the 30th April 1859, by W. Sowerby, Esq., Supdt. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Proposed Transfer to the Local Accounts of portion of the charges now falling upon the Revenues of India, from 21st February 1866 to 19th September 1867. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Papers on the Languages to be studied by Junior Civil Servants intended for service in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, published in 1863. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to report upon the Moorings of the Port of Calcutta towards the close of 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts on the system of Audit and Account pursued in the Military Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. Gamble, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol. IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol. VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol. XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol. XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872, By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

		Rs.		
Price—Bound copies	... ...	Rs. 45	0	0
„ Unbound copies	... ...	„ 35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

			Rs.		
Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered		...	Rs. 10	0	0
Vol. II,	ditto	ditto ...	„ 10	0	0
Vol. III,	ditto	ditto ...	„ 6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.		...	„ 2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage	Rs. 15	0	0
Ditto, with postage	„ 20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	Rs. 10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	„ 12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Partially destroyed by White-Ants.

The under-mentioned eight Government Promissory Notes originally standing in the names of the parties specified below, and last endorsed to V. Kistnama Chetty, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

	Originally standing in the names of—
No. 056370 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 056453 of 1842-43, for Rs. 2,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 056371 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 056372 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 080125/39297 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited.
No. 063895 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Bank of Bombay.
No. 059414 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.
No. 099542/043460 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000	Colonel W. C. Parr and H. H. Tukutsingjee, Administrators of the Bhownugger State.

V. KISTNAMA CHETTY,

Merchant of Vurthamootheappen Street, Black Town, Madras, Door No. 24.

The 21st July 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending: 8th June 1878.	For week ending: 7th June 1879.	Total from 1st January: to 8th June 1878.	Total from 1st January: to 7th June 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,02,306	7,27,974	1,72,74,760	1,86,27,716	13,52,956	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	59,309	88,955	16,99,643	22,01,556	5,01,913	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	59,435	68,820	17,28,104	14,57,492	..	2,70,612
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,35,720	89,931	22,85,244	25,10,517	2,25,273	..
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,449	1,69,650	42,79,404	50,39,650	7,60,246	..
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,29,317	1,47,475	29,79,979	28,49,706	.	1,30,273
21st June 1879	South Indian ...	69,581	81,091	13,81,282	13,84,103	2,821	
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	5,10,787	5,85,017	1,53,48,258	1,44,18,468	...	9,29,790
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,54,547	1,97,997	37,61,004	42,25,009	4,64,005	.
	TOTAL ...	18,31,451	21,06,910	5,07,87,678	5,27,14,217	19,76,539	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,266	2,541	62,764	62,230	..	534
First 12 days of July 1879	Nalhati ...	1,595	2,046	44,881	41,657	...	3,224
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	73,406	65,309	13,87,706	18,97,726	5,10,020	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,807	21,293	3,76,219	3,83,308	7,089	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,409	612	43,572	31,275	.	12,297
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,879	1,028	62,428	45,250	...	17,178
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,865	3,938	68,853	62,488	.	6,365
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,312	12,979	3,80,891	3,11,766	.	69,125
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	9,990	9,074	1,99,735	2,20,992	21,257	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,368	39,340	3,91,828	7,53,325	3,61,497	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,244	7,962	66,632	1,46,737	80,105	...
First 5 days of July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,594	18,187	5,23,736	5,05,775	...	17,961
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,883	20,370	3,26,925	4,93,009	1,66,084	.
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,461	1,964	(*a*)42,773	49,779	7,006	.
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	3,900	(*b*)64,085	2,74,136	2,10,051	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	74,317	...	12,36,454	12,36,454	..
	TOTAL ...	1,71,079	2,84,863	40,43,028	65,15,907	24,72,879	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,02,530	23,91,773	5,47,80,706	5,92,30,124	44,49,418	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,48,48,528	3,25,76,568	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,99,32,178	2,66,53,556	...	32,78,622

No. XXIV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th June 1878.	For week ending 14th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 15th June 1878.	Total from 1st January to 14th June 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ..	6,29,178	7,01,789	1,79,03,938	1,93,29,505	14,25,567	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	62,718	81,753	17,62,361	22,83,309	5,20,948	
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ..	66,474	61,272	17,94,578	15,18,761	...	2,75,814
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,608	77,334	23,79,852	25,87,851	2,07,999	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,19,169	2,15,900	43,98,573	52,55,550	8,56,977	..
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,33,707	1,52,128	31,13,686	30,01,834	...	1,11,852
21st ditto ..	South Indian ...	75,989	73,589	14,57,271	14,57,692	421	.
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,677	4,56,394	1,58,26,935	1,48,74,862	...	9,52,073
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,38,953	1,53,577	38,99,957	43,78,586	4,78,629	...
	Total ...	17,99,473	19,73,736	5,25,37,151	5,46,87,953	21,50,802	..
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,318	2,233	65,082	64,463	...	619
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ..	2,580	1,722	47,461	43,379	...	4,082
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	69,681	73,797	14,57,387	19,71,523	5,14,136	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ..	13,601	18,977	3,89,820	4,02,285	12,465	..
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ..	1,016	772	44,588	32,047	...	12,541
Ditto ...	Amraoti ..	1,445	1,014	63,873	46,264	...	17,609
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ..	1,754	3,359	70,607	65,847	...	4,760
Ditto ..	Nizam's .	14,097	14,402	3,94,988	3,26,168	...	68,820
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	10,098	8,750	2,09,833	2,29,742	19,909	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,410	30,133	4,05,238	7,83,758	3,78,520	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,109	7,396	68,741	1,54,133	85,392	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ..	17,470	16,789	5,41,206	5,22,564	...	18,642
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,391	23,055	3,49,316	5,16,064	1,66,748	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,574	1,676	(*a*) 44,347	51,455	7,108	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ..	...	2,721	(*b*) 64,085	2,76,857	2,12,772	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ..	...	56,998	...	12,93,452	12,93,452	...
	Total ..	1,73,544	2,64,094	42,16,572	67,80,001	25,63,429	...
	Grand Total ...	19,73,017	22,37,830	5,67,53,723	6,14,67,954	47,14,231	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,57,43,489	3,38,07,375	.	...
	Net Receipts .			3,10,10,234	2,76,60,579	..	33,49,655

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th January to 15th June 1878.
(*b*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		22nd June 1878.	21st June 1879.	to 22nd June 1878.	to 21st June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,48,687	6,41,312	1,85,52,625	1,99,70,817	14,18,192	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	56,662	62,351	18,19,023	23,45,660	5,26,637	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	58,898	61,386	18,53,476	15,80,150	...	2,73,326
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	85,588	72,800	24,65,440	26,60,651	1,95,211	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,247	2,20,200	45,08,820	54,75,750	9,66,930	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,27,047	1,32,234	32,40,733	31,34,068	...	1,06,665
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,158	69,632	15,30,429	15,27,324	...	3,105
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,09,386	4,34,937	1,62,36,321	1,53,09,799	...	9,26,522
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,802	1,29,288	40,16,759	45,07,874	4,91,115	...
	TOTAL ...	16,86,475	18,24,140	5,42,23,626	5,65,12,093	22,88,467	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,436	4,044	69,518	68,507	...	1,011
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,783	2,205	49,244	45,584	...	3,660
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	76,826	72,260	15,34,213	20,43,783	5,09,570	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,424	20,591	4,00,244	4,22,876	22,632	...
.th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	813	526	45,401	32,573	...	12,828
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,359	953	65,232	47,217	...	18,015
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,692	3,661	72,299	69,508	...	2,791
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,827	14,219	4,08,815	3,40,417	...	68,398
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	7,519	6,715	2,17,352	2,36,457	19,105	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,545	46,157	4,17,783	8,29,915	4,12,132	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	1,739	7,357	70,480	1,61,490	91,010	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,411	14,891	5,57,617	5,37,455	...	20,162
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,245	22,858	3,76,561	5,38,922	1,62,361	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,741	1,767	(*a*) 46,088	53,222	7,134	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,967	(*b*) 64,085	2,79,824	2,15,739	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	60,754	...	13,54,206	13,54,206	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,360	2,81,955	43,94,932	70,61,956	26,67,024	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,64,835	21,06,095	5,86,18,558	6,35,74,049	49,55,491	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,65,89,378	3,49,65,727	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,20,29,180	2,86,08,322	...	34,20,858

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th January to 22nd June 1878.
(*b*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXVI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 29th June 1878.	For week ending 28th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 29th June 1878.	Total from 1st January to 28th June 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main .	6,17,438	5,89,713	1,91,70,063	2,05,60,530	13,90,467	..
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	65,476	78,614	18,84,199	24,24,274	5,39,775	.
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	68,003	79,322	19,21,479	16,59,472	...	2,62,007
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,055	54,125	25,59,495	27,14,776	1,55,281	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,01,317	1,33,600	46,10,137	56,09,350	9,99,213	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,32,980	1,29,543	33,73,713	32,63,611	...	1,10,102
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,292	(c)	15,95,721	(d)15,27,324	...	68,397
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	6,49,019	2,88,779	1,68,85,340	1,55,98,578	...	12,86,762
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	82,575	84,624	40,99,334	45,92,498	4,93,164	...
	Total ...	18,76,155	14,38,320	5,60,99,781	5,79,50,413	18,50,632	.
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,766	3,176	72,284	71,683	...	601
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,496	1,859	50,740	47,443	...	3,297
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	85,892	78,138	16,20,105	21,21,921	5,01,816	.
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,055	27,657	4,17,299	4,50,533	33,234	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	705	391	46,106	32,964	...	13,142
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	867	697	66,099	47,914	...	18,185
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,313	3,983	73,612	73,491	...	121
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,467	12,789	4,23,282	3,53,206	...	70,076
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ..	7,698	5,972	2,25,050	2,42,429	17,379	...
Ditto	Punjab Northern ..	12,121	25,606	4,29,904	8,55,521	4,25,617	..
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	3,954	8,908	74,434	1,70,398	95,964	..
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,733	14,286	5,73,350	5,51,741	...	21,609
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,570	18,859	3,91,131	5,57,781	1,66,650	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,838	2,063	(a)47,926	55,285	7,359	..
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad .	...	2,141	(b)64,085	2,81,965	2,17,880	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	35,418	...	13,89,624	13,89,624	...
	Total ...	1,80,475	2,41,943	43,75,407	73,03,899	27,28,492	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,56,630	16,80,263	6,06,75,188	6,52,54,312	45,79,124	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,75,22,065	3,58,89,872	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,31,53,123	2,93,64,440	...	37,88,683

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 29th June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st June 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge.		Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second.		NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of traffic.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.	Zila.	Acres.	Average.	During month.	Name.	Area in acres.	
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	4·1	3073·60	943·82	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	7,072	0·97	..	Cotton ..	14,419	There is an increase of 1,618 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is a falling off in cotton, but an increase in all other items. The supply entering the head was 2372·13 cubic feet per second; of this 17·72 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, leaving 2354·41 cubic feet per second as utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·1		862·11	...	...	Amritsar ...	17,130	1·14	0·3	Rice ...	1,927	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·8		548·48	...	...	Lahore ...	21,508	1·26	0·1	Sugarcane ...	8,896	
											Others ...	20,468	
Total Bari Doab Canal ..	...	...	3073·60	2354·41	...	...	......	45,710	...	...	......	45,710	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1346·13	...	..	... ..	44,092	...	...	......	44,092	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·79	2546·00	507	...	147,125 Kurries, ballies, &c., and 558 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	648	0·92	0·26	Cotton ...	15,986	The water in the Jumna was low throughout the month, a few freshes bringing up the average. The average discharge at Dadupur during the month was 2,156 cubic feet per second; of this 31 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bhuda Khera Escape, leaving 2,125 cubic feet per second as the average consumption. There is an increase of 15,206 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; the increase is principally in sugarcane and cotton.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·25		738			Karnál ...	10,698	1·51	0·05	Rice ...	77	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·00		624			Delhi ...	23,990	1·20	...	Sugarcane ...	46,950	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·86		256			Rohtak ...	18,912	0·50	...	Others ...	5,460	
							Hissár ...	10,206	0·77	0·20	......	...	
							Jínd ...	3,753	...	...	......	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	......	...	
							Kalsia State ...	266	...	..	......	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2546·00	2125·	...	147,125	......	68,473	...	...	......	68,473	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	1858·35	...	62,941	......	53,267	...	...	......	53,267	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	892	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	..	7·2	...	Rice ...	100	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	3,232	3·94	...	Sugarcane ...	120	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	3,390	0·58	..	Others ...	5,510	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	..	...	...	.	......	6,622	...	...	....	6,622	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	145,429	...	...	......	145,429	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Delhi ...	..		...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	1·20	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	... ..	..	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	114,183	..	...	......	114,183	The total increase on the Perennial Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is 16,824 acres.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	97,359	...	...	.....	97,359	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1877-78.

Nos. 193-207 I, dated Simla, the 16th July 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 397A. of the 24th March 1879, and its enclosures, being the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1877-78, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report exhibits a success in irrigation administration well deserving of the commendation passed on it by the Lieutenant-Governor. The results on the Agra Canal are especially satisfactory. Hitherto they have largely exceeded the forecast made previously to the work coming into operation which was at the time considered by many as too sanguine.

2. The total area irrigated from these canals during 1877-78 was 1,461,428 acres. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 45,95,701; the working expenses to Rs. 14,39,843; and the net revenue to Rs. 31,55,858, yielding 7·26 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation (Rs. 4,34,61,619). Excluding indirect revenue, the returns were at the rate of 4·95 per cent. on the same capital outlay.

3. In Table A of the Chief Engineer's report (paragraph 1) the total capital debit is entered as Rs. 5,67,34,008. This sum includes the amount expended on the abandoned Eastern Ganges Canal which, under the orders conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 373I. of the 22nd October 1878, should have been removed from the capital account of the North-Western Provinces Canals. The corrected amount is Rs. 5,64,49,768.

4. The accumulated interest charges of works in operation were reduced during the year by Rs. 10,87,014, and at the end of the year stood at Rs. 80,78,541, according to the statements compiled in the Accountant General's Office, after taking credit for the indirect revenue ascertained to be due to the operation of the canals.

5. A significant fact bearing on the effect of the canals in a year of drought is noted in the Lieutenant-Governor's review. It is stated that in the Meerut Division, where irrigation has been most largely developed, relief-works and poor-houses were not required, though the rainfall in that locality was not less deficient than it was elsewhere. It is believed, however, that some relief-works were carried on in all the districts of the division, though comparatively small.

6. The investigations regarding the loss of water between the canal-head and the fields are evidently being carried out carefully and vigorously. The question is one of extreme importance in the administration of irrigation works.

7. The report was received by the Government of India more than four months after it was due. Efforts to ensure punctuality in its submission should continue to be made.

8. In the Resolution by the Government of India passing orders on the report for the previous year, 1876-77, attention was drawn to the increase in demands outstanding. The present report shows that so far from any improvement having taken place, there is a large increase in the percentage of outstanding balances to demands. Careful enquiry into the causes that have led to this is required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the report and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance; and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 138 A., dated Allahabad, the 6th February 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read—

Officiating Chief Engineer's Review of the Revenue Report for 1877-78.

His Honor is pleased to express satisfaction at the results of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the year under review.

2. If the benefit conferred by the canals of the province is great in an ordinary year, in a year of drought it is all but incalculable. While on the one hand canals enable the agricultural population to follow its ordinary pursuits, on the other they provide the means of raising and watering the food crops needful for its wants. In a country unprovided with canals not only is the distress from want of food great, but that distress is aggravated by the want of employment.

3. Though no one district of the province was more favored than another in the amount of rain it received in 1877, yet the failure of the monsoon was least felt in the Meerut Division, the division in which the canal-irrigated area bears a high ratio to the cultivated area. Relief-works and poor-houses in the Meerut Division were conspicuous by their absence.

4. The results of the year's operations show that the net direct income is Rs. 4·95 per cent. on the capital of canals in operation, or nearly half per cent. more than the interest charges, while the net direct and indirect income is Rs. 7·26 per cent., or 2¾ per cent. more than the interest charges on the entire capital embarked in the province. The irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces not only pay the interest charges on the capital sunk in them, but in addition return an income of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

5. The rapid development of the Agra Canal is highly satisfactory. In the fourth year of its existence the canal has returned an income of Rs. 3·09 per cent. on its capital.

6. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be called to the outstanding balances which have risen from Rs. 31,588 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,62,186 in 1877-78.

7. His Honor is gratified to find that the remarks made in last year's review anent the loss of water between the canal head and the field is attracting attention. The solution of the problem now only needs time.

8. As observed by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Sir George Couper is of opinion that better testimony of the loyal exertions of the officers of the Irrigation Department or of the benefits conferred by the canals than that afforded by the statistical tables that accompany the Chief Engineer's report, is not only not needed, but cannot be procured. To each and all of the officers of the department, but especially to Mr. Clinton Anderson, who was at the head of it during the whole of this trying year, His Honor's thanks are due, and are herewith tendered for their acceptance.

CLINTON C. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.
The Code of Civil Procedure and Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Bill, 1879.
The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATA.

In the Abstract of Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the 17th July, 1879,—

Page 138, line 24, *for* the words "that Code" *read* "the Code of Criminal Procedure."

Page 167, line 31, *for* the word "Judges'" *read* "Judge's".

In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd August, 1879,—

Page 848, line 6, *for* the word "Civil" *read* "Criminal."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th August 1879.

No. 464.—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. M. Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date of the reduction of Mr. W. G. Black from the 3rd to the 4th Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners:

Babu Fatik Chunder Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Hinde:

Munshi Azizar Rahman is confirmed in the 5th Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Babu Fatik Chunder Barua.

The 8th August 1879.

No 471.—*Appointments.*—Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, II Class, substantive *pro tem.*, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 26th April 1879, *vice* Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Major W. S. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, III Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, II Class, with effect from the 23rd March 1879, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. Ashburner, or until further orders.

Major M. M. Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class, *vice* Major Brooke, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the Nagpur District.

Major T. H. B. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class, with effect from the 25th March 1879, the date on which Mr. F. Venning, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, III Class, received charge of the Jubbulpore Commissionership.

Mr. A. M. Russell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class, with effect from the 9th May 1879, *vice* Major T. W. Hogg, appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, and Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, II Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, I Class, with effect from the 18th May 1879, *vice* Mr. F. Venning, Deputy Commissioner, I Class, officiating as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

Major H. M. Repton, Deputy Commissioner, III Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, II Class, *vice* Colonel Playfair.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class, *vice* Major Repton, with effect from the 27th May 1879, the date on which he assumed charge of the Betul District.

No. 473.—*Appointments.*—Mr. G. E. Barr, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, during the absence on leave of Moung Shwe Hline, or until further orders:

Moung Toh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th August 1879.

No. 862.—The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton, an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 5th August 1879.

No. 869.—The Hon'ble J. S. White, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo, of the leave granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 323, dated the 9th May last.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The 6th August 1879.

No. 182.—The services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, which were placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce by Military Department General Order No. 455 of the 30th April 1875, for employment in connection with measures for dealing with cattle disease, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th August 1879.

No. 2087*E.-P.*—The following despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

No. 160, dated Simla, 7th July 1879.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In our despatch of the 2nd of June, we transmitted to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the Treaty concluded in May last with the Amir of Afghanistan; and we have now the honor to lay before Your Lordship a full report of our proceedings in connection with recent Afghan affairs.

2. Your Lordship's despatch of the 18th of November 1878 briefly recapitulated the leading features of the policy of the British Government toward Afghanistan, and reviewed the course of events and transactions which terminated with the reception of a Russian Mission at Kabul, the deputation of Sir Neville Chamberlain as British Envoy to the Amir, and the repulse of his embassy at Ali Musjid. Immediately upon that repulse being known, a demand for apology and reparation was addressed to the Amir; and, when no answer was received within the period prescribed, His Highness was declared an enemy of the British Government, and the British forces entered his kingdom on the 21st of November.

3. The plan of operations to be followed by the British Army in Afghanistan had received our most careful consideration; and, in its scope and aim, it was strictly limited to the attainment of certain definite objects. We deem it now due, both to ourselves, and to Her Majesty's Government by whom they were approved, to state

and explain those objects before describing the measures adopted for the attainment of them.

4. For some time previous to the immediate occasion of the late Afghan War, the warning course of events beyond the north-west frontier of India had forced upon the anxious attention of this Government certain features in the character of that frontier, which could not but be regarded as defective if judged by the well-known axiom of modern military science,—that the strategic value of any natural obstacle, such as a river or a mountain range, is mainly dependent on the command of the points of issue on both sides, and the consequent power of operating at will on either side of it. Before the war just ended in Afghanistan the north-west frontier of India was drawn along the eastern base of a vast and widely extended system of mountains. With the exception of the southern defiles (recently secured by the Khelat Treaty of 1876) all the passes through that portion of the range which, sloping towards Afghanistan, rises immediately above the plains of India, were in the hands of wild, independent, and more or less hostile, tribes: and the Army of India, if attacked upon this frontier by a skilful and powerful enemy, would have had no alternative between forcing the passes, under conditions of much difficulty and danger, in order to meet its adversary in a hostile country, far from its base, and without any friendly support within reach, or else, with a great, and often almost impassable, river at its back, awaiting his arrival behind a frontier line of one thousand miles in length, pierced by passes open to the enemy at points too numerous to be all effectually guarded. It is needless to dwell upon the serious character of the danger to which India would be exposed in any such eventuality.

5. On the other hand, apart from this serious strategic defect, our late land frontier had much to recommend it from an administrative point of view: and we consider that, when that frontier was first accepted, the adoption of it was justified by a reasonable regard to the political circumstances, and general convenience, of the moment. It was not deliberately selected, on strategic grounds, with a view to contingencies at that time remote; and, even then, there were not wanting eminent advocates for the adoption of the Indus River as a better strategic border than the mountain chain beyond it. But this mountain chain approximately represented the limits of the Sikh power, and of the territories which the Punjab campaigns had transferred to the British Government; and, conquest having been carried thus far, we think it was a wise decision not to carry it beyond the point at which military operations would have become more difficult, and their results less satisfactory. Rich plains, although easily overrun, are easily held; and they remunerate the benefits conferred on them by improved administration. Wild mountain tracts are not only difficult to traverse, and difficult to subdue, but, when subdued, the administration of them is unprofitable. The foot of the mountains offered to India a well-defined boundary; and, although the adoption of this line left our north-west border peculiarly exposed to injury and insult from the hill tribes around it, yet, on the whole, the inconvenience of remaining within it was less than the inconvenience of advancing beyond it. Between this line and the nearest outposts of the Russian power in Central Asia intervened nearly one thousand miles of difficult country, inhabited by warlike populations existing in various degrees of feudal relation to the Amirs of Kabul and the Khans of Khelat. So long as the land frontier of India was unexposed to the pressure of any political or military influences more formidable than those of the marauding tribes around it, and the weak Governments of barbarous States beyond them, its strategic defects might be contemplated without anxiety by the Government of India.

6. But the possibility of the danger was not overlooked; and it is, we conceive, with a view to the prevention of it, that the British Government, both in India and in England, has at all times attached supreme importance to the exclusion of foreign influence from Afghan and Biluch territory. Guided by this consideration, the invariable aim of its policy has been to secure the friendship, the confidence, and, in case of need, the co-operation, of the Sovereigns of Kabul and Khelat. Unfortunately, however, causes, which we need not now examine, rendered fruitless the measures adopted for that purpose; and in 1875 our relations with these two Sovereigns had become almost intolerable. The subsidy given to the Khan of Khelat had been withdrawn. The subsidy offered to the Amir of Kabul had been rejected. The whole of Biluchistan was in that condition of complete anarchy which so frequently precedes the loss of independence; and for the restoration of his authority the Khan was looking, not to his British, but to his Afghan and Persian, neighbours. For some time previous to this, the attitude assumed by the Amir of Kabul towards

the Government of India had been growing more and more unfriendly and mistrustful; whilst the communications between His Highness and the Governor of Russian Turkestan had simultaneously increased in frequency and apparent confidence. In the meanwhile, the distance between the Indian and Russian Empires had been reduced from 1,000 to 400 miles, by advances exclusively on the part of the Russian military power.

7. In these circumstances, the Government of India could no longer afford to contemplate with indifference the strategic defects of its north-west frontier. We felt that strenuous endeavours should be made, without further loss of time, to find in the stability, friendship, and alliance, of the trans-frontier States those sources of security from external danger which were not furnished by the condition of the frontier itself. In Khelat our endeavours were not unsuccessful: and the Treaty signed with that State in 1876 virtually placed in our hands the command of the southern passes, thus giving to India a strong frontier from the neighbourhood of Multan to the sea, a distance of 500 miles. This arrangement, moreover, by restoring order, and reviving trade and agriculture, throughout Biluchistan, has been eminently beneficial to the Khan and his subjects, in whom the Government of India found loyal and useful allies during the late Afghan War. All endeavours, however, to ameliorate our relations with the Amir of Kabul were completely abortive: and the unfriendliness of His Highness was apparently increased by the increasingly critical condition of relations between the British and Russian Governments, until at last it culminated in the open repulse of a British, after the open reception of a Russian, Mission to his capital. From the foregoing summary of the circumstances and events immediately preceding the rupture of our relations with the Amir of Kabul, it will be seen what cause we then had to view with grave anxiety the defective features of our Afghan Frontier. It was not compatible with the policy and principles of this Government to have recourse to the sword for the remedy of those defects: but it was our paramount duty to India not to leave them unrepaired if we were successful in a war which we had made every effort to avert.

8. When, therefore, military operations against the late Amir of Kabul had been necessitated by circumstances already reported, we determined to direct them, not only to the punishment of an unprovoked affront, but also to the prompt and complete attainment of the following objects: *Firstly*, the exclusion of all foreign influence from Afghanistan: and, *Secondly*, such a rectification of our Afghan Frontier as would suffice to render impossible for the future the exclusion of British influence from that State. These, at least, are the results it was our object to secure; those which it was equally our object to avoid were more numerous; and, since they materially affected our plan of operations, we must here indicate the nature of them.

9. When forced to declare hostilities against the Amir Sher Ali, we were warned by several high authorities that a short or a small Afghan war would prove to be impossible: that we should be opposed in overwhelming numbers by the independent tribes whom the Amir (to quote his own words) had threatened to "roll against us like blasts of fire:" that, after forcing passes thus fiercely contested, we should be confronted by a united Afghan nation: that, having once crossed the frontier, we could not safely arrest our progress till we had completed the entire conquest of Afghanistan: that such a conquest could not be abandoned without the risk of renewing, and, perhaps, aggravating, our political dangers, nor yet maintained without heavily augmenting our financial and administrative burdens: and that, in either case, our utmost military success would bequeath to the Afghan people, whether as neighbours or as subjects, memories and sentiments of inextinguishable animosity; leaving to ourselves no practical alternative between the helpless contemplation of the confusion and anarchy created by our own action, and the wholesale annexation of a barren country and a turbulent people.

10. The Government of India would have been inexcusable had it disregarded warnings so numerous, and so authoritative. The dangers thus indicated were not underrated by us: but we had long and fully considered them from every point of view, in direct reference to carefully verified facts; and we were satisfied, by our knowledge of the actual condition of Afghanistan at the time when hostilities were declared, that no such dangers need be incurred if adequate precautions were taken to avoid them.

11. In the first place, for the rectification of our frontier as defined in paragraph 8 of this despatch, no great extension of territory was required. All we needed was, the permanent command,—not of passes extending far into the interior of the vast mountain tract beyond our border, but of those which, piercing the extreme eastern

edge of that tract as it rises immediately above the plains of India, constitute the only practicable approaches to our Empire from beyond its northern and western confines. The main defiles of the Mohmand and Afridi hills, converging towards Peshawur, are peopled by independent tribes, and have never belonged to the Amirs of Kabul. For the command of these passes it would probably suffice, after clearing them of the Amir's troops, to resume to ourselves the payment and control of the pass tribes. The valley of the Kuram, rising westward from the Punjab border between Kohat and Thal, terminates at the Shutur-Gardan, a high ridge of the Safed Koh Range: and an army holding that position would command, on the one side, Kabul and Ghazni, on the other, easy access into India. Our southern frontier, as before observed, had been greatly strengthened by our arrangements with Khelat; which gave us a strong position above the Bolan Pass. From Western Afghanistan, however, all the approaches to this position debouch in the fertile district of Pishin, which, bounded by the Kojak-Amran range, constitutes the great natural granary of Quetta. Holding Pishin, and commanding the issues of the Kojak Pass, we could descend at will upon the plains of Kandahar, or advance to meet an enemy in the open field; whilst no enemy could debouch upon our own plains by the Bolan without first besieging and taking Quetta (no easy task), and then forcing a long and difficult pass, of which we hold the issues. For these reasons, we regarded the permanent military command of the Kuram and Pishin districts as essential to the complete rectification of our frontier. But all such objects could certainly be attained without wholesale annexation, and possibly even without any actual acquisition of territory.

12. In the next place, many of the independent pass tribes were not indifferent, either to the Amir's withdrawal of the allowances they had formerly received from His Highness, or to the possible renewal of those they had at one time received from the British Government: and we had been careful to secure the neutrality of these tribes, so far as neutrality could be expected from robber hordes certain, in the event of any conflict between British and Afghan troops, to side with the victorious, and fall upon the vanquished, combatant. In the third place, an all-important change had been silently effected, during the reign of Sher Ali, in the social and administrative character of Afghanistan. This change was peculiarly favourable to our whole plan of operations which had, indeed, been mainly determined by the knowledge of it.

13. During the reign of the Amir Dost Mahomed, the fighting power of Afghanistan was mainly of a tribal and feudal character. From the time of his accession to the throne, however, it had been the aim of the Amir Sher Ali to break up this tribal organisation, and replace it by a mercenary army. The system of internal government thus introduced by His Highness had undermined the national foundations of his power. His standing army was regarded by the local Chiefs as a menace to their independence. The compulsory enlistment of troops, for whose maintenance the nation was severely taxed, had extended the unpopularity of Sher Ali's rule to all parts of his dominions, and all classes of his subjects. The administration, as well as the army, had become denationalised. The chief civil and military offices of the State, to which the custom of the country had given a somewhat family character, were, under the new system, necessarily entrusted to men with no power or influence independent of the Sovereign's favour. By thus centralising his authority, the Amir had isolated himself from his Sirdars; and an administration destructive of popular privileges was naturally unsupported by popular sympathies. Partly by the aid and countenance of the British Government, Sher Ali had gradually brought under his personal sway all the dominions formerly claimed by his dynasty; but for the government of them he was driven more and more, by increasing mistrust of his Sirdars, his subjects, and his neighbours, to expedients which only increased a disaffection they were intended to suppress. The Afghans, in short, had grown weary of Sher Ali's domestic administration; whilst all their national sentiments and prejudices were opposed to that fatal intimacy with Russia which was the final error of his foreign policy.

14. Such being the actual condition of affairs in Afghanistan when war was declared by the British Government against the Amir of Kabul, it was no impossible task to maintain, between the Afghan people and their ruler, that practical distinction proclaimed by the Viceroy in the manifesto which accompanied the declaration of hostilities. We were persuaded that the Sirdars and people of Afghanistan, (if considerately treated by the military and political officers charged with the execution of our orders, which, on this point, were most explicit), would not make common cause with the Amir, or support him in resisting the chastisement he had so recklessly pro-

voked. We were also persuaded that the resources of his country would fail the Amir, no less effectually than the disposition of his subjects, in any attempt to prolong such resistance after the fighting power of his army had been thoroughly broken. By far the most serious embarrassment we had to anticipate was, neither the hostility of the Afghan people, nor the strength of the Afghan Army, but the complete disintegration of the Afghan State, which might not improbably result from the swift and total destruction of Sher Ali's personal power. With this contingency, which had engaged our lengthened and anxious consideration, we felt we must be prepared to deal in case of necessity. It was constantly before our eyes, and in our thoughts, during the period which elapsed between the declaration of hostilities and the signature of peace. As, however, it has not arisen, we need not now say more about it than that it was a contingency which we were at all times anxious to avert.

15. We have recorded, and explained at some length, the importance attached by the Government of India to the prevention, as well as to the promotion, of certain political results during the conduct of the war, and the negociation of the peace, with Kabul, because our entire plan of military operations was directly dictated, and all its strategic combinations constantly restricted, by these important political considerations. From first to last, throughout the recent campaign in Afghanistan, military action has been strictly subordinated to political purpose: and this acknowledgment is due to those able military officers whose discreet exercise of the political powers entrusted to them has greatly enhanced the practical value of their successful achievements in the field. It was necessary to inflict signal and public punishment on the late Amir Sher Ali Khan, and to destroy his fighting power as speedily and completely as possible. These objects would have been most swiftly and simply accomplished by the immediate capture and temporary occupation of Kabul. But we had serious cause to apprehend that, by thus precipitating the downfall of Sher Ali, we might irretrievably shake to pieces all the independent materials of government in Afghanistan; bequeathing to Sher Ali's successor no stable basis of authority, and placing ourselves in a position from which we could not afterwards retire without surrendering to anarchy and civil conflict a State which it was our object to strengthen and consolidate in the manner most conducive to peaceable and friendly relations with it. For this reason, although the capture and occupation of Kabul involved no military difficulty, and offered several military conveniences, to the British columns which routed the Amir's army on the Peiwar, and expelled his garrisons from the Khyber Pass, that measure was deliberately excluded from our plan of military operations for the opening of a war which we hoped to finish in a single campaign. The only advanced movements not originally included in this plan were the occupation of Jellalabad and Gandamak. But these measures were dictated by considerations partly of a sanitary, partly of a political, character, and were undertaken with the certainty that they would not be opposed by any military force. The occupation of those points was intentionally temporary; but, even in the selection of temporary outposts, we were determined that the British troops should not occupy any position which they could not permanently hold, in case of need, without risk to their communications and supplies; or from which they could not be withdrawn, at any moment, without detriment to our political interests, and military reputation. We deem it due, no less to the cause of historical truth, than to the character of our Government, and the right understanding of a policy which has been much misrepresented, to place thus distinctly on record these decisions, and the grounds of them. It remains to explain the further considerations which dictated the more important details of our military action, and guided our constant endeavour to minimise the unavoidable expenditure of blood and treasure in the effectual attainment of its objects.

16. We have already stated the reasons which induced us to regard the Amir's standing army as the only fighting power we should have to deal with in Afghanistan. The known strength of that army was about 60,000 men. Its artillery we believed to be good: and this impression was confirmed by subsequent experience; but, with the exception of the breech-loaders formerly given to His Highness by the Government of India, the musketry of the Amir's army was, of course, much inferior to that of our own. With this army the Amir, according to our anticipations, would have to garrison all his outlying provinces, protect his Persian flank, defend his capital and central districts, and, at the same time, resist our advance. It was, therefore, not difficult to calculate approximately the maximum force he could oppose to us at any given point. We consequently determined to attack him simultaneously on three different lines; thus obliging him to distribute his force, or else to leave one or other of these lines undisputed.

17. The three lines thus selected were those of the Kojak, the Khyber, and the Kuram. These three lines were not only the most suitable for the immediate purposes of our attack; they also included all the advanced positions we had, for the reasons stated in paragraph 11 of our present despatch, determined to hold permanently. The line to which the Viceroy attached special importance was that of the Kuram. His Excellency believed that if the Amir allowed a British force, advancing on this line, to reach the Shutur-Gardan in full strength, both Kabul and Ghazni would remain completely at its mercy. He, therefore, anticipated strong resistance to our advance at some point in the Upper Kuram Valley, where the Amir's troops would command positions of great strength, easy to hold, and very difficult to attack. He calculated, however, that, if Sher Ali's army were thoroughly beaten here, its defeat would immediately be felt in the very heart of the Amir's power, which must be more severely shaken by the loss of a battle in the Kuram than by a similar disaster in any other part of his dominions. Our object, therefore, in despatching a force to the Kuram, was to defeat and disperse any Afghan army which might be found there, and to seize with the utmost rapidity a position directly menacing Kabul and Ghazni, but without advancing beyond the Shutur-Gardan. This force was entrusted to the command of General Roberts.

18. The force operating on the Khyber line was commanded by General Sir Samuel Browne; whose instructions were to capture Ali Musjid, expel the Amir's garrisons from the Khyber, and occupy Lundi Kotal, Dakka, or such other point as might be found most convenient at the head of the Pass; thus threatening Jellalabad, but not advancing further.

19. Our longest line of operations lay in the direction of Kandahar; and it was, therefore, necessary that the force operating on this line should be proportionally stronger; as, whilst its transport and supply were more difficult, the rapidity of its movements was less essential to the primary objects of the campaign than that of the Khyber and Kuram columns. In order to cripple the financial resources of the Amir, it was deemed desirable to expel his authority from the richest districts of Western Afghanistan; and for this purpose the temporary occupation of Kandahar was clearly requisite. Such a measure, moreover, was dictated by two other considerations of a more far-reaching character. In the event of a complete disintegration of the Kabul Power, we could not allow Kandahar to fall into the hands of any Chief or State whose possession of it we had not previously approved on conditions dictated by ourselves: and, in the event of re-established relations with the Ruler of a united Afghanistan, the power of restoring Kandahar to such a Ruler, also on our own conditions, could not fail to give us a most advantageous position from which to negociate the terms of peace. The permanent retention of Kandahar, however, has never formed part of our political programme; and no endeavour has been spared during the war to render our temporary occupation of it as little burdensome as possible to its inhabitants. The command of the Kandahar Force was entrusted to General Stewart: and his instructions were to carry out a reconnaissance in force as far as the Helmand and Khelat-i-Ghilzai; ascertaining the features and resources of the country in that direction, and attacking any enemy he might find within striking distance, but not establishing himself at any point beyond Kandahar.

20. The Generals Commanding the Forces employed on the above mentioned lines of advance were invested with the chief political authority beyond the frontier. Their instructions were to intercept the collection of the Amir's revenues, and preserve order throughout the country occupied by their troops. They were required to conciliate its inhabitants, and protect them from all avoidable injury. They were also to use their best endeavours to effect a friendly understanding with the tribes in their vicinity; but they were to avoid all unnecessary interference or collision with those tribes. When, in the development of operations opened on the Khyber line, the British troops had advanced to Jellalabad, Major Cavagnari was intrusted with the conduct of relations between the Government of India and the Afghan Sirdars and tribes with whom that movement brought us into contact.

21. We calculated that all the operations thus ordered could be completed before the commencement of the winter; when the passes would be closed by snow, and a suspension of hostilities imposed on both belligerents by the rigour of the season. It was our hope that the previous success of our military operations would then set free at Kabul various political forces and interests specially favourable to negociations for peace. In any case, the situation might advantageously be left to

develope itself during the period of inaction which must necessarily elapse before the passes were again practicable for the passage of troops. We naturally desired to be spared the necessity for further operations: but we felt that, if forced to re-open the campaign in the spring of the following year, we should then be in a position to do so with every possible advantage on our side. Our advanced bases would have been firmly established, their communications thoroughly secured, the organisation of transport and supply completed for more extended lines of advance, and our political influence pushed far beyond the range of our military posts, upon the three main approaches into the interior of the enemy's country. In short, we considered that the precautions thus taken to minimize both the magnitude and cost of the military operations, and the number of political risks and responsibilities involved in them, were also best suited to facilitate further military action, should such action be unfortunately rendered necessary by the course of events between the close of 1878 and the spring of 1879.

22. Such was the general plan of the campaign opened by the Government of India in Afghanistan on the 21st of November 1878. On that date General Sir Samuel Browne entered the Khyber, and attacked the Fort of Ali Musjid. The fire of the fort was well sustained and directed; and the defence made by the garrison of Ali Musjid for several hours was creditable to its spirit. But the position, having been turned during the night, was precipitately abandoned by the enemy with the loss of all his guns, stores, and camp equipage. Several of the fugitives were captured by our troops, and the remainder were plundered and dispersed by the Afridis. Sir Samuel Browne met with no further resistance on his march to Dakka, which he held unmolested for some weeks: but, this position being found inconvenient for the lengthened occupation of so large a force, the General was, in the month of December, authorised to advance beyond it, and occupy Jellalabad; which he did without resistance, receiving there the unconditional submission of the local officials, and their request for British protection. No attempt was made by the Amir's army, at any subsequent period, to resist the advance of the British troops on this line of operations.

23. On the same day, General Roberts entered the Lower Kuram Valley; and he subsequently occupied, without opposition, the head-quarters of the district, replacing the Amir's officials by his own. He found the people of this district willing to submit to his authority, and furnish provisions for the supply of his troops. Continuing his advance into the Upper Kuram Valley, General Roberts there encountered a large Afghan force, established in a position of great strength, strongly armed with well posted artillery, on the ridge of the Peiwar Kotal; which commands the valley on one side of it, and the road, on the other, towards the Shutur-Gardan. This force he at once attacked. The attack resulted in the sharpest, and most important, engagement that has occurred during the whole campaign. The strategic strength of the enemy's position was very great; but it was quickly turned by our troops, who, under the skilful command of General Roberts, completely defeated and routed those of the Amir. The broken Afghan regiments fled across the Shutur-Gardan, leaving all their guns behind them; and the limit assigned to the advance of our Kuram Force was thus speedily reached and secured without further resistance. General Roberts had been instructed to push his reconnaissances, as opportunity might offer, into the adjoining valley of Khost, with a view to prevent the Amir from drawing either supplies or revenue from that district: and this instruction he successfully carried out in the month of January.

24. General Biddulph, entering Pishin on the 26th of November, found it already evacuated by the Amir's troops. The small, but important, district of Sibi, lying upon our line of communications close to the Biluch border, had, in the meanwhile, been occupied by a British detachment on the 23rd of the same month. Much political inconvenience had been caused by the interposition of this small Afghan district in the midst of Biluch territory, with which it is almost entirely surrounded; and we had, therefore, determined upon its permanent withdrawal from the jurisdiction of the Kabul authority. In December, General Stewart reached Pishin, and, assuming command of the Kandahar Expeditionary Force, crossed the Kojak Range with considerable difficulty, owing to the want of roads. On the 9th of January, after a skirmish with the Amir's outposts, in which the Afghan Cavalry showed itself completely unable to make any stand against our own, he entered Kandahar. The town surrendered quietly. On the 21st of January, his cavalry had pushed as far as Khelat-i-Ghilzai, while Girishk, on the Helmand, was occupied by a force under General Biddulph. On the 26th of February, General Biddulph's cavalry

distinguished itself in the repulse of an attack upon his rear guard when returning to Kandahar. With the exception of these engagements, the occupation of Kandahar, and the reconnaissance of the Helmand, were effected without resistance, or any serious manifestation of national resentment at the presence of British troops.

25. Thus, within two days after the declaration of hostilities, the affront received by Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission at Ali Musjid was appropriately avenged on the spot where it had been offered. Within two weeks after the same date, the passes of the Khyber and the Kuram were completely in our hands, and the Amir's troops swept clean beyond the range of our operations. Not long afterwards, Jellalabad and Kandahar were occupied without resistance; and, before the end of January (that is to say, in less than three months from the commencement of the campaign) the greater part of Southern Afghanistan, from the Helmand to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, had passed into the possession of the British Government. The rapid success of our military operations completely confirmed the calculations on which they had been based. The Amir's standing army was defeated and dispersed beyond all possibility of recovery; yet his Sirdars had not risen to the rescue of his power. His towns opened their gates without remonstrance to our summons; their authorities readily responded to our requirements; and their inhabitants evinced no disposition to forfeit the pecuniary advantages they derived from the presence of our troops. Nor was the neutrality of the independent tribes less satisfactory than the indifference of the Afghan people. From these tribes our convoys and outposts, especially along the Khyber Pass, were exposed to occasional annoyance: but, generally speaking, all the long lines of communication between our advanced positions and their bases in British India were far more facilitated by the friendly co-operation, than impeded by the occasional thefts and assaults, of the tribes along the tracts they traversed. Three years ago no European British subject could approach the Khyber Pass without serious personal danger. But, during the greater part of the recent campaign, telegraphic communication from Peshawar to Jellalabad was maintained along the entire length of this Pass.

26. In the meanwhile, our anticipations as to the probable political effects of successful military operations on the Kuram line had been justified with startling rapidity and completeness. General Roberts routed the Afghan Army at the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd of December. Following, as it did, so shortly after the capture of Ali Musjid and the expulsion of the Afghan garrisons from the Khyber Pass, this event completed the destruction of Sher Ali's power, which had already been much weakened by previous reverses. The detailed news of their total defeat was carried to Kabul, with all the rapidity of panic, by the Amir's beaten and demoralised troops. Their discomfiture was contagious: it infected the garrisons of the capital, and the columns on which the Amir was reckoning for the reinforcement of a position already irretrievably lost. Instantaneous and wholesale desertions attested the moral effect of General Roberts' decisive victory. The standing army of Afghanistan had ceased to exist; and, with it, disappeared an authority which had no other support. On the 19th of December we received from Major Cavagnari by telegraph, authentic intelligence that the Amir Sher Ali Khan had fled from Kabul, accompanied in his flight by the remaining officers of the Russian Mission; and that, in the last moment of his hurried departure, he had released from prison, and invested with the regency, his long incarcerated son, Yakub Khan. The Amir announced his departure by a letter addressed to the British authorities. In this letter His Highness informed us that he had abandoned his dominions, with the intention of proceeding to St. Petersburgh for the purpose of there laying his case before the European Powers.

27. In these circumstances, we authorized Major Cavagnari to address to Yakub Khan a letter which, though couched in general terms, was friendly in its tone, and such as to afford His Highness an opportunity of separating himself, were he so minded, from the policy which had proved so disastrous to his father. We, at the same time, instructed our authorities upon the frontier to explain to the Sirdars and people of Afghanistan that the cessation or continuance of hostilities now mainly depended on the manifestation of their feelings and wishes in regard thereto. Sher Ali, however, appears to have left Kabul in the hope of promptly obtaining from Russia all the means he required for the renewal of hostilities with the British Government. This, at least, was the hope attributed to His Highness by his son, his Sirdars, and his subjects. Until the reasonableness of such a hope had been practically tested, the dread of the Amir's return to power, and possible reconciliation with

the British Government, sufficed to repress any manifestation of the national sentiment. The Amir had left his capital, but not his country. He halted on the Afghan side of the Oxus, where he was believed to be in communication with the local authorities of the Russian Government. Yakub Khan was not regarded either by himself or his fellow-subjects as a free agent. His reply to Major Cavagnari's letter expressed no desire, on his own behalf or that of his father the Amir, for a reconciliation with the British Government. But at Kabul, where apparently such a reconciliation was not yet regarded as impossible, there seemed to be a prevalent impression that, if it took place, Sher Ali would be restored to power; and that, in that case, his vengeance would fall, without scruple or restraint, upon all who had incurred his displeasure or suspicion during the war. It was obviously the interest, and indeed the necessity, of all concerned in the development of this ambiguous situation, to wait upon events: and we had, at least, the satisfaction of feeling that, from the commanding position we had already secured, we could better afford to wait than either Sher Ali, or Yakub Khan.

28. Towards the end of January, it was reported about our frontier that the Amir Sher Ali had died at Mazar-i-Sharif in the north of Afghanistan. Early in February, we received from Sirdar Yakub Khan a spontaneous communication which contained distinct overtures for a reconciliation with the British Government, and an offer of his good offices, as an intermediary between ourselves and his father, the Amir, for the removal of differences which he regarded as susceptible of adjustment. A few days later, we received from the Sirdar a letter, dated the 28th of February, informing us of the death of the Amir, and his own accession to the throne. These letters were addressed to Major Cavagnari; who was authorised to respond to the latter by a suitable expression of the Viceroy's condolences, and to the former by a plain statement of the terms on which His Excellency in Council was prepared to entertain negociations for peace.

29. Those terms were in accordance with the essential objects of the war, as described in the preceding paragraphs of our present despatch; and they were subsequently embodied, without modification, in the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Amir of Afghanistan. They required that the foreign relations of His Highness should be placed under the acknowledged control of the British Government; and they provided for the effectual fulfilment of the mutual obligations involved in that condition; *firstly*, by securing to us the command of the principal passes between India and Afghanistan, together with the administration of the three districts since assigned to us by the Treaty; and *secondly*, by the admission of a permanent British Resident at Kabul, with the right to depute British officers, as occasion may require, to any part of the Afghan frontiers. The further commercial and telegraphic clauses of the Treaty are the result of subsequent negociations opened at Gandamak.

30. The Amir Yakub Khan agreed, without hesitation, to place his foreign relations under British control; he also at once accepted in principle, as a necessary consequence of this arrangement, our condition respecting European British Agencies in Afghanistan. To our territorial conditions, however, His Highness, as might have been expected, evinced considerable repugnance, and for the withdrawal of them he made to us a strong appeal.

31. These conditions could not be waived, without sacrificing one of the essential objects of the war; an object dictated to us by a deep concern for the permanent security of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. We were in a position to enforce them without further reference to the Amir; for we already held a much larger portion of Afghan territory than we had any desire to retain. It was, therefore, at all times open to us to proclaim the permanent extension of British jurisdiction to the Districts of Kuram, Pishin, and Sibi. A similar course had been found convenient by Lord Dalhousie in dealing with the Court of Ava at the close of the last Burmese War. But the circumstances and objects of the second Burmese War were very different from those of the second Afghan War; and, for obvious reasons, we contemplated with great reluctance the adoption of any such course on the present occasion. We conceive that the Government of a powerful civilised State is in no circumstances morally free, because it is practically able, to consult its own convenience without reference to the manner in which the legitimate welfare of its weaker neighbours may be affected by its action or inaction. But special force was given to this consideration by all the circumstances and conditions of the late Afghan War. The efficient, but humane, prosecution of that war involved duties, not only towards the people of India, but also towards the people of Afghanistan; whose country we had not

willingly invaded, and whose legitimate interests we had assuredly no wish, or cause, to injure. We desire the friendship and prosperity of that people, the confidence and stability of their ruler, and a mutual recognition of those peaceful interests which are common to their Government and our own. The withdrawal of our troops from their advanced positions in Southern Afghanistan without reference to the effect of such a measure on the country concerned, would have probably consigned all parts of the Amir's dominions to a condition incompatible with orderly government or tolerable neighbourhood. We had already secured possession of the improved frontier we required: but this was not enough. We had still to secure the exclusion of all foreign influence from the whole of Afghanistan, as well as the good-will and confidence of the Afghan people and their ruler. To the attainment of these objects our policy had been not less steadily directed: for the undisturbed tranquillity of any frontier must necessarily depend, to some extent, upon the peaceable condition of the countries with which it is contiguous, and the satisfactory character of relations with the Governments of such countries. Although, therefore, we could afford, far better than the Amir, to await the result of negociations for peace, we deemed it our duty to spare no effort, consistent with the dignity of the British Crown, and the just interests of its Indian dominions, for the early establishment of mutually satisfactory relations with the legitimate ruler of Afghanistan.

32. So many and such mischievous misrepresentations of our Afghan policy, more especially in reference to territorial questions, had been propagated after the rupture of our relations with Sher Ali, that the Amir's reluctance to entertain any territorial basis of negociation appeared to us very probably attributable to exaggerated and erroneous apprehensions as to the real character of the arrangements we deemed essential to the future security of our frontier. We felt, however, that their moderation must be admitted if they were compared with the conditions of a similar character hitherto dictated, at the close of victorious wars, by conquering to conquered Powers; and we believed that, if the object and scope of them were thoroughly understood by the Amir, the last obstacle would be removed from the conclusion of a mutually honourable and advantageous treaty of peace between His Highness and the British Government. For this, it was necessary that there should be between us a frank interchange of views and wishes on the subject of our relative positions. Such interchange of views could not be satisfactorily carried on by formal correspondence, or without personal intercourse: but long and varied experience had convinced us that the policy of a European Government cannot be adequately interpreted or represented by Asiatic Agents, however loyal, and intelligent, they may be. Many of our minor troubles on the frontier have been caused by the employment of Asiatics as mediums of communication between the British authorities and the border tribes, and whatever improvements have been effected during the last three years in our relations with those tribes and the neighbouring tribal States, such as Biluchistan, are due to the personal influence of British officers. Warned by this knowledge, we felt that to entrust the detailed explanation and discussion of our views to any Native Agent, would insure misconception and resistance on the part of the Amir. On the other hand, we reposed complete confidence in the discretion and ability of Major Cavagnari; and, for all these reasons, we were anxious to bring about, if possible, early and unreserved personal intercourse between him and the Amir of Kabul. Having regard to the Amir's position at that time, we did not feel justified in proposing that His Highness should leave his capital for this purpose: and, having regard to our own position, we were fully conscious that our motives in proposing to Yakub Khan a personal conference with Major Cavagnari at Kabul, would probably be misconstrued by the public, and possibly misrepresented to the Amir. We considered, however, that we ought not to be deterred by this consideration from taking the course which we had good reason to regard as most conducive to the early re-establishment of peaceful relations with His Highness upon a thoroughly sound and honourable footing. We, therefore, authorised Major Cavagnari to address to the Amir proposals for a personal conference at Kabul on the subject of our territorial conditions. These proposals having been accepted, the native bearer of them was instructed to arrange with Yakub Khan for the proper reception of Major Cavagnari at the Court of His Highness.

33. In the meanwhile, the suspended activity of our troops upon the Khyber line had begun to exercise a very prejudicial influence upon our political, as well as our military, position in Afghanistan. Although, for political reasons, the capture and occupation of Kabul had been excluded from our plan of military operations, it was obviously most inexpedient to proclaim or avow that decision. The continued

inactivity of our forces, however, in positions so closely threatening the Afghan capital, and the comments made upon it by our own Press, had gradually encouraged the people of Kabul, and the intervening tribes, to attribute their freedom from molestation on our part to our concealed inability to advance any further. We had reason to believe that these impressions were strengthened by questions asked, and opinions expressed, in Parliament; of which the reports, rapidly circulated beyond our frontier, were such as to suggest a conclusion that, rather than incur the cost and inconvenience of further military operations, the British Government was ready to make peace with the Amir of Afghanistan on terms dictated, not by itself, but by His Highness. The result was an apparent disposition on the part of the Amir to assume, towards us, a more reserved and ambiguous attitude, and a recrudescence of petty, but vexatious and harassing, attacks from the surrounding tribes, acting on the instigation of fanatical Mollahs from Kabul. These attacks gave rise to two actions, in which severe loss was inflicted on the Shingwari tribe by Brigadier-General Tytler at Deh Sarrak, and on the Khugianis by Brigadier-General Gough at Futtehabad. The tribes thus defeated are among the most restless and warlike of those with whom our troops were brought into contact during the recent campaign: and we cannot doubt that their complete discomfiture, on the occasions above mentioned, contributed to the encouragement of pacific influences in the councils of the Amir. At the same time, the increasing heat of the weather, and the defective sanitary conditions of Jellalabad, had begun to tell injuriously on the health of the large force concentrated in that locality; and due regard to the well-being of our troops necessitated an immediate change of quarters to some higher and healthier ground.

34. We consequently authorised General Sir Samuel Browne to advance a portion of his force as far as Gandamak. This movement was primarily dictated by sanitary motives of an urgent character; but, in authorising it, we were not indifferent to the important political advantages it offered, as a significant corrective to the erroneous impressions referred to in the preceding paragraph.

35. Within a few days after the occupation of Gandamak, a letter from the Amir announced his intention of proceeding to that place, for the purpose of there entering into personal conference with Major Cavagnari. This was, clearly, a more satisfactory arrangement than the deputation of a British Envoy to Kabul. Major Cavagnari was, therefore, instructed to arrange with General Sir Samuel Browne for the honourable reception of His Highness, and was invested with full powers to represent this Government in negociations, respecting which he had previously been furnished with detailed oral instructions by the Viceroy at Lahore. The Amir reached Gandamak on the 8th of May, and was received there by the British authorities with all possible honour and hospitality. After the formal ceremonies of his reception, negociations were opened by His Highness, and continued without interruption till the 26th of May; when the Treaty of that date was signed in the British camp by the Amir on behalf of Afghanistan, and by Major Cavagnari on behalf of the British Government.

36. The several Articles of this Treaty were framed in the belief that they fully secure all the objects of the war, which have already been explained. The 3rd Article establishes our paramount position in Afghanistan, and our adequate control over the Amir's external relations. Our obligation to assist His Highness against foreign aggression is the legitimate consequence of this condition: and it is required of us not less imperatively for the security of India than for the independence of Afghanistan. But the British Government could not have undertaken such an obligation, if the means of fulfilling it had not been secured by the 4th Article of the Treaty; which provides for the residence at Kabul of a British representative, and for the right to depute British Agents, as occasion may require, to all parts of the Afghan frontier. The Amir himself had requested that our permanent representative should reside at his capital; and from the opening of the negociations, he has evinced no disinclination to the admission of British officers within his dominions. Such disinclination would, indeed, have been incompatible with any sincere desire for the advantages of British friendship and support; and the Amir's appreciation of these advantages has been manifested, not only by his conduct during the negociations, but still more effectually by the alacrity and loyalty with which he is already carrying out his treaty obligations in reference to the Amnesty clause, and other minor matters.

37. Under the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty, His Highness engages to take measures for the protection and encouragement of commerce between India and

Afghanistan. This engagement will receive practical development in a special Commercial Convention to be concluded within twelve months from the ratification of the Treaty of Gandamak. Some such interval was required for the arrangement of details connected with the selection and improvement of roads, and for the examination of the nature and circumstances of the trade between the two countries, as well as for the reciprocal adjustment of duties. It is premature to forecast the ultimate results of arrangements now for the first time possible, in reference to the security and expansion of the overland commerce of India with other Asiatic countries. But on our western frontier access to and from India, although far from easy, is not impeded by such great natural barriers as elsewhere interpose almost insuperable obstacles to regular and frequent intercourse, by land, with the rest of Asia. On this part of our border the main hindrances to commerce have always been political; and of late years such hindrances were increased both by the chronic misrule and jealous isolation of the Afghan Government, and also by the inadequacy of internal restraints upon the marauding tribes who hold the passes. When these impediments disappear, we may look for a considerable expansion of the land-borne commerce of Northern India. Afghanistan itself is a country of no great productive resources, but it commands the routes which penetrate into Central and Western Asia; and the commercial classes, not only of that country, but also of those immediately beyond the Upper Oxus, are largely Indian, or of Indian descent. The trade of Afghanistan is principally in Indian hands; and the Russian Governor at Tashkend recently promulgated a severe edict against the Hindu bankers of Turkestan, who are mostly emigrants from the western districts of India. The route by Herat and Kandahar runs through the more open and fertile parts of Afghanistan, connecting the important towns of Herat and Kandahar. The Treaty signed with His Highness the Khan of Khelat towards the close of the year 1876 effected the pacification of Biluchistan, and re-opened the great trade route through the Bolan Pass, which has not since been interrupted. By that arrangement the commerce of Central Asia, after reaching Kandahar, is placed in safe connection with the railway system of India, and the rising seaport of Kurrachi. There is already a noticeable tendency to increase in the number of caravans now annually passing the Bolan: and the merchants of Sind have always been among the most industrious and enterprising of our foreign traders. With proper management, therefore, and under a judicious system of transit duties, considerable expansion may be reasonably expected in the external commerce of India upon this important line. All such considerations will receive our careful attention in the negociation of the Commercial Convention which remains to be concluded with the Amir of Kabul.

38. It may be here mentioned that our political officers who accompanied the columns withdrawn from Kandahar in the spring of this year, have explored much of the country, hitherto almost unknown, which lies on the direct lines between Pishin and the Indian frontier below Dera Ghazi Khan. They have ascertained that the routes through this country traverse elevated valleys and high plateaux, where the climate is at no season of the year very unfavourable, and where supplies and water are comparatively abundant. The tribes who inhabit this region are less unfriendly to strangers than the northern Pathans; and the construction and maintenance of good fair-weather roads present no serious difficulties. There is little doubt that this was the direction taken by the earlier trade routes into India from Persian and Southern Afghanistan; and on commercial, as well as on military, grounds the possibility of restoring those channels of communication deserves further examination.

39. The Treaty of Gandamak provides for the immediate commencement of telegraphic communication between Kabul and India. The advantages of such communication are obvious: and the establishment of it will both illustrate and confirm the character of the change now effected in our relations with Afghanistan.

40. The territorial concessions imposed upon the Amir are light, and involve no permanent alienation of any part of the dominions claimed by his Government. The Khyber Pass has never formed part of those dominions; while the districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Kuram are retained by the British Government under an assignment. For the better protection and security of our frontier, and for the proper maintenance of communications with our advanced garrisons, which will observe and command the three principal passes into India, it was essential that these three districts should remain in our hands. But we have entertained no projects for establishing ourselves permanently in the interior of the country, or for occupying any posts not absolutely required for the defensive purposes explained in the 11th paragraph of this despatch.

4

Accordingly the towns of Kandahar and Jellalabad are restored by the Treaty of Gandamak to the Amir of Kabul. The passes of the Kojak Mountains will be carefully kept under our own control: and it is probable that the hill skirts of the Pishin country, like the upper districts of the Kuram Valley, will provide fresh and valuable sanitaria for our troops. But the local experience recently acquired by our expedition into Western Afghanistan has fully confirmed our previous impression that the strategic value of Kandahar exists only in connection with a system of frontier defence much more extensive than any we now require, or have ever contemplated. Kandahar is now easily accessible from our advanced position in Pishin, and can, at any time, be occupied without difficulty: but the permanent occupation of it (involving the maintenance of long lines of communication) would have considerably increased our military expenditure, without strengthening our military position. It is, however, mainly on political grounds that the retention of Kandahar was excluded from the conditions of the Treaty of Gandamak. Such a condition would have been extremely painful to the Amir, and detrimental to the strength and credit of his government. Without Kandahar it would be difficult for the central authority at Kabul to maintain any effective hold upon Herat; and the foreign occupation of so important a city, in the interior of his dominions, would have been inconsistent with those relations of friendship and mutual confidence which the Treaty was designed to establish between the British Government and the Amir of Afghanistan.

41. Similar objections applied to the retention of Jellalabad. As a military position that town offers no advantages not better secured by a garrison on the Lundi Kotal ridge. It can, at any moment, be seized by a rapid advance from the Khyber; and to hold it as a permanent frontier garrison would require the prolongation, as far as Gandamak, of a troublesome line of military communications. Such an extension of our frontier, though necessarily increasing our permanent military expenditure, would also, no doubt, increase our permanent political influence over the adjacent tribes and petty Chiefships to the north-east of the frontier thus extended. But the only political advantage thereby acquired would be the means of utilising those tribes and Chiefships as a barrier, in case of need, against the action of any hostile power at Kabul: and for the control or punishment of such action, material guarantees, far more effectual, are provided by the Treaty which secures to us the permanent military command of Kabul from the crest of the Shutur-Gardan. In short, we have framed this Treaty with an earnest desire to render all the conditions of it, not only consistent with, but also conducive to, the maintenance of that friendly and mutually advantageous footing on which it re-establishes our relations with Afghanistan: and from those relations we have laboured to eliminate every appreciable cause of irritation and disunion.

42. The engagements thus concluded, at Gandamak, with the Amir Yakub Khan, represent and attest an important change in the whole condition of Central Asian affairs. The magnitude of this change will be best appreciated when our present position and influence beyond the frontier are compared with what they were during the greater portion of the preceding period between the Umballa Conferences and the recent Afghan War. We do not, however, profess to ascribe any talismanic virtue to written engagements on the part of Afghan Princes. The late Amir Sher Ali, throughout the whole period of his reign, was under a formal Treaty obligation to be the friend of the friends, and the enemy of the enemies, of the British Government; but that engagement in no wise prevented his adoption of a course which led him into inevitable ruptnre and open hostility with this Government. We regard the present Treaty rather as the commencement, than as the confirmation, of a new and better era in our relations with Afghanistan. It provides for, and facilitates, the attainment of results incalculably beneficial to the two countries concerned. The character of those results, however, will, to a great extent, be determined by the steadiness with which the British Government maintains, and the intelligence with which its local agents carry out, the policy that has dictated this Treaty: a policy which has for its object to substitute co-operation for isolation, and to replace mutual mistrust by mutual confidence. Nor do we disguise from ourselves that the practical value of the Treaty mainly depends upon the character and disposition of the Amir and his successors. Relations established with Afghanistan under the most favorable conditions, and with the most promising prospects, may, of course, be again impaired either by the disloyalty of Afghan Princes, or by the alienation of their unrequited confidence. In either case, complications may arise, against which no present precautions on our part

can completely guarantee our successors in the government of India. But, though anxious to deal considerately with the Amir's susceptibilities, and to take into the fullest account all the reasonable requirements and legitimate interests of his Government, we deem it absolutely requisite that, in countries like Afghanistan, the power of the British Government to punish its enemies and protect its friends should be so generally recognised as to render unnecessary the frequent assertion of it. We have, therefore, been careful to secure, for British interests and influence in Afghanistan, a position substantially independent of the personal caprices of any Afghan ruler: and for the effectual maintenance of that position the Treaty provides strong material guarantees, by the territorial conditions which place the British Power in permanent command of the main avenues from India to Kabul.

43. Your Lordship will, of course, understand that, in thus speaking of British interests and influence in Afghanistan, we mean the interests, only, of our alliance with that State in reference to external affairs; and the influence, only, which is necessary to maintain and direct a common policy on behalf of those interests. We, in no wise, contemplate any system of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan: and the British Envoy at Kabul will be strictly required to abstain from such interference. The small subsidy which we grant to the Amir will, we hope, strengthen his hands in maintaining his authority.

44. Notwithstanding the conditions it imposes, the Treaty of Gandamak, so far as we can judge, is regarded with satisfaction by the Amir; to whose possession it restores important tracts of territory which His Highness could not have recovered by the sword, and to the peaceful consolidation of whose authority it will, we trust, powerfully contribute. We desire to record our high appreciation of the signal ability with which Major Cavagnari conducted the negociations to this successful conclusion; and it is, we think, difficult to overestimate the value of his political services throughout the campaign. The political officers, generally, had difficult duties to perform, and they discharged them with great tact and efficiency.

45. We have also much pleasure in mentioning to Your Lordship that, not only the justice of the war, and the humanity with which it has been waged by the British Government, but also the fair and generous terms on which we have concluded it, are now receiving unreserved recognition in numerous communications spontaneously addressed to the Viceroy by Her Majesty's feudatories and Native subjects in all parts of India.

46. By the Khan of Khelat (with whom our relations four years ago had been very unsatisfactory), the cause of the British Government, throughout this war, has been well supported beyond the frontiers of India. It cannot be doubted that the conditions of the Treaty signed with the Amir of Kabul at Gandamak in 1879 have been greatly facilitated by the results of the Treaty signed with the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad in 1876. Certain it is, that the military difficulties of the war, and the political impediments to the peace, now happily concluded, would have been seriously aggravated by hostile or untrustworthy conduct on the part of the Sovereign and Sirdars of Khelat. For the fidelity with which the Khan has observed his treaty obligations, and for the uninterrupted sympathy and good-will of the Biluch tribes and Sirdars, we are largely indebted to the personal influence of Major Sandeman, and to the ability with which he has discharged his important duties as the Governor General's Agent in Khelat. We shall take an early opportunity of submitting to Your Lordship the measures whereby we propose to mark our appreciation of the friendly and loyal attitude maintained by His Highness Khodadad Khan of Khelat, throughout the progress and settlement of our disputes with the late Amir of Kabul.

47. It now only remains to notice those conditions of the Treaty which have reference to the independent tribes of the Khyber and Michni Passes. We do not, of course, anticipate the immediate or habitual good behaviour of all these wild hillmen, whose tribal organisation is infinitely various, and whose management will doubtless require much skill and patience on the part of the political officers intrusted with that task. But it is a task which presents no difficulties insurmountable by the steady exercise of such qualities. At no time since the annexation of the Punjab has the mountain border of that Province been wholly free from depredation and insult on the part of the surrounding tribes: nor can it be reasonably expected that what successive Governments of India have failed to accomplish in the course of thirty years will now be accomplished all at once. We must be prepared for occasional misconduct (especially during the first two or three years of the new arrangements) requiring from us recourse to punitive measures. But, apart from the indirect advantage of such

increased respect as our authority has acquired from our military successes during the war, our practical power of controlling the border tribes has been greatly strengthened by the Treaty. The Amir of Kabul has now neither the motive nor the means to incite these tribes to acts of hostility against us. The policy applied during the last three years to the pass tribes of Biluchistan has already effected the complete pacification of even their most turbulent sections: and the Bolan Pass, though unguarded by British troops, has been remarkably safe and quiet. These facts justify us in anticipating the most satisfactory results from the judicious and patient application of a similar system to the management of the Khyber and Michni Passes.

48. We cannot close this narrative of the second Afghan War without bringing prominently to Your Lordship's notice the high character maintained by Her Majesty's troops, both English and Native, and their admirable conduct throughout the campaign. The enemy's positions in the Khyber and Kuram Passes were of great natural strength; but, though powerfully armed and vigorously defended, they were rapidly captured. His forces, dislodged from these positions with the loss of their guns and stores, were not merely defeated, but dispersed. In the advance to Kandahar, the superiority of the British Cavalry was established as soon as tested, at the outset of the campaign. Against the valour and steadiness of the British soldier the fiercest assaults of the most warlike mountain tribes were as ineffectual as the organised resistance of the Amir's regular troops. Under conditions more trying than those of actual combat, the strictest discipline has been maintained throughout all ranks of the field forces, and the life and property of non-combatants effectually protected. It would be out of place in this report to specify particular services, or particular regiments: but the Viceroy desires to record his high appreciation, in which we cordially concur, of the good service performed by the Native, as well as the European, regiments of the Army of India in Afghanistan; where their discipline and courage were attested, not only by the uniform success of their arms, but also by the steadiness of their conduct under those trials and privations which are incidental to periods of inaction on the part of an invading army in a wild and inhospitable country.

49. We have also to acknowledge with sincere satisfaction the thoroughly creditable efficiency and patriotic spirit with which the contingents of the Native States have sustained their honourable part in the labours of the late campaign.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY.

The 5th August 1879.

No. 72G.-M.—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the 16th November 1878:—

Jemadar Lalleea, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Megheea, invalided.

Havildar Gobinda, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lalleea, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 8th August 1879.

No. 2084E.-P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 1st July 1879, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *June* 1879.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart.

Whereas by section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, that if by any Law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either—

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;

Or direct that such Law or Ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act.

And whereas by an Ordnance enacted by the Legislative of Griqualand West, the short title of which is, "The Extradition Ordinance, Griqualand West, 1879," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorized or "required to be done by a Police Magistrate "or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the "surrender of fugitive criminals in the United "Kingdom under 'The Extradition Acts, 1870 "and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the

"Province be exercised and done by any Resident "Magistrate in relation to the surrender of fugitive "criminals under the said Acts":

And whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall, by Order in Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Province as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Province.

Now, therefore Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Province of Griqualand West without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

GENERAL.

The 7th August 1879.

No. 1536*G.-G.*—Surgeon O. T. Duke, Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 8th August 1879.

No. 1554*G.-G.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 1483G.-G., dated 29th July 1879, for *Lieutenant* L. H. E. Tucker, read *Captain* L. H. E. Tucker.

No. 1557*G.-G.*—The following extract from regimental orders, dated 7th July 1879, issued by the Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant J.A. Bell, Officiating Wing Officer, is appointed to officiate as Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Burn, Officiating Adjutant, from 13th June 1879.

No. 1559*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 5th July 1879, issued by the Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed :—

Surgeon J. H. Newman assumed medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion on 4th instant from Surgeon R. Stoker.

No. 1561*G.-G.*—Surgeon A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muskat, held charge of the Political Agency, Muskat, from the 28th April to 14th May 1879 inclusive, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, on privilege leave.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

Simla, the 8th August 1879.

No. 2177.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1879-80.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				FIVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FOUR MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bengal ...	52,00,000	55,74,100	3,74,100	...	2,60,00,000	2,86,02,600	26,02,600	...
Bombay ...	30,31,000	25,72,875	...	4,58,125	95,18,000	83,53,100	...	11,64,900
TOTAL ...	82,31,000	81,46,975	...	84,025	3,55,18,000	3,69,55,700	14,37,700	...

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 8th August 1879.

No. 2106.—On the 28th July 1879, Mr. E. R. Douglas received charge of the office of Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, and Mr. G. J. Hynes received charge of the office of Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 708.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 655, dated the 18th July 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
11	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw.	Bengal Staff Corps.	292 0 0	258 11 0	......	1st August 1879.	England.

The 8th August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 709.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Henry de Parny Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps,—5th August 1879.

No. 710.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain John Barnes Sparks,—5th August 1879.

No. 711.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant A. C. Yate	1st West India Regiment.	Bombay.
" F. J. Tobin	58th Foot ..	Ditto.
" J. W. Parker	64th "	Madras.
" J. H. Jones	31st " ..	Ditto.
" T. P. Walsh	38th "	Ditto.
" A. W. L. Bayley	108th " ..	Bombay.
" L. G. Beckham	28th " .	Ditto.
" F. A. C. Claughton	2-25th " .	Madras.
" A. H. Browne ...	Royal Artillery.	Bombay.
" F. G. Preston	98th Foot .	Madras.
" W. H. Darby	Royal Artillery	Bombay.

No. 712.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Edward George Newnham, General List, Infantry,—4th August 1879.

No. 713.—UNATTACHED OFFICERS—

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of clause IV of G. G. O. No. 190 of the 7th March 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) John Hopkins, Bengal Unattached List.
Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Doyle, Bengal Unattached List.
} 23rd December 1878.

No. 714.—QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, *vice* Major H. P. Pearson, 1st Battlion, 12th Foot, resigned.

No. 715.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

The acting promotions in G. G. O. No. 570 of 1879, in room of Colonel R. Davidson, proceeded on furlough, are allowed effect from the 4th April 1879.

No. 716.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

G. G. O. No. 636 of 1879, appointing Lieutenant C. T. Becker, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

No. 717.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

4th Cavalry.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, and Officiating Squadron Commander, and 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry, to continue to do duty, as Squadron Officer, on being relieved by Captain Cummins, and until the return of Colonel E. Hill from furlough.

No. 718.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Gopal Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jeewun Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Wulleedad Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Chungun Singh, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Soondur Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Gopal Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Duffadar Khan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wulleedad Khan, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Kote Duffadar Lujja Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Soondur Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Sabz Alli, to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Dowlut Ram, resigned.

No. 719.—*1st Goorkha Regiment*—

Color Havildar Seetbeer Goorung, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhunraj Thappa, invalided,—14th March 1879.

Drill Havildar Babootia Khawas, to be Jemadar, *vice* Moosea Khuttree, invalided,—14th March 1879.

Pay Havildar Gungaram Doora, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purtimun Goorung, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar and Native Adjutant Jeetbeer Khawas, to be Subadar and Subadar-Major, *vice* Runbeer Karkie, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Nain Sing Allia, to be Subadar, *vice* Jateram Kawur, invalided, 21st May 1879.

Jemadar Mungul Sing Rajpoot, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Sing Thappa, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Heema Bohra, to be Subadar, *vice* Luchoo Negie, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Nyn Sing Bohra to be Subadar, *vice* Bheemia Khuttree, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Seetbeer Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Wuzeer Sing Newar, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Babootia Khawas, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurkoo Goorung, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Gungaram Doora, to be Subadar, *vice* Tickaram Goorung, invalided,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Agum Sing Rana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jeetbeer Khawas, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Color Havildar Ruttonbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Sing Allia, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Benee Khawas, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mungul Sing Rajpoot, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Nundbeer Rana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heema Bohra, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Munnikunt Raie, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyn Sing Bohra, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Pay Havildar Munbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vide* Seetbeer Goorung, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Matbur Sing Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Babootia Khawas, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Dul Sing Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gungaram Doora, promoted,—21st May 1879.

No. 720.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Heerah Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Goordit Singh, invalided,—2nd May 1879.

Havildar Oodmee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heerah Sing, promoted,—2nd May 1879.

No. 721.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Hospital Assistants having passed their septennial examinations are advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	Date of commencement of 14 years' service.	Date of commencement of 7 years' service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATION.				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Narain Sing ...	...	16th April 1874.	15th April 1879.	15th April 1879.
Mahomed Hossain	...	21st April 1878.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Abdool Mahmood Khan.*	...	12th October 1878.	Ditto ..	15th October 1878.
Shaikh Shahabood Deen.	...	10th April 1879.	Ditto ..	11th April 1879.
WITHOUT ENGLISH QUALIFICATION.				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Purdassy Ram ...	...	11th January 1871.	15th April 1879.	15th April 1879.
Kassam Ally Khan	...	8th February 1876.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Manwar Khan ...	...	18th April 1876.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Mahomed Yaseen ...	...	31st July 1876	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Jowala Pershad ...	...	21st April 1878.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Shaikh Unus ...	...	21st April 1878.	Ditto ..	Ditto.

* The Hospital Assistant against whose name an asterisk is put was prevented, by the necessities of the service, from appearing before the half-yearly Committee convened on the 15th October 1878.

No. 722.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Administrative Battalion of the British Burmah Volunteers.

To be Honorary Colonel.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 723.—It is notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 310 of 1879, that "Tubs (half casks) for water, with two tin pots attached to each tub by chains" and "tin pots, spare," are supplied to Heavy batteries for stable use, in the same proportion as laid down for Field batteries.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 724.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for one year and five months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for one year 198 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain M. J. Moore, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Hill, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India,—(m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. Burlton-Bennet, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 725.—The following extract from list No. 28, dated the 11th July 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain H. H. Rankin, General List, Infantry.

Granted extension of leave.

Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Cavalry,—six months, medical certificate.

Major T. Dayrell, Staff Corps,—four months, urgent private affairs.

Conductor J. H. Senior, Commissariat Department,—six months, medical certificate.

Deaths.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps, —12th June 1879.

No. 726.—ARRIVALS—

Captain D. C. Andrew, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India,—Fort William, 12th June 1879. (Date of departure on furlough, 28th May 1878.)

Captain J. R. McCullagh, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India,—Fort St. George, 5th May 1879.

Surgeon-Major L. E. Eades, Medical Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

No. 727.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macintyre, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 612 of 1879,—*Mongolia*, 27th June 1879, from Bombay.

Captain W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1035 of 1878,—1st January 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon H. W. Hill, M.B., G. G. O. No. 617 of 1879,—*Mira*, 18th July 1879, from Calcutta.

ORDNANCE.

No. 728.—STORES—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 541 of 1877, the following entries are to be made in the "List of materials to be supplied annually for repair of carriages, harness and saddlery, &c.," of Mountain batteries published therein:—

Names of Stores.		NUMBER OR QUANTITY PER BATTERY OF		
		4 guns.	6 guns.	
Materials for repair of Harness and Saddlery, &c.				
Webbing for girth	yds.	30	50	tentatively for one year.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

No. 729.—It having been found that the "Plugs, vent, Hayes pattern," hitherto used for all ordnance exposed to the weather and the vents of which are not protected by aprons, being made of India-rubber, are not suited for this country, the Government of India sanction the adoption of leather plugs well greased with a small head to them for the purpose.

2. Necessary correction should be made in the list of drill stores for Garrison batteries published in G. G. O. No. 104 of 1879, as well as in the list of ammunition and stores for cast iron guns, howitzers and mortars for Fort Armaments authorized by Military Department No. 587 of 19th August 1871.

3. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

PENSIONS.

No. 730.—First Class Apothecary J. R. C. Hall, Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 731.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India, from the date they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Garrison Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Morgan, late 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot,—two shillings and six pence per diem.

Henry Ritchie, late 63rd Foot,—ten pence per diem.

No. 732.—The permission granted to the undermentioned out-pensioner to reside and draw his stipend at this Presidency, in G. G. O. No. 685 of 1862, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in Europe:—

Gunner Thomas Molloy, an out-pensioner from the late East India Company's Regiment of Bengal Artillery.

No. 733.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 556 of 1879, it is notified that Private John Herbert late 1st Battalion, 5th Foot, elected the Indian pension rules.

REWARDS.

No. 734.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's

Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Charles Terrington Aitchison, c.b., *Bombay Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commission.

Ensign	... 10th June 1842.
Lieutenant	... 27th August 1844.
Captain	... 16th January 1855.
Brevet-Major	... 19th January 1858.
Major	... 10th June 1862.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	... 18th January 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 10th June 1868.
Brevet Colonel	... 18th January 1869.

Appointments.

Brigade-Major, Persian Expeditionary Force,—from October 1856 to May 1857.

Brigade-Major, Belgaum,—from May 1858 to September 1859.

Fort Adjutant, Bombay,—from September 1859 to January 1860.

Officiating Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—from February 1860 to July 1860.

Officiating Assistant and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,—from October 1860 to February 1863.

(Substantive appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, 1st January 1862).

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, Bombay,—from February 1863 to December 1867.

Officiated as Deputy Adjutant-General,—March 1866 to June 1867.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, Bombay,—from January 1868 to May 1872.

Officiated as Adjutant-General,—December 1871 to May 1872.

Adjutant-General, Bombay Army,—May 1872 to June 1877.

Commanding the Bombay District,—June 1877 to date.

From the 18th March 1879, in room of Colonel Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

War Services.

Served in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1844-45, as Field Engineer; present at the storm and capture of Samunghur, Boodurghur, Panalla (wounded), Powunghur, Munohur, and Munsuntosh (mentioned in despatches). Served as Major of Brigade, Persian Expeditionary Force, in 1856-57; at the assault and capture of the fort of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Borazjoon, and action at Khooshab (mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, medal and clasp, and Brevet Major). Served with Colonel Malcolm's field force in Southern Mahratta Country during the mutiny 1857-58, in command of 200 Europeans during the forced march on Shorapore, and at the surrender and occupation of that fortress (Medal.)

No. 735.—Order of British India—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Peer Bux, "Bahadur," 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Thakoor Persad Misser, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—25th March 1878.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Athul Sing, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ousan Sing, "Bahadur," deceased, 8th June 1878.

Subadar-Major Chet Singh, 40th (The Shajehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sibboo Sing Nagee, "Bahadur," deceased,—3rd October 1878.

Ressaldar-Major Mirza Ewaz Beg, 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Imdad Hoossein Khan, "Bahadur," deceased,—20th October 1878.

Ressaldar Man Singh, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Russool Khan, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd January 1879.

Subadar-Major Seebah Ghullay, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* Subadar-Major Aziz Khan, "Bahadur," deceased,—5th January 1879.

Ressaldar-Major Prem Singh (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Wali Mahomed, "Bahadur," deceased,—29th May 1879.

Subadar-Major Bhageeram Goorung, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), *vice* Subadar-Major Peer Bux, "Bahadur," promoted,—25th March 1878.

No. 736.—Order of Merit—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

24th Native Infantry,

Havildar Ahmed Khan,
Sepoy Hapur Singh,

45th Native Infantry,

Naick Hakum,
Sepoy Turai Singh,

for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Choora Valley on the 31st January 1879.

Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 737.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants and passed Medical Pupil passed the English Qualification Examination according to

the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 7th October 1868 :—

Names.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing the English Qualification Examination.
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Gunnasee Lall	25th Oct. 1856	15th April 1879.
Bishumber Dass	16th April 1871	16th " "
3rd Class Hospital Assistant.		
Mortuzza Khan	21st Feby. 1876	6th Dec. 1878.
Passed Medical Pupil.		
Syud Sujjad Hossein	14th Oct. 1878	15th April 1879.

Transfer of Officers.

No. 738.—The services of the undermentioned officers, lately employed with the Punjab Chief's Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—

Major W. C. Anderson, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry;

Captain V. Rivaz, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry;

Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane.

No. 739.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 283 of 1879, the services of Major H. D. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 740.—The services of Captain J. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 741.—The services of Captain E. J. de Lautour, R.A., Commandant, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, are at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 742.—The services of the undermentioned officers, lately employed with the Punjab Chief's Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Captain A. J. Pearson, R.A.

Captain S. D. Turnbull, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain F. C. Burton, Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 743.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Browne, M.D., Officiating Civil, Jubbulpore, are, with reference to the Notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 397, dated 10th July 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 744.—The services of Surgeon G. F. A. Harris, Officiating Civil, Hardoi, are, with reference to G. G. O. No. 399 of the 9th May 1879, and to the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 871 of the 1st August 1879, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 29th July to 4th August 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon-Major A. Neil ...	22nd July 1879.	Lahore.	...	...
9th Lancers	Quartermaster G. Fuller ...	31st July 1879.	Murree.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 29th July to 4th August 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
H. V. Willis, (a) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	15th January 1879.	Intestate.	1,348 13 4	...	4th October 1879.
C. S. P. E. Mansergh (b)	Captain Brevet Major.	40th Foot.	24th April 1879.	Not known	439 14 3	...	Ditto.
Indian Military Service.							
Walter Robert Hamilton (c)	Captain ...	General List Infantry.	12th June 1878.	Testate ...	3,287 10 6	...	Ditto.

(a)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Herbert Vallant Willis, Esq., The knowle, Bridgenorth Salop, Administrator General administering.
(b.)—*Widow.*—Mrs. Mansergh, Clifford, Castletownroche, County Cork, Ireland.
(c.)—*Widow.*—Frances Rachel Hamilton.
Children.—Herbert Vivian Hamilton, William Frederick Hamilton.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th August 1879.

Appointments and Promotions.

No. 53.—Sub-Lieutenant A. Gwyn, R.N., Commanding I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, reported his return to duty on the 2nd August 1879, from the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 20, dated 10th May 1879.

Mr. E. H. Fenn, Acting Commander, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, to revert to the command of the I.G.S. *May Frere*.

Transfer of Officers.

No. 54.—Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Enterprize*, to revert to his appointment as 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—Establishment.

Simla, the 2nd August 1879.

No. 312.—Captain J. A. Little, S.C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is posted to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 313.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, and Mr. W. E. Hartt, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, are promoted from Class IV to Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, subject to the sanction of the higher posts by the Secretary of State.

The 6th August 1879.

No. 314.—The following officers who have attained the age of 55, or who will do so, on or before 31st December 1879, will retire from the service on the dates on which they may be respectively relieved of their duties:—

Bengal Provincial.

Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. Barnfather, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Fennessy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Bengal Irrigation.

Mr. G. H. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. A. Beale, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial.

Mr. G. H. Howe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Irrigation.

Mr. C. S. Rundle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. L. Watson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Western System of State Railways.

Mr. J. Collet, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

North-Eastern System of State Railways.

Mr. T. M. Vigors, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Accounts Branch.

Mr. F. R. Boyce, Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, Bengal.

Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.

No. 315.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 314 of this date, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, and Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway and Sindia Railway, respectively, in addition to their own duties.

No. 316.—The services of Dr. H. Warth, temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The 7th August 1879.

No. 317.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 702, dated 1st August 1879, Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., resumed his duties as Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Depatment, Railway Branch, on the forenoon of the 24th July 1879.

The 8th August 1879.

No. 319.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

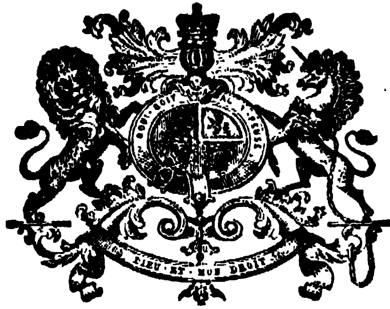
Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade, temporary rank, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, will perform the duties of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Harold, or until further orders.

Telegraph.

The 7th August 1879.

No. 318.—The services of Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, late I. N., Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph, are placed at the disposal of the Military (Marine) Department.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1879.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879":

Local extent.

Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXIV of 1871.

2. The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, is hereby repealed. But all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

"Local authority."

3. In this Act, "local authority" means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area; and

"Funds."

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or municipal fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority.

Loans for works may be granted on security of funds.

4. Any local authority desiring to obtain a loan, on the security of its funds or any portion thereof, for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out may, in manner provided by the rules made by the Governor General in Council under the power hereinafter conferred, apply to the Local Government for such loan.

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(1) the nature of the funds on the security of which loans may be made;

(2) the works for which loans may be made;

(3) the manner of making applications for loans;

(4) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries;

(5) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published;

(6) the cases in which the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained;

(7) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(8) the manner and time of making loans;

(9) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans;

(10) the instalments by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon;

(11) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan;

(12) the attachment of such securities, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them;

(13) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans,

and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Remedy by attachment if loan not repaid.

6. If any loan made under such rules, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government may attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person except an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall in any way deal with the attached funds; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interest and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings:

Attachment not to defeat prior charges legally made.

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act.

Local Government may authorize parties to borrow from private persons under this Act.

7. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may authorize any local authority which might, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have borrowed money for any work upon the security of its funds to borrow money from any other person for such work upon such security; and, if any such loan or the interest thereon is not duly paid, the Local Government shall, upon the application of the lender, attach such funds for his benefit in manner provided by section six.

Power to make rules in regard to such loans.

The Governor General in Council may, in respect of loans to be taken under this section, exercise the power conferred by section five, so far as the same may be applicable to the case of such loans.

Loans not to be effected except under this Act.

8. Except as provided by this Act and the rules made hereunder, no local authority shall for any purpose borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void;

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(*a*) to preclude the Municipality of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, or the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, or any like body hereafter created for the Port of Madras, from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on them by any special enactment now or hereafter in force; or

(*b*) to preclude any other local authority from exercising the borrowing power (if any) conferred on it by any such enactment with a view to raising money for any purpose other than the carrying out of works.

Application of Act to loans existing previous to the fifth of September, 1871.

9. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in section six for the recovery of any money lent by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September, 1871, and the interest due on such money; and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may declare that any person who before the said fifth day of September, 1871, has lent money to any local authority shall be entitled to the said remedy for the recovery of such money, or of the interest due thereon.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XII OF 1879.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of certain portions of Act X of 1877.

1. The following portions of the said Code shall be repealed (namely):—

In section 4, the words and figures "The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865," and "The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873":

In section 5, the third sentence:

In section 51, the words "with the permission of the Court":

In section 52, from and including the words "and when he makes it out of Court" to the end;

In section 61, the words "bill of exchange or other":

In section 64, the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable":

In section 80, the words "or to receive the copy of the summons":

In section 97, the words "a duly authorized":

In sections 113 and 177 the word "other":

In section 115, the second paragraph:

In section 131, the words "in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document," and the words "in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf":

In section 199, the words from and including "and in" to the end:

In section 221, the second paragraph:

In section 224, the word "therewith":

In section 230, paragraphs three and four, the words "unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction. And no such subsequent application shall be granted":

In section 246, clause (*e*) and the letters and parentheses (*f*) and (*g*):

In section 259, the words "and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court":

In section 339, paragraph three, the words "to the proper officer of the Court":

In section 353, the words "within three months from its publication," and "within three months from the publication of the schedule":

In section 355, paragraph two, the words "from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be":

In sections 407 and 408, the words "upon such examination":

In section 638, the figures "261":

In the second schedule, the words and figures "section 648 (so far as relates to arrest)":

In the fourth schedule, No. 152, the words "ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN," and "on security to the amount of Rs. decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction."

Amendment of section 2.

2. In section 2, for the definitions of "judgment" and "decree" the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"'decree' means the formal expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Civil Court when such adjudication, so far as regards the Court expressing it, decides the suit or appeal. An order rejecting a plaint, or directing accounts to be taken, or determining any question mentioned or referred to in section 244 but not specified in section 588, is within this definition: an order specified in section 588 is not within this definition:

'order' means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree as above defined:

'judgment' means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order."

In the same section, to the definition of "signed" the following words shall be added (namely): "it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to."

Amendment of section 3.

3. In section 3, for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Save as provided by section 99A, nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before the first day of October, 1877, or any proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending at that date."

Amendment of section 4.

4. In section 4, for the words "local law" in each of the places where they occur, the words "law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council" shall be substituted; and for the words "landlord and tenant" the words "landholders and their tenants or agents" shall be substituted.

Act No. XVIII of 1878 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4*) is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 5.

5. In section 5, to the first sentence, the following shall be added (namely): "and to all other Courts (other than the Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes."

Amendment of section 13.

6. In section 13, for the first paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"13. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue, in a former suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction, between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, has been heard and finally decided by such Court,"

and in the same section, explanation I, for the word "confessed" the word "admitted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 43.

7. In section 43, paragraph one, for the words "arising out of" the words "which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of" shall be substituted: in the same section, paragraph two, for the word "for" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "in respect of" shall be substituted; and in the same section, paragraph three, for the word "claim" the words "cause of action" shall be substituted;

and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added: "For the purpose of this section, an obligation and a collateral security for its performance shall be deemed to constitute but one cause of action."

Amendment of section 44.

8. To section 44 the following words shall be added (namely): "or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents."

Amendment of section 45.

9. In section 45, for paragraph one, the following shall be substituted (namely): "subject to the rules contained in chapter II and in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit":

in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "the defendant" the words "any defendant, or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 50.

10. In section 50, for the word "abode" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "residence" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 51.

11. To section 51 the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him in this behalf."

Amendment of sundry sections.

12. In sections 51, 53, 115, 346, 393 and 403, for the word "subscribed" (wherever it occurs) the word "signed" shall be substituted: in sections 115 and 346, for the word "subscribing" the word "signing" shall be substituted; and in section 403, for the word "subscription" the word "signing" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 58.

13. In section 58, for the word "filed" the word "produced" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 68.

14. In section 68, for the word "cognizable" the word "heard" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 93, 95 and 397.

15. In section 93, after the word "levied," and in section 95, after the word "paid," and in section 397, after the word "be," the words "within a time to be fixed by the Court" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 99.

16. After section 99, the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

Dismissal of suit where plaintiff after summons returned unserved fails for a year to apply for fresh summons.

"99A. If, after a summons has, whether before or after the first day of October 1877, been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails for a period of one year from such return to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

"In such case the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit."

Amendment of section 108.

17. In section 108, paragraph one, the words and figures "under section 100" shall be omitted; and in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant," the words "he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 131.

18. In section 131, paragraph one, for the word "Every" the word "Any" shall be substituted, and for the words "such document" the words "any specified document" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 136.

19. In section 136, after the word "discovery" (in each of the places in which it occurs) the word "production" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

20. In section 139, for the words and figures "the production of which has been called for under section 138 and which has not been produced" the words and figures "which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of section 138" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 207.

21. In section 207, for the words "or numbers" to the end the following words shall be substituted (namely) : "or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers."

Amendment of sections 211 and 212.

22. In section 211, for the words "land or other," the words "the recovery of possession of immoveable" shall be substituted: to the same section the words "together with interest on such profits" shall be added; and in section 212, before the word "immoveable" the words "the recovery of possession of" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 215.

23. After section 215 the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Suit for account between principal and agent.

"215A. When a suit is for an account of pecuniary transactions between a principal and agent, and in all other suits not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before making its decree, pass an order directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit."

Amendment of section 220.

24. To section 220 the following words shall be added (namely) : "Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money."

Amendment of section 223.

25. In section 223, clause (*c*), for the words "district within which" the words "local limits of the jurisdiction of" shall be substituted; and in the penultimate paragraph of the same section, for the words "local Court of Small Causes," the words "Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 229.

26. In section 229, for the words "Native Prince or State in India" the words "Foreign Prince or State" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 230.

27. In section 230, clause (*b*), for the words "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment" the following words shall be substituted (namely) : "any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a certain date—the date of the default in making the payment or delivering the property".

Amendment of section 232.

28. In the second proviso to section 232, after the word "decree" the words "for money" shall be inserted.

29. In section 235, for the words "in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case."

Amendment of section 235.

30. In sections 236 and 237, for the words "If the application be," the words "Whenever an application is made" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 236 and 237.

31. In section 244, clause (c), after the word "execution," the words "discharge or satisfaction" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 244.

32. In section 245, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court on receiving an application for the execution of a decree shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow it to be amended then and there, or within a time fixed by the Court. If the application be not so amended, it shall be rejected."

Amendment of section 245.

33. In section 246, for "Explanation I," the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 246.

"*Explanation I.*—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court."

In Explanation II, after the words "assignor as" the words "in respect of judgment-debts due" shall be inserted.

34. In section 252, for the words "If no such property can be found and the judgment-debtor," the words "If no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor, and he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 252.

Addition to section 257.

35. After section 257 the following shall be inserted:—

"257A. Every agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt shall be void unless it is made for consideration and with the sanction of the Court which passed the decree, and such Court deems the consideration to be under the circumstances reasonable.

Agreement to give time to judgment-debtor.

"Every agreement for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt, which provides for the payment, directly or indirectly, of any sum in excess of the sum due or to accrue due under the decree, shall be void unless it is made with the like sanction.

Agreement for satisfaction of judgment-debt.

"Any sum paid in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment-debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be recoverable by the judgment-debtor."

36. For section 258 the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 258.

"258. If any money payable under a decree is paid out of Court, or the decree is otherwise adjusted in whole or in part to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, or if any payment is made in pursuance of an agreement of the nature mentioned in section 257A, the decree-holder shall certify such payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree.

Payment to decree-holder.

"The judgment-debtor also may inform the Court of such payment or adjustment, and apply to the Court to issue a notice to the decree-holder to show cause, on a day to be fixed by the Court, why such payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified; and if, after due service of such notice, the decree-holder fails to appear on the day fixed, or having appeared fails to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified, the Court shall record the same accordingly.

"No such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by any Court unless it has been certified as aforesaid."

37. For the second paragraph of section 259 the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 259.

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or, if made, has been refused, the attachment shall cease to exist."

38. In section 260, in the first paragraph, after the words "the performance of," the words "or abstention from" shall be inserted; and for the second paragraph the following paragraphs shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 260.

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold; and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of one year from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."

39. In section 264, after the words "the same" the words "and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 264.

40. To section 265 the following words shall be added (namely): "and according to the law, if any, for the time being in force for the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates."

Amendment of section 265.

41. For the last paragraph of section 268, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 268.

"In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the further orders of the Court.

"A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

"Every such officer may from time to time pay into court any portion so withheld, and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor."

42. For the first paragraph of section 271 the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 271.

"271. No person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property shall enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise, or shall break open any outer door of a dwelling-house. But when any such person has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be."

Seizure of property in building.

43. To section 289, paragraph one, the following words shall be added (namely): "and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the court-house and, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, also in the Collector's office"; and in section 290, for the words "notification has been affixed," the words "copy of the proclamation has been fixed up" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 289 and 290.

44. In section 291, for the first eight words the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this chapter (other than a sale by the Collector) to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale"; and in the same section, after the proviso, the following sentence shall be inserted (namely): "Whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it."

Amendment of section 291.

45. To section 294 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

Amendment of section 294.

"When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder."

46. In section 295, first proviso, after the words "shall not" the words "as such" shall be inserted; and after the second proviso the following shall be inserted:—

Amendment of section 295.

"Provided also that, when immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of sale shall be applied—

Third proviso to section 295.

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the interest and principal money due on the incumbrance;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal moneys due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for money against the judgment-debtor, who have, prior to the sale of the said property, applied to the Court which made the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees and have not obtained satisfaction thereof."

47. In section 305, paragraph two, after the word "therein" the words and figures "and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276" shall be inserted; and for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 305.

"Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court."

48. In section 314, after the word "property" the words "in execution of a decree" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 314.

49. For section 316 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 316.

"316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser. Such certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation of the sale; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before: provided that the decree under which the sale took place was still subsisting at that date."

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

50. In section 320, paragraph two, after the word "also" the words "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained" shall be inserted; and for sections 321 to 325, both inclusive, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of sections 320 to 325.

"321. When the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

Power of Collector when execution of decree is so transferred.

(*a*) proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305; or

(*b*) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium, or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or

(*c*) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"322. When the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

Procedure of Collector when execution of decree so transferred.

"322A. In the case mentioned in section 322, the Collector shall publish a notice calling upon—

Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on the property.

(a) every person holding a decree for money against the judgment-debtor capable of execution by sale of his immoveable property, and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending, to produce before the Collector a copy of the decree, and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(b) every person having any claim on the said property, to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents, if any, by which it is evidenced.

Such notice shall be in the language of the district, and shall allow a period of sixty days from the date of its publication for compliance therewith. It shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the original order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit. Where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

"322B. Upon the expiration of the said period the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such enquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may from time to time adjourn such hearing and enquiry.

Amount of money-decrees to be ascertained, and immoveable property available for their satisfaction.

If there be no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

If any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order under section 304, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereof. The Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof be within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector. The Collector shall then draw up a statement as above provided in accordance with such decision.

"322C. The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the enquiry required by sections 322A and 322B, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immoveable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear in the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by sections 322A and 322B, and transmit such statement to the Collector.

When District Court may issue notices and hold inquiry.

"322D. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under section 322B or section 322C shall, as between the parties thereto, have the force of, and be appealable as, a decree.

Effect of decision of Court as to dispute arising under section 322B or 322C.

"323. Whenever the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided in section 322B or 322C, the Collector may—

Scheme for liquidation of money-decrees.

(1) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property; or if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale,

(2) raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding any order under section 304),

(a) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property; or

(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property; or

(c) by selling part of such property; or

(d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(e) partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of such modes.

(3) For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

(4) For the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or for preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, the Collector may discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable, or compound the claim of any incumbrancer whether it has become payable or not, and, for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, may mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient. If any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which the Collector proposes to deal under this paragraph, he may institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or

he may agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire to be named by such arbitrators.

In proceeding under paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this section, the Collector shall be subject to such rules consistent with this Act as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

Recovery of balance, if any, after letting or management.

"324. If, on the expiration of the letting or management under section 323, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly.

Collector to render accounts to the Civil Court.

"324A. The Collector shall from time to time render to the Court which made the original order under section 304 an account of all monies which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court.

Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and (if the Collector so directs) the expenses of witnesses summoned by him.

Application of balance.

Such balance shall be applied by the Court as follows:—

firstly, in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtor's family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit; and

secondly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 321, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immoveable property, or otherwise as the Court may under section 295 direct; or

thirdly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 322, in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property, and (when the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence) in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holder and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice, and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered;

and no other holder of a decree for money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained such order have been satisfied;

and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person, if any, as the Court directs.

Sales how to be conducted.

"325. When the Collector sells any property under this chapter, he shall put it up to public auction, in one or more lots as he thinks fit, and may—

(*a*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;

(*b*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment;

(*c*) buy in the property offered for sale, and resell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

Restrictions as to alienation by judgment-debtor or his representative, and prosecution of remedies by decree-holders.

"325A. So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector, nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for money.

During the same period no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under section 323.

The same period shall be excluded in calculating the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this section in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has thereby been temporarily deprived.

Provision where property is in several districts.

"325B. When the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive) shall from time to time be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may by general rule or special order direct.

Powers of Collector to compel attendance of parties and witnesses and production of documents.

"325C. In exercising the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the Collector shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents."

Amendment of section 326.

51. In section 326, for the last sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"In such case the provisions of sections 320, paragraph two, to 325C (both inclusive) shall apply, as far as they are applicable."

Amendment of section 331.

52. In section 331, paragraph two, for the words and figures "the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9," the word and figure "chapter V" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Every such order shall have the same force as a decree, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise."

Amendment of section 332.

53. In section 332, first paragraph, for the word "defendant" the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted; and for the other paragraphs the following shall be substituted (namely): "If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute; and if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application.

"In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

"The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final."

Amendment of section 333.

54. For section 333 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Transfer of property by judgment-debtor after institution of suit.

"333. Nothing in section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made."

Amendment of section 335.

55. In section 335, for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Obstruction by claimant other than judgment-debtor.

"335. If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person, other than the judgment-debtor, claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or if, in delivering possession thereof, any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit";

and in the second paragraph of the same section, for the word "conclusive," the word "final" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 336.

56. In section 336, for the first proviso, the following shall be substituted:—

"Provided that for the purpose of making an arrest under this section no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset or before sunrise, and no outer door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open:

"But when the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found: provided that, if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor, and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of making the arrest."

Amendment of section 339.

57. In section 339, paragraph four, after the word "made," the words "to the proper officer of the Court" shall be inserted; and to the same paragraph the following words shall be added (namely): "and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail."

Amendment of section 341.

58. In section 341, for clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) and the proviso, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"(a) on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the officer in charge of the jail; or

(b) on the decree being otherwise fully satisfied; or

(c) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned; or

(d) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed; or

(e) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided; or

(f) when the term of his imprisonment, as limited by section 342, is fulfilled:

Provided that in the second, third and fifth cases mentioned in this section the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court."

Amendment of sections 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 356, 357, 358, 359 and 360.

59. For section 344, the following shall be substituted:—

Power to apply for declaration of insolvency.

"344. Any judgment-debtor arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made in execution of such a decree, may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

"Any holder of a decree for money may apply in writing that the judgment-debtor may be declared an insolvent.

"Every such application shall be made to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In section 345, for the first line and clause (a), the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Contents of application.

"345. The application, when made by the judgment-debtor, shall set forth—

"(a) the fact of his arrest or imprisonment, or that an order for the attachment of his property has been made, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, or by which the order of attachment was made, and, where he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place in which he is in custody."

And to the same section the following paragraph shall be added:—

"The application, when made by the holder of a decree for money, shall set forth the date of the decree, the Court by which it was passed, the amount remaining due thereunder, and the place where the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In section 347, for the first paragraph, the following shall be inserted (namely):—

Service of copy of application and notice.

"347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense—

"where the applicant is the judgment-debtor, on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or the order of attachment was made, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application :

"where the applicant is the decree-holder, on the judgment-debtor or his pleader."

To section 349 the following words shall be added (namely) : "or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon."

In sections 349, 350 and 351, for the word "applicant" wherever it occurs, the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted.

"In section 351, clause (*b*), after the word "imprisoned" the words "or the order of attachment was made" shall be inserted.

In section 356, for clause (*d*), the following clauses shall be substituted :—

"(*d*) to discharge according to their respective priorities all debts secured by mortgage of the insolvent's property :

(*e*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts and without any preference."

And to the same section the following shall be added (namely) :—

"Provided that in any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Receiver; but after he has sold the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain (*a*) the amount required to satisfy the claims of the scheduled creditors after deducting the monies already received, (*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and (*c*) the incumbrances, if any, existing thereon, and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid ; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 both inclusive, as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they may be applicable ; and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise."

In section 357, for the figures "355" the figures and word "351 or 355" shall be substituted ;

and for the words "decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become capable of being executed," the following shall be substituted (namely) : "debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of the order of discharge under section 351 or 355."

For section 358 the following shall be substituted :—

Declaration that insolvent is discharged from liability.

"358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may, and in any case after the scheduled debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or after the expiry of twelve years from the order of discharge, the Court shall, declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts."

In section 359, after the words "sentence him," the words "by order in writing" shall be inserted.

To section 360 the following paragraph shall be added (namely) :—

"Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein where the property of the judgment-debtor exceeds in value two thousand five hundred rupees, or the amount of the pecuniary claims against him exceeds five thousand rupees, or such property or any part thereof is situate outside British Burma."

Amendment of sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368.

60. In sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368, for the words "cause of action" wherever they occur, the words "right to sue" shall be substituted ; and to section 368 the following clause shall be added (namely) : "When the plaintiff fails to make such application within the period prescribed therefor, the suit shall abate."

Amendment of sections 364 and 366.

61. In section 364, paragraph one, and section 366, paragraph one, after the word "If," the words "within the time limited by law" shall be inserted ; and in the latter section, paragraph one, before the word "award" the words "shall, on the application of the defendant," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 371.

62. In section 371, paragraph two, after the word "deceased" the word "or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 373.

63. In section 373, paragraph one, for the words "for the part" the words "in respect of the part" shall be substituted ; and to paragraph two, the words "or in respect of the same part" shall be added.

Amendment of section 375.

64. In section 375, after the word "adjusted" the words "wholly or in part" shall be inserted : after the words "respect to," the words "the whole or any part of" shall be inserted ; and to the same section shall be added the words "so far as relates to so much of the subject-matter of the suit as is dealt with by the agreement, compromise or satisfaction."

Amendment of section 377.

65. In section 377, for the first seven words the following shall be substituted (namely) : "Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court."

Amendment of sections 384, 477 and 483.

66. In sections 384, 477 and 483, after the word "affidavit" the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 386.

67. In section 386, for the second paragraph and the two provisoes the following shall be substituted (namely) : "Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader of a High Court whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint."

68. In section 406, for the word "shall" the words "may, if he thinks fit," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 406.

69. In section 412, after the word "dispaupered" the words and figures "or if the suit is dismissed under section 97 or 98" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 412.

70. In section 413, for the word "Refusal" the words and figures "An order of refusal made under section 409" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 413.

71. In section 424, after the words "against a public officer" the words "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" shall be inserted; and in sections 428 and 429, after the words "public officer" the words "in respect of such act as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 424, 428 and 429.

72. In section 437, for the first sentence the following shall be substituted (namely): "In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit."

Amendment of section 437.

73. In section 456, for the words "in the name of the minor" the words "in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian: provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor."

Amendment of section 456.

74. In section 469, after the word "arrest" and after the word "warrant" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "or other process" shall be inserted; and in the second paragraph after the words "signature, and" the words "in the case of a warrant of arrest" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 469.

75. To section 473 the words "and shall adjudicate on such claim" shall be added.

Amendment of section 473.

76. In the last paragraph of section 478, for the words "an order for bringing the defendant" the words "a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 478.

77. To section 481 the following words shall be added (namely): "provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with such order."

Amendment of section 481.

78. In section 483, after the words "portion of his property" the words "within the jurisdiction of the Court" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 483.

79. In section 484, after the word "suit" the words "or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 484.

80. In section 497, clause one, for the words "the injunction," the words "an injunction which it has granted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 497.

81. In section 523, paragraph three, for the words "any of" the word "all" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 523.

82. In the last clause of section 539, for the words "(where there is no Advocate General), be exercised by the Government Advocate, or (where there is no Government Advocate)" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "outside the Presidency-towns be exercised also by the Collector or".

Amendment of section 539.

83. In section 544, for the words "decree and" the words "decree, and thereupon" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 544.

84. For section 555 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 555.

"555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply."

Right to begin.

85. In section 560, for the words "it be proved that the respondent," the words "he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 560.

86. In section 561, for the words "given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection," the words "filed a notice of such objection not less than seven days before the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 561.

87. In section 566, paragraph two, for the word "issue" the word "issues" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 566.

88. For the first paragraph of section 582, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 582.

"582. The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V; and in sections 363 and 365, the word 'plaintiff' shall be held to include an appellant."

Appellate Courts to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

89. In section 584, clause (c), after the word "may" the word "possibly" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 584.

90. In section 588, for clauses (a) to (w), the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 588.

"(1) orders under section 20, staying proceeding in a suit;

(2) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant;

(3) orders under section 36 or section 66, directing that a party shall appear in person;

(4) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action;

(5) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action;

(6) orders returning plaints for amendment or to be presented to the proper Court;

(7) orders under section 111, setting-off, or refusing to set-off, one debt against another;

(8) orders rejecting applications under section 103 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;

(9) orders rejecting applications under section 108 for an order to set aside a decree *ex parte*;

(10) orders under sections 113, 120 and 177;

(11) orders under section 116 or section 245 rejecting, or returning for amendment, written statements or applications for execution of decrees;

(12) orders under sections 143 and 145, directing anything to be impounded;

(13) orders under section 162 for the attachment and sale of moveable property;

(14) orders under section 168 for attachment of property, and orders under section 170 for the sale of attached property;

(15) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft conveyances or draft endorsements;

(16) orders under section 294, the first paragraph of section 312, or section 313, for confirming, or setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property;

(17) orders in insolvency-matters, under section 351, 352, 353 or 357;

(18) orders under section 366, paragraph two, section 367 or 368;

(19) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of a suit;

(20) orders under section 371 refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit;

(21) orders disallowing objections, under section 372;

(22) orders under section 454, 455 or 458, directing a next friend or guardian for the suit to pay costs;

(23) orders in interpleader suits under section 473, clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*), section 475 or section 476;

(24) orders under section 479, 480, 485, 492, 493, 496, 497, 502 or 503;

(25) orders under section 514, superseding an arbitration;

(26) orders under section 518, modifying an award;

(27) orders of refusal under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal;

(28) orders under section 562, remanding a case;

(29) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the arrest or imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree."

Amendment of section 589.

91. For the first paragraph of section 589 the following shall be substituted:—

What Courts to hear appeals.

"589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clauses (15), (16) and (17), shall lie to the High Court."

Amendment of section 622.

92. In section 622, after the words "so vested," the words "or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 638.

93. In section 638, for the figures and word "16 and 17" the figures and word "16, 17 and 19" shall be substituted; and in the last paragraph, after the word "any" the words "Judge of a" shall be inserted, and the word "its" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 642.

94. In section 642, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"And, except as provided in sections 256 and 643, where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtárs, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal."

Amendment of section 648.

95. For section 648, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the district.

"648. Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested or any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

"The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment;

"and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before that Court, or (where the case is one under chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by such Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

Amendment of section 649.

96. To section 649 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"In the same chapter, the expression 'Court which passed a decree,' or words to that effect,

shall, unless there be something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit."

Addition to section 650.

97. After section 650 the following shall be inserted (namely):—

Service of foreign summonses.

"650A. Summonses issued by any Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts: provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts."

Amendment of section 652.

98. In section 652, after the words "connected with" the words "its own procedure or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule I.

99. In the first schedule, column third, opposite "XI of 1865," for the figures and word "11, paragraph 2," the figures and words "11, the last nineteen words of section 13, section 19," shall be substituted; and opposite "V of 1866," after the word "inclusive" the words "and the schedule" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule II.

100. In the second schedule—

for the figures "230" the figures "223" shall be substituted:

before the word and figures "Chapter XXI" the words and figures "Chapter XX, section 360—Power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction" shall be inserted:

after the words and figures "Chapter XXXIV—Of arrest and attachment before judgment," the words and figures "except as regards immoveable property.

"Chapter XXXVI—Appointment of receivers"

shall be inserted: and

for the figures "522" the figures "526" shall be substituted.

Amendments of schedule IV.

101. In the fourth schedule, to the note to form No. 145 the following words shall be added (namely): "and as fairly and accurately as possible the other particulars required by section 287 to be specified"; in form No. 149, for the word "thirty" the word "sixty" shall be substituted; and in form No. 172, for the word "seven" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "ten" shall be substituted.

Pending appeals.

102. Every appeal now pending which would have lain if this Act had been in force on the date of its institution shall be heard and determined as if the Act had been in force on such date; and every order heretofore passed purporting to transfer a case to a Collector under section 320, and every notification heretofore published purporting to be issued under section 360, shall be deemed to have been respectively passed and issued in accordance with law.

Orders and notifications under sections 320 and 360.

Interpretation-clause.

103. In the preceding sections of this Act, the words "section" and "schedule" respectively mean section of, and schedule annexed to, the said Code.

AND whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act III of 1877, section 35.

104. In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 51.

105. In section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 83.

106. In section 83 of the same Act, for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first," the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 89.

107. In section 89 of the same Act, for the words "the certificate," the words "the copy" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

AND whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act XV of 1877, schedule II.

108. In the second schedule to the said Indian Limitation Act, 1877,—

for No. 161, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"161.—For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the same Code to shew cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	Twenty days.	When the payment or adjustment is made."

to No. 166, column one, the following words shall be added (namely): "or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court";

to No. 171, column one, the words "or appellant" shall be added; and in column three, after the word "plaintiff's," the words "or appellant's" shall be inserted;

4 *d*

after No. 171, the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

"171A.—Under section 366 of the same Code, by the defendant.	Sixty days...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
"171B.—Under section 368 of the same Code, to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	Ditto ...	The date of the defendant's death.
"171C.—Under section 371 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Ditto ...	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal."

and in No. 179, column three, paragraph 6, for the words "specified date) the date so specified" the words "certain date) such date" shall be substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th July, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1879.

THE OUDH CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. "District" defined.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

4. Grades of Courts.
5. Number of Judges.
6. Appointment of officers under Act.
7. Additional Judges.
8. Temporary charge of the office of District Judge.
9. Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.
10. Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.
Control over Civil Courts.
11. Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.
12. Transfer of ministerial officers.
13. Seals of Courts.
14. Place of sitting of Courts.
15. Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL JURISDICTION.

16. Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.
17. Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;
of Subordinate Judge;
of Munsif.
18. Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.
19. Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.
20. Appeals from District and Additional Judges.
21. When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.
22. Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.
23. Presiding Officer of Court not to try suit, &c., in which he is interested.
Mode of disposing of such suit, &c

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

24. Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
25. Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.
26. Disposal of proceedings so transferred.
27. Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

CHAPTER V.

MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

28. Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.
29. Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.
30. Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.
31. Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.
32. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.
33. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.
34. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges' and Munsifs' Courts.
35. Recovery of fines.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Petition-writers.
37. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.
Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.
38. Vacations.
39. Pending proceedings.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of August, 1879.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"District" defined.

3. In this Act, "district" means the area comprised in the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Judge.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Oudh (namely):—

(1) the Court of the Munsif;
(2) the Court of the Subordinate Judge;
(3) the Court of the District Judge;
(4) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Number of Judges.

5. The number of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed under this Act shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government.

Appointment of officers under Act.

6. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed by the Local Government:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner holding office under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Additional Judges.

7. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a Judge under chapter III of this Act that the District Judge may, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, assign to them; and in the performance of such duties they shall exercise the same powers as the District Judge.

Temporary charge of office of District Judge.

8. In the event of the death of a District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the Subordinate Judge holding his court at the same place, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office at such station;

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions;

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge, or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

9. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave, when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

10. The Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district over which his jurisdiction extends.

Control over Civil Courts.

The control over all the Civil Courts in such district is invested in the said District Judge, but subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.

11. The Judicial Commissioner and the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts:

Provided that in the case of the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs such appointments shall require the sanction of the District Judge to whose control they are respectively subject.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

12. The Judicial Commissioner or any District Judge may transfer any ministerial officer from any Court under his control to any other Court under his control.

Seals of Courts.

13. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

Place of sitting of Courts.

14. The Local Government may fix and from time to time alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest such persons as it thinks fit with the powers of a Munsif, subject to such restrictions in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit as may be deemed proper, and withdraw such jurisdiction.

All persons so invested shall be called "Honorary Assistant Commissioners."

All Honorary Assistant Commissioners invested with powers under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section forty-three, and exercising such powers at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been invested with the like powers under this section.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL JURISDICTION.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and may by like notification from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Civil Court or person invested with the powers of a Civil Court under this Act.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;

17. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen—

(*a*) the jurisdiction of a District Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts;

of Subordinate Judge;

(*b*) the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed ten thousand rupees; and

of Munsif.

(*c*) the jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which such amount or value does not exceed five hundred rupees:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, confer upon any Munsif jurisdiction in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds five hundred rupees but does not exceed one thousand rupees,

and may by like notification withdraw such jurisdiction.

Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

18. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, subject to such restrictions as he thinks fit, order that all or any of the appeals from the decrees and orders of a Munsif shall be preferred to such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order; and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.

19. Every District Judge may, from time to time, subject to the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees and orders of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred, and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Appeals from District and Additional Judges.

20. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.

21. When the decision of a Subordinate Judge, District Judge or Additional Judge passed in appeal confirms the decree or order of the Court of first instance, such decision shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section six hundred and twenty-two, be final; but when such decision reverses or modifies such decree or order, the Judicial Commissioner may receive a second appeal if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, he is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

22. For the purposes of sections eighteen to twenty-one (both inclusive), all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(*a*) if passed by a Commissioner,—to have been passed by a District Judge;

(*b*) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Judge of Lucknow, or by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge; and

(*c*) if passed by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner otherwise than as aforesaid, or by a Tahsíldár,—to have been passed by a Munsif.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit, &c., in which he is interested.

23. No presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

Mode of disposing of such suit, &c.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before any such presiding officer, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section twenty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the event of an appeal being preferred to a Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he has any personal interest, he shall report the fact to the Local Government, which may transfer the case to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces for disposal, or appoint an officer to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

24. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time fixes, any District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar

jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

25. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings herein referred to are the following (that is to say) :—

(1) Proceedings under Act XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to minors*).

(2) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

(3) Applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred, and may either dispose of them himself, or, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

26. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-five all proceedings transferred under that section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases :

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, if an appeal from the decision of the District Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

27. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, the Judicial Commissioner shall throughout the said territories to which this Act applies be deemed to be the Commissioner of the Division.

CHAPTER V.

MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.

28. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.

30. The Judicial Commissioner may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Whenever the Judicial Commissioner exercises this power, he shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.

31. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

Whenever the District Judge suspends any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the Local Government, through the Judicial Commissioner, a full report of the case, with the evidence (if any); and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

32. The Judicial Commissioner may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of his Court, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.

33. The Judicial Commissioner, and, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, the Judges of the District Courts, may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of such Courts, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs' Courts.

34. Any Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

The Judicial Commissioner (or the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate) may by order suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Recovery of fines.

35. Any fine imposed under this chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petition-writers.

36. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Civil Courts of Oudh; and

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.

37. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth of February, 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in

his mortgage, the mortgagor, or any person claiming through him, shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land, any subsequent acknowledgment of the title or right to redeem of the mortgagor, or of any person claiming through him, notwithstanding.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.

Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided that, if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Vacations.

38. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate to him.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

39. All cases pending before the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section twenty-eight, on the first day of August, 1879, shall be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed,

and all other proceedings pending on that day shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under this Act that would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purposes of this section, all appeals pending on the said day shall—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners,—be deemed to be appeals from District Judges;

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Lucknow or of Assistant Commissioners, or Extra-Assistant Commissioners acting in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges; and

(*c*) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Assistant Commissioners or Extra-Assistant Commissioners otherwise acting or of Tahsildárs,—be deemed to be appeals from Munsifs.

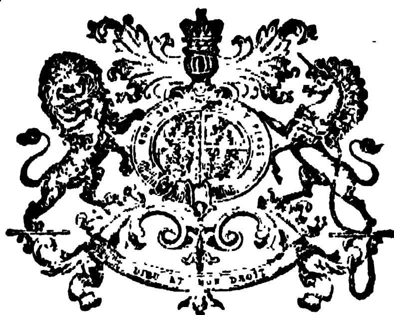
SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section 3.*)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act X of 1870 ...	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ...	So much of section 3 as declares the Commissioner of a Division to be a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in Oudh.
Act XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871	The whole Act, except section 40.
Act XVIII of 1876 ...	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876 ...	Sections 21, 28 and 43.
Act XIV of 1878 ...	An Act to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Section 3.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the maintenance of Rural Police, the construction of works of public utility, the promotion of education and the maintenance of a local postal service in British Burma;

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1879":

Commencement. and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Local extent. It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

Interpretation-clause. **2.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:

(*b*) "revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

Repeal. **3.** In the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess" and the word "cess" wherever it occurs are repealed; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Cesses.

Cess on land. **4.** On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue and to other charges, an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Saving of existing house-tax. **5.** In any town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied. But the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that such tax shall cease.

Cess on houses. **6.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any town, village or hamlet there shall be

levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees :

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government building, public rest-house or school :

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person paying cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so paid by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made under it, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

(*a*) determine what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house ;

(*b*) determine the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house ;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

8. A separate account for each district shall be kept of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district ; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely) :—

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act ;

(*b*) the construction and maintenance of district roads and other works of public utility ;

(*c*) sanitary improvement ;

(*d*) the promotion of education ; and

(*e*) the maintenance of a local postal service :

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may from time to time transfer any balance in the account of any district to the account of any other district in the same division.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

9. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 11, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such place and to such person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

Realization of cesses, &c.

10. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

11. The Rural Police shall be of two classes,—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called "headmen" ;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called "goungs."

Appointment of Rural Police.

12. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the appointment, suspension and removal of headmen and goungs, and the determination of the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs, shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner of the district :

Provided that all kyaydúngyís and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

13. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge likely to lead to any riot or serious affray :

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code ; and the movements of all bad characters within his beat :

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of excise and opium laws and rules within his beat which may come to his knowledge :

(*d*) he shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner :

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue :

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules :

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

14. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

15. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Obligation to render help.

16. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force, imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force and regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Powers of police-officers may be conferred on headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

17. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) withdraws from the duties of his office without having obtained permission from the Deputy Commissioner, or without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may amount to fifty rupees, or both.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution be instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Bar of prosecution.

18. Any prosecution against any person for any thing purporting to be done under this Act shall be commenced within three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Limitation of prosecution.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the place of abode of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

Notice of suit to be given.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Previous tender of amends.

Miscellaneous.

19. No prosecution shall be instituted against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

20. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dákáití or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dákáits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the crime and in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

Help in cases of dákáiti and robbery.

21. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

22. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

23. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE need of an efficient rural police to supplement the regular police and act as a link between them and the people has been long felt in British Burma.

The materials of such a body exist in the village headmen or "kyaydangyees" and the "goungs" who supervise them; but the status and duties of these officers are ill-defined and imperfectly understood, and the funds available for their remuneration have, as the country has advanced in wealth, become altogether insufficient to secure the services of respectable men.

The present Bill has been drawn with a view to putting these two classes of officials on a proper legal footing and providing adequate funds for their remuneration.

2. As regards this latter object, it will be observed that the chief source from which it is proposed to raise the money required is an enhancement of the cess at present levied for local objects under sections 31 and 32 of the Burma Land Act from five to ten per cent. on the land-revenue; but

as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess.

3. In a large number of towns in Burma a house-tax of this description has been levied for many years past; and the Bill provides that it shall continue to be levied so long as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and that its proceeds shall be credited to the district fund, along with the proceeds of the agricultural cess and the new house cess; but in any town or village in which this old house-tax is retained the new house cess will not be imposed.

4. It is intended that the funds thus made available for the remuneration of rural police officers shall be supplemented by the Government from the revenue derived from fisheries, and further by grants of land revenue-free or by exempting from revenue lands already held by those officers; but as these measures can be carried out under the existing law, they find no place in the present Bill.

5. The present opportunity has been taken for enforcing in British Burma (see section 20 of this Bill) the rule established in some other parts of British India, that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáití and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders.

The enforcement of this rule is especially necessary in Burma, where the inhabitants of a village, in some instances owing to apathy and in others owing to a disposition to aid the offenders, as a rule grossly neglect the duty they owe to the public in this particular.

SIMLA; The 5th July, 1879. } RIVERS THOMPSON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower Magistrates to arrest persons found in British India and suspected of having committed offences out of British India for which they are liable to be delivered up under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"; and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of sections after section 14 of Act XI, 1872.

2. After section fourteen of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say):—

Magistrate may in certain cases issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed an offence out of British India.

"14A. Whenever any person accused or suspected of having committed an offence out of British India is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in British India, and it appears to such Magistrate that the Political Agent for any State could, under the provisions of section eleven, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or that the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State could demand his surrender, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of such a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrate at once to report arrest to Local Government.

"14B. Any Magistrate issuing a warrant under section 14A shall at once report his proceedings to the Local Government, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, order the warrant to be cancelled and the accused person, if arrested, to be released.

Person arrested to be released after certain time if not proceeded against.

"Every person arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate under section 14A shall be discharged, on the expiry of such reasonable period not exceeding two months as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate may fix, unless within such period the Magistrate receives a warrant under section eleven from the Political Agent of any State for the delivery of such person or an order with reference to him under section fourteen from the Governor General in Council or Local Government, or such person is in accordance with law delivered up to some Foreign Prince or State.

Bail.

"14C. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of bail shall apply in the case of any person arrested under section 14A in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowers a Magistrate, when any person is charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence has been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. Certain recent cases in which persons have committed offences in the Nizam's territory and taken refuge in British India have shown that some such provisions are still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which has been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacts, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

SIMLA; The 23rd June, 1879. } WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras favourable rain has again fallen, but more is wanted in parts; general prospects continue fair. In Bombay there has been good general rain, except in Sind where it is required; prospects outside Sind are excellent; cholera is still prevalent in that portion of the presidency. A break in the rainfall in Bengal has been beneficial, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs; early crops have suffered from excessive rain and floods in parts of Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been abundant; prospects remain favourable. The rain in the Punjab has been partial; it was reported from six districts but except at Delhi and Siálkot where 5 and a little over 2 inches fell respectively, the fall was very slight, prospects have consequently not improved; in Hissar and Sirsa forage is becoming scarcer, and in these districts and Jullundur (where agricultural prospects are said to be growing critical) prices are rising. Heavy rain is reported from the Central Provinces and the weather is very favourable to the *kharif* crops. In British Burma also there has been heavy rain during the week, and in parts of the Bassein District crops have been destroyed by floods; agricultural prospects are good. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and Berar prospects continue good, but a break in the rainfall is required in the last mentioned Province. There has been favourable rain again in Central India and prospects there are now very good. In Rajputana the rain that has fallen has improved prospects; more is however required in places.

Except in the Punjab, where more rain is needed, the prospects of the season and the condition of the crops are now, on the whole, decidedly favourable throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Augt. 2nd)	1·70 (average of 10 stations.)	*Ragi** 18·65; 73 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally good but require more rain in some taluks; *sazza* coming into ear; transplanting of wet paddy commenced; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	2·46 (average of 6 stations.)	*Ragi* 18·82; rain wanted in Cumbum and some villages of Markapur where standing crops are withering; crops flourishing elsewhere; *korra, cumboo* and paddy being sown; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	·56 (average of 9 stations) *nil* in others.	*Ragi* 15·65; 36 to 90 inches of water in Cauvery; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura („ „)	*Nil.*	*Ragi* 16·08.
Malabar („ „)	5·14 (average of 14 stations.)	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Palghat and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 6th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·10 at Kotri ...	River on 3rd 17 feet 2 inches—last year on same date 18¾ feet; locusts appeared in two talukas, no damage; some injury to crops, &c., by overflow of river in Ghorabári; active preparations for *kharif* continuing; cholera prevails.
Hyderabad ...	......	Locusts in 3 talukas damaging indigo and other seedlings; few cases of small-pox in Kandiaro; cattle disease in Naushahro; cholera still prevalent; river rising steadily.
Ahmedabad ...	·68	Total rainfall 15·42; transplantation of rice progressing; young crops generally thriving.
Surat ...	8·50, fall general ...	Total rainfall 22·92; rice transplanting commenced; prospects much improved.
Násik ...	2·0	Prospects good everywhere; no cholera.
Colába (Aug. 4th)	10·68	Total rainfall 39·73; public health generally good; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Poona („ 3rd)	Fall general; maximum 4·42 at Máwal, minimum ·68 at Sirur.	Rats being destroyed in Bárámati and Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	1·09, fall general.	Crops good in 4 talukas; *bajri* resown in parts of Koparganon, first crops having been destroyed by insects; break in weather desirable; slight cholera in parts.
Sholapur ...	Rain general.	Prospects and crops good; rats being killed; fever in 2 talukas condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Dharwar ...	......	No report.
Kanara ...	9·69 at Kárwar; maximum 15·36 at Honore, minimum 2·68 at Supa.	Total rainfall 79·95; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Rajkot ...	1·17	Total rainfall 19·0; crops thriving; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in some parts.
Baroda ...	3·29	Total rainfall 25·44; weather cloudy; prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and plentiful throughout the Presidency except in Sind where it is required; prospect excellent; continuous heavy rain in Bombay since last report; cholera continues in Sind, and slightly in Kaira, Surat, Tanna and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (6th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	2·20	
Dacca ...	3·25	Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·97	Cholera cases in Barrackpore and fever in Busseerhat and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	·94	General health good.
Rajshahye ...	·41	
Burdwan ...	1·22	Public health good.
Rungpore ...	1·04	Public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·04	
Purneah ...	1·07	
Patna ...	2·63	
Durbhunga ...	·72	
Hazáribágh ...	1·37	Much sickness.
Cuttack ...	1·54	
		General Remarks.—A break in the weather during week has generally done good, but in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in the 24th-Pergunnahs more rain is still much wanted for transplantation; early crops in places in Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar have suffered much from excessive rain and floods, floods are reported to be subsiding in Behar; there was a severe storm at Cooch Behar on the night of 29th July; cholera has greatly diminished in Balasore and Midnapore, but is still prevalent in some districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh (Aug. 6th)—		
Benares (Aug. 5th)	1·3, ·9 at Gungapur.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·8 [average of week]; Karchana... Handia ... } *Nil.*	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhansi („ 7th)	5·5	Prospects good; prices stationary; health good generally, but slight cholera here and there.
Agra („ 5th)	1·4 (average).	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still increasing.
Bareilly (Aug. 6th)	Excessive rain in end of week.	Rivers much flooded; agricultural operations suspended.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ... 4·3 Baghput ... 7·9 Ghaziabad ... 5·9 Less in other places.	Fever reported in places; another break wanted; prospects excellent; cheapest wheat and gram 17, *bajra* 18, *juar* and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 4th)	Continuous rain from the 2nd instant.	There was a break up to 2nd.
Lucknow („ 6th)	1·4	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	Sadr ... 2·1 Kunda ... ·6 Putti ... 3·4	There was another break of four days; *kharif* sowings nearly finished; weeding going on; *jarhan* rice is being transplanted.
Sitapur („ 6th)	2·8	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Wind greater and strong during Tuesday and Wednesday.
		General Remarks.—Rain general all over the Province; prospects favourable; health good except in Agra and Meerut where there is some fever, and in Jhansi where there are a few cases of cholera.
Punjab (Aug. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	5·0	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects bad in Hissar and Sirsa where pasturage and fodder are daily becoming scarcer and prices of food grains are rising; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops fair; cholera has nearly disappeared.
Jullundur ...	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects getting critical; prices rising.
Lahore ...	·8	More rain wanted; health fairly good, but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera diminishing.
Peshráwar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects unfavourable.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops fair; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Crops are suffering; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall during the week has been only partial and prospects generally have not improved.
Central Provinces (Aug. 6th)—		
Nágpur ...	5·83	Prospects of cotton and other crops favourable; weeding continues.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cotton crop excellent; prospects of other crops generally good; weeding progressing; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	4·31	Cotton healthy; other crops well; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Seoni ...	5·45	Weather favourable to cotton prospects; slight cholera and small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	14·56	Cotton much improved by recent rains; small-pox continues.
Raipur (Aug. 1st)	3·95	Rain plentiful; cotton suffered to some extent; more rain wanted for rice; small-pox disappearing; cholera continues.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	1·60	Cotton doing well; prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising. *General Remarks.*—Weather all that could be desired for agricultural prospects; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well; more rain required at Bilaspur and Damoh; prices steady.
British Burmah— (Aug. 7th)		
Akyab ...	7·41	Total rainfall 128·22; cholera in Cheduba and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town, otherwise public health good throughout division; agricultural prospects good everywhere; slight cattle disease in Akyab district.
Rangoon ...	6·54	Total rainfall 51·80; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Basseiu ...	2·70	Total rainfall 46·58; public health good; cattle disease still rife; ploughing continues; transplanting going on; in parts half the cultivation destroyed by floods.
Prome ...	2·96	Total rainfall 21·27; public health fair; floods subsiding.
Thayetmyo ...	1·06	Total rainfall 16·33; general health normal; paddy planting progressing; cholera decreasing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·37	Total rainfall 85·27; public health good; no cattle disease reported; crops good; rain now abundant.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 31·07; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle disease. *General Remarks.*—General health good, though cases of small-pox and cholera still occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan and Tenasserim and decreased in Pegu but prevalent in two districts; agricultural prospects continue good.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Aug. 6th)	3·53	Weather hot and seasonable; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	5·89	Prices stationary; transplanting of *sali* and *aus* reaping progressing; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 6th)—	2·52 in Bangalore; rain throughout the Province.	Newly sown crops on dry lands have suffered in parts from excessive moisture; prospects favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Aug. 6th)	6·89	Rain has fallen continuously for five days; break wanted; prospects good.
Central India (Aug. 6th)—		
Indore ...	1·75	Prospects excellent throughout Malwa; health good; prices high though falling somewhat; *jowar* 12 seers 10 chittaks.
Morar ...	2·11	
Sutna ...	5·41	
Rutlam ...	1·05	Agricultural prospects and health satisfactory.
Neemuch ...	4·16	
Goona ...	3·81	
Bhopal ...	3·15 in Sehore.	Prospects favourable.
Agar ...	1·74	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·75	
Mánpur ...	3·30	Crops in excellent condition.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 6th)	1·50	Sultry; cloudy; occasional drizzling.
Serohi („ 3rd)	·85	Tanks, wells and health fair; prospects slightly improved; rain much required.
Marwar („ 2nd)	Some rain reported in south-eastern districts.	Tanks half full; plenty of water in wells; health and crops good; cloudy; high winds; more rain urgently needed.
Meywar („ 1st)	2·60	Tanks, wells and health good; crops much improved.
Harowtee („ 2nd)	·26 in Deoli, ·98 in Kotah, ·28 in Tonk, and 1·19 in Shahpura; favourable rainfall last night, ·71, apparently general.	Wind south-west; rain will improve prospects.
Jhallawar (July 31st)	3·88	Health good; prospects favourable; risk of grass scarcity averted.
Ajmere (Aug. 6th)	·66	Rain seasonable; crops saved; locusts passed without damage; health good.
Jeypore ...	1·27	Rain threatening; fever still prevalent; prospects improved.
Bhurtpur ...	1·30	Ague increasing; cloudy; east winds.
Ulwur (Aug. 5th)	·75 (Average).	Rain brightens prospects much; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (July 29th)—	·96	Total rainfall 84·16; agricultural prospects fair.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS ON THE SEASON AND CROPS FOR THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—No. 1—95-113, (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 8th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—The Government of India have had under consideration the weekly telegraphic reports on the season, published in the *Gazette of India*. They observe that, since the dates of the orders requiring the weekly reports on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops, which are published in the *Gazette of India*, the issue of Daily Weather Sheets has been undertaken by the Meteorological Reporter. His statements furnish with great promptitude a continuous index of agricultural conditions so far as they depend on the presence or absence of rainfall; and the number of stations included therein has just been raised from 50 to 84, reports from the additional 34 stations being telegraphed only during the monsoon months. Moreover, season reports appear regularly under the orders of the Local Governments in the Local Gazettes. The information given in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* is, of course, much more detailed, in respect of agriculture, than that contained in the Daily Weather Sheets; comprising, as it does, particulars as to the prospects and yield of crops, the progress of farming operations, the average prices of food grains, the health of people and of cattle, the numbers on relief-works or gratuitously relieved, if any, and miscellaneous facts affecting the harvests, such as the occurrence of hail, the presence of locusts, and the state of rivers and irrigation; all of which are, by the nature of the case, excluded from the meteorological return.

2. The object of the telegraphic reports published in the *Gazette of India* is that a survey of the current agricultural conditions of each province, as a whole, such as shall suffice to supply the deficiencies of the daily weather reports, may be placed promptly before the public and the Government. At present the number of stations for which weekly telegraphic reports are sent to the *Gazette of India* varies greatly in the several provinces, thus:—

Madras	sends reports from	5 districts.
Bombay	"	24 districts and places.
Bengal	"	46 "
The N.-W. P. and Oudh	"	11 "
The Punjab	"	12 "
The Central Provinces	"	17 "
British Burma	"	15 "
Assam	"	2 "
Mysore and Coorg	"	1 "
Berar and Hyderabad	"	1 "
Central India States	"	12 "
Rajputana States	"	10 "
Nepal	"	1 "

From some provinces the reports are too few, while from others they are needlessly many, for the purpose of conveying to the Government and to the public a general view of the state of agricultural affairs in each province.

3. In times of scarcity or famine in any province the number of reporting stations for such province will be temporarily increased. But, for the future, in ordinary times, the Governor General in Council would wish to receive for the *Gazette of India* weekly telegraphic reports for the under-mentioned districts only in each province, namely,—

MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	BENGAL.
Bellary.	Kurrachee.	Chittagong.
Kurnool.	Hyderabad.	Dacca.
Ganjam.	Ahmedabad.	24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).
Kistna.	Baroda.	Moorshedabad.
Chingleput (Madras).	Surat.	Rajshaye.
Coimbatore.	Nasik.	Burdwan.
Tanjore.	Colaba (Bombay).	Rungpore.
Madura.	Poona.	Bhagulpur.
Malabar.	Ahmednuggur.	Purneah.
Travancore.	Sholapore.	Patna.
	Dharwar.	Darbhanga.
	Canara.	Hazaribagh.
	Rajkot.	Cuttack.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Benares.
Allahabad.
Gorukpur.
Jhansi.
Agra.
Bareilly.
Meerut.
Kumaon.
Lucknow.
Partabgarh.
Sitapur.
Fyzabad.

PUNJAB.

Delhi.
Hissar.
Amballa.
Jullunder.
Lahore.
Ferozpore.
Sialkot.
Rawal Pindi.
Peshawar.
Multan.
Dera Ismail Khan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpur.
Jubbulpore.
Saugor.
Seoni.
Hoshungabad.
Raipur.
Sumbulpore.

BRITISH BURMA.

Akyab.
Rangoon.
Bassein.
Prome.
Amherst (Moulmein).
Toungoo.

ASSAM.

Gauhati.
Sylhet.
Cachar.
Debroghur.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

Amraoti.
Akola.
Hyderabad.

MYSORE AND COORG.

Bangalore.
Mysore.
Mercara.

NEPAL.

Katmandú.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Indore.
Morar (Gwalior).
Sutna.
Rutlam.
Neemuch.
Goona.
Bhopal.
Agar.
Nowgong.
Manpúr.

RAJPUTANA STATES.

Abu.
Serohi.
Marwar.
Meywar.
Harowti.
Jhalawar.
Ajmere.
Jaipur.
Bhartpur.
Alwar.

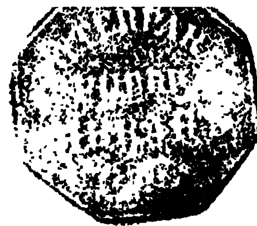
4. The instructions already in force regarding the preparation of these telegraphic reports and of the "General remarks," and regarding their submission by the Local Governments, will stand. Now that the number of reporting stations for each province is fixed, the Governor General in Council trusts that the Local Governments will secure that every one of the appointed districts sends its telegram regularly without fail. It is inconvenient that the Bengal Government should report, as was done in the Gazette of the 2nd current, that no return was received from important districts like Patna, Bhagulpur and Hazaribagh, every one of which places is on the line of telegraph. Where the Local Government may have settled that a particular district (as for instance Gauhati) should send its weekly telegram direct to the Government of India, that arrangement may stand. Although fluctuations of prices of food are among the subjects to be noticed in the weekly telegrams, yet it is not necessary to give weekly the prices of two or three kinds of grain in detail. When food is ranging at scarcity rates, the price of one staple may usefully be given; and the Local Government will decide in each case what price should be considered to be a scarcity rate. Similarly, it is not necessary to give in the weekly telegram, as has recently been done for some Burma districts, the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox, and the estimated number of cattle deaths separately for each sub-division of the district. General remarks as to the public health and the prevalence of any special epidemic or epizootic disease will suffice for the purposes of the weekly reports.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India, and the Meteorological Reporter, for information, also that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

B

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 26 of 1879.

INDIA—MALABAR COAST—PORT OF ALLEPPEY—TRAVANCORE.

Red Buoy marking Smooth-water Anchorage off Porcaud.

The Port Officer of Alleppey has given notice that the Red Buoy marking the smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud has been replaced, and will remain until the 1st November. The Buoy lies in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following bearings:—

Alleppey Light House N. 6° 30′ W.
Porcaud large Banian Tree S. 85° E.

Steamers or Sailing Vessels purposing to anchor at Porcaud should keep out until the Banian Tree and the Buoy are nearly in line, and then run in and anchor to the south-east of the Buoy in about 4 fathoms, soft mud.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 40′ E. in 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 1st August 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 750, 2738 and 827.

Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 79.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15A.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 409.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1879.

The Directors have made the following changes, &c., in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. E. Carbery, having returned from leave to Europe, resumes his appointment of Agent of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Branch.

Mr. David Fraser, lately Acting Agent at Hyderabad, to be Agent of the Nagpore Branch, *vice* Mr. D. E. Burne.

Mr. F. Burns to be Acting Agent of the Akyab Branch, *vice* Mr. F. D. C. Strettell.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank has returned from leave to Europe, and resumed his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. John Gordon, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, has obtained one year's leave to Europe.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st August 1879.

No. 22.—Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, doing duty in the Head-quarters Office at the Presidency, is granted leave of absence for two months from the 20th instant, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*

Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th July 1879.

No. 1172.—Colonel W. C. Lester, Bheel Agent and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, has been granted an extension of five days from the 1st to the 5th August 1879 of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 918, dated 16th ultimo.

By Order,

W. LOCH,

1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st August 1879.

No. 2084S.—In continuation of Notification No. 999S., dated Abu, 28th April 1879, the Agent Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant an extension of furlough to Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Nusseerabad Division, for five months, *viz.*, from 10th September 1879 to 9th February 1880.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd August 1879.

No. 72.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 29th July 1879.

No. 53.—Mr. H. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the Native language and one month's privilege leave in continuati on thereof, under Public Works Department Code Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 28, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 54.—Mr. A. M. Cheodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India four months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave granted him in Notification No. 37 of the 29th May 1879.

No. 55.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Patna and Gya State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 5th instant from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 23 of the 22nd April 1879.

The 31st July 1879.

No. 56.—The six months' extension of leave granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, as published in Notification No. 84 of 31st December 1878, is on medical certificate.

The 4th August 1879.

No. 57.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 306 of the 25th July 1879, Mr. H. M. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

No. 58.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 296 of the 19th July 1879, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure for Lucknow on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 28th July 1879.

No. 72.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 53, dated 12th May last, transferring certain Officers from the Western Extension Surveys, Indus Valley Railway, to the Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section, *for* "Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," *read* "Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade."

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

WESTERN SYSTEM,—Rivers Conservancy Division.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 30th July 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 64, dated 21st June 1879, by the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 12th July 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No. 63, dated 14th June 1879, by the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the three months' privilege leave and three months' language leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 17th July 1879.

H. C. GRAHAM,
Supdt. of Rivers, Punjab and Sindh.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th July 1879.

No. 37.—With reference to Notification No. 10, dated 31st January 1879, by the late Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the eight and half months' furlough therein granted on the afternoon of the 1st March 1879, and of the subsidiary leave allowed in the same Notification on the forenoon of the 16th February 1879.

The 30th July 1879.

No. 38.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 306, dated 25th July 1879, Mr. F. Goodwin, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway, Revenue Department, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 11th July 1879.

The 1st August 1879.

No. 39.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 23, dated the 30th April 1879, Mr. G B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his return from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 17th July 1879.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 30th July 1879.

No. 27.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Plate-laying Division to the Serohi Division.

Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Serohi Division, is allowed three months privilege leave of absence from date of relief by Mr. Walker.

Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade attached to Engineer-in-Chief's Office, will take charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Plate-laying Division, till further orders.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 26th July 1879.

No. 2220.—With reference to Notification No. 67 of the Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 1st July 1879, Mr. R. L. Campbell Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 26th June 1879, and is posted to the Godwar Division.

No. 2221.—With reference to Notification No 68 of the Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 5th July 1879, Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere and assumed charge of the duties of Personal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief on the forenoon of the 1st July 1879.

No. 2222.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd August 1879.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1879.

Agents:

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpore,—Curator of Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore,—Curator of Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.
Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad,—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
London,—Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.
Do. Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.
Simla,—Messrs. Williams & Co., Fancy Repository.

Printed Catalogue available at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta.

N. B.—Maps are *sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for cash pre-paid and issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service, before indenting on this Department. The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves*, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.					
Central India Agency, Part of the	Double Imperial ...	1	8	1	12
Central Provinces	2 Sheets D. E. ...	2	0	2	8
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Agra District, Sheets Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8 & 9	Double Elephant ...	1	8	1	12
Deccan, T. S., Sheet No. 40 (Poona and Satara Districts) ...	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Furreedpore District, Sheets Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12	Double Royal ...	1	8	1	12
Lakhimpur District, Sheets Nos. 1*a* & 5*a*	Double Elephant ...	1	8	1	12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.					
Khasi and Naga Hills, Sheets Nos. 107 & 122...	½ Sheet Imperial ...	0	8	0	10
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Mysore, Sheets Nos. 33, 38 & 42	Double Elephant ...	1	0	1	4
GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS.*					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Guzerat, Sheet No. 14	Double Elephant ...	1	8	1	12
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Jaunsar Bawar, Sheets Nos. 1 & 4...	Ditto ...	from 1	8 to 1 12	from 1	12 to 2 0

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

E. H. STEEL, *Capt., S.C.,*
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 22nd July 1879.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1879.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1862.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th July 1879	55,600	38,506	2,[illegible]	14,45,973	30,63,600	2,14,90,100	1,12,85,800	2,07,06,600	3,18,17,400	39,54,200	3,41,000	82,02,100	5,65,38,000	55,700	34,00,000	76,800	19,13,700	16,73,87,425
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,000	...	...	...	...	1,53,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1879	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	2,500	5,000	...	...	...	1,90,000	1,25,000	...	...	...	...	3,27,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1879	...	...	...	...	2,800	1,31,000	3,400	42,600	33,500	...	...	1,00,400	17,58,300	...	...	...	...	21,02,000
	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,66,400	2,16,26,100	1,12,91,700	2,07,54,200	3,18,50,900	39,54,200	3,41,000	84,92,500	5,86,04,300	55,700	34,00,000	76,800	19,13,700	16,99,69,925
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	2,500	61,200	1,01,800	13,900	3,04,500	1,000	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	4,79,900	9,71,000
Balance on 31st July 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,63,900	2,15,64,900	1,11,89,900	2,07,40,300	3,15,46,400	39,53,200	3,41,000	84,92,500	5,85,98,100	55,700	34,00,000	76,800	14,33,800	16,89,98,925

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1879, enfaced from India, 3,329 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 3,070 lakhs.

		Enfaced from India	Re-transferred from London
From 9th June 1867	to 31st May 1879	3,329 lakhs	3,070 lakhs
,, 1st ,, 1879	to 15th June	58 ,,	22 ,,
,, 16th ,,	,, to 30th ,,	22 ,,	6 ,,
,, 1st July	,, to 15th July	30 ,,	10 ,,
,, 16th ,,	,, to 31st ,,	25 ,,	9 ,,
		3,464 lakhs.	3,117 lakhs.
		3,117 ,,	
Balance against India		347 ,,	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th August 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th August 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . Rs. 1,15,16,581 A. 6 P. 7; Public Deposits at Branches . Rs. 2,15,01,196 A. 3 P. 10	3,30,17,777	10	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,81,58,831	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,29,429	11	0
Sundries	9,93,728	7	11
RUPEES	7,51,94,677	5	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,26,66,760	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	70,35,883	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	97,08,232	3	2
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,81,57,796	13	8
Balances with other Banks	3,51,349	5	8
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	9,62,216	4	2
Stamps	8,457	13	6
Sundries	5,12,038	7	4
	4,94,02,734	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . Rs. 78,76,525 A. 6 P. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . Rs. 1,79,15,416 A. 15 P. 10	2,57,91,942	6	6
RUPEES	7,51,94,677	5	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL. }
Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1879. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1879-80 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 5th January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 5th December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 19th July 1879. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON — General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON — Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION — Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION — Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION — Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 28	...	...	...	84,508	51,30,255	30,46,306
„ 29	...	...	.	94,777	51,30,287	30,46,428
„ 30	...	...	33	21,181	52,12,570	31,19,723
„ 31	...	...	77,032	21,481	52,12,168	31,18,723
Aug. 1	...	.	.	...	52,12,168	31,19,723
„ 2	...	...	22,864	..	52,33,950	31,41,205

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 4th Aug. 1879. }

J. F. TENNANT.
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 7th August 1879 ... Rs. 3,62,71,196-2-2.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 8th August 1879. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
157	D 11—85887 ...	10	Mr. John Everett, Ajmere.
158	D 12—13573 ...	5	H. S. Bedford, Esq., Calcutta.
	D 14—27369 ...	20	
159	D 10—88887 ...	5	Messrs. Hafiz Imamuddeen & Co., Aligarh.
160	D 11—97482 ...	10	A. O'Brien, Esq., Rai Bareli.
	„ —97492 ...	10	
161	D 11—89582 ...	10	Lal Behari Mitter, Calcutta.
	D 4 -82771 ...	50	
	„ —83312 ..	50	
	„ - 83313 ...	50	
	D 18—22537 ...	100	
	„ —22538 ...	100	
21	D 12—16106 „ —16107 *	5	The Treasury Officer, Gwalior.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 6th August 1879. }

H. G. KEENE, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H129 ...	M 42—93962 ...	10	Trimbak Vamon Risbood, Girgaon, Bombay.
H130 ...	M 35—28370 ...	50	Kelan DeSouza, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY,
The 5th August 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
150 ...	O 23—32499 ...	20	The District Supdt. of Police, 24-Porgunnahs, Alipore.
151 ...	L 55—98843 ...	5	Babu Wooma Pershad Mukerjee.
152 ...	O 66—52496 ...	100	Jotee Pershad.
	„ —61762 ...	100	
	„ —54076 ...	100	
	„ —43846 ...	100	
153 ...	O 42—51519 ...	10	Babu Bany Madhub Pan.
	L 99—97855 ...	10	
	O 9—49628 ...	10	
	O 48—37203 ...	10	
	O 49—34164 ...	10	
154 ...	L 30—36680 ...	5	Ellahibux.
	L 28—39673 ...	5	
155	O 30—64483 ...	50	Babu Hari Kumar Banerjee.
	„ —47850 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
79 ...	L 17—41346 „ —41344	5	Mr. M. Morton.
112	L 57—85276 „ —85279	10	Babu Kissory Mohun Mitter.
	L 31—89410 „ —89411	5	
113 ...	A 50—20309 A 51—09506	10	Babu Soobul Das Sen.
114 ...	O 25—07412 „ —07415	20	Babu Shib Chunder Dey.
220 ...	O 66—11722 ...	100	Babu Ram Komul Sircar.
221 ...	O 25—07480 ...	20	Mr. C. Haxell.
	„ —07496 ...	20	
222 ...	O 55—54736 ...	20	Mr. G. H. Faulkner.
	„ —57616 ...	20	
	O 47—95649 ...	10	
223 ...	L 68—97525 ...	100	Babu Kalipershad Khettry.
224 ...	O 56—07614 ...	20	Babu Potit Pabun Ghose.
225 ..	O 16—96176 ...	10	Babu Bany Madhub Pan.
226 ...	O 13—11402 ...	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Brombo.
227 .	L 88—92717 ...	10	Babu Aunndo Chunder Shaha.
228 ...	O 47—20249 ...	10	Babu Aushootosh Chatterjee.
	O 44—71513 ...	10	
229 ...	L 50—52692 ...	100	Dansing Thansing.
230 ...	O 41—82948 ...	10	Babu Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
231 ...	O 20—22717 ...	20	Babu Lal Behari Mitter.
	O 3—68235 ...	20	
232 ...	O 12—02461 ...	10	Srimuti Raj Coomari Dasi.
233 ...	L 30—13019 ...	5	Babu Harihur Pershad.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
H 7—05397 „ —05395 *	5	Hameed Sahib, No. 208, Ungappah Naick Street, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

COCONADA,
The 26th July 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—22488 ...	50	Amirsing, Munshi, Peshawar Mountain Battery.
G 14—12051 „ —12052 *	10	Mr. P. V. Pinto, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gurdaspore.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 28th July 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
37 ...	B 57—27499 ...	20	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.
	B 59—76873 ...	100	
	„ —86315 ...	100	
	„ —90005 ...	100	
38 ...	B 57—21834 ...	20	M. G. Manickasawmi Mudali, Madras.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
74 ...	B 51—27148 ...	500	Treasury Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th July 1879.

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1878-79.		Rs.	
H38 ...	F 9—77486 ...	50	Ebrahim Lutiff, Coal Merchant, Bombay.
1879 80.			
H17 ...	F 8—65786 ...	20	Saligram, pensioned Tahsildar, Nagpur.
	F 7—89709 ..	10	
	„ —89710 ...	10	
	F 13—35582 ...	5	
H16 ...	F 13—35808 ...	5	Govind Morashwur, Assistant Master, Zilla School, Seoni.

NAGPUR,
The 31st July 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
For Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the "Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 26th May 1879 treasure consisting of the things noted below, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 128-10-3, was found in the compound of one Nunna Rungacharlu at Dowleshwaram in the Rajamundry Taluk, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Godavari District, at his Office on 10th December 1879, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act:—

99 Rupees, small.
1 Gold mohur.
1 Brass button.
1 Silver thread.
1 Neck ornament, called సూనుతోడు.
1 " " పాలకాయపూస.
1 Piece of gold ear-ring, called దుద్దు
1 Copper pot which contained the above things.
1 Silver coin called అరిపువరుహా.
2 Small rupees.

W. W. HOLMES,
Assistant for Collector.

GODAVARI DISTRICT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
COCONADA,
The 4th July 1879.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th August 1879.

No. 142E.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, ASSAM.

Mr. J. W. Pilkington has been appointed Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Assam.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1879.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 12th August 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th August 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 12th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Asia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th August 1879, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th August 1879.

Bason, T.	D'Cruz, E.	Johnstone, J. C.
Bayley, E. H	Desilva, Mrs. W.	McCoy, J
Bibby, Louisina.	Faithful, S.	Morrison, A. H.
Bond, F.	Forbes.	Oliver, Master C.
Bose, M. C.	Gomes, L.	Padmore, C. H.
Bragg, S	Greenfield, W. H.	Partridge, J
Braugh, R. S.	Huddleston, George.	Paters n, Mrs.
Bruce, W. K.	Hallaron, Master W.	Payne, H. J.
Burroughs, A.	Hamilton, J. P.	Payne, A. J.
Chapple, R.	Harcourt, Mrs. L.	Peter, C.
Chill, J. D.	Harrison, F. W.	Peters, Mrs.
Cockey, E. N.	Hill, William P.	Roy, H. M.
Cottins, R. A.	Hinde, A. S.	Savage, W.
Cumming, Mrs.	Howell, A., care of Jailor.	Schmidt, Francis.
Day, C. H.		Stephenson, Mrs M.
D'Cruz, A.	Hyde, E.	Steel, Colonel J. A.
D'Cruz, Mrs. C. P.	Jackson, Geo.	Thomson, J. A.
D'Cruz, J.	Joachim, S.	Wise, T. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.	Heaviseede, R.	Page, E.
Aitan, George.	Hernandey, Mrs.	Pathet, W.
Amer Chund Nahatta.	Holme, Capt.	Pesslitten, David.
Amery, G.	Hoskins, Capt Thomas.	Reinbiebuiski, Stanislas.
Archibald, Peter.	Howard, W.	Ridgeway, W. H.
Aveling, Harry.	Hundersen, F.	Rive, Alfred.
Batson, John.	Hurmir, Miss A.	Roberts, John.
Bowkett, W.	Jackson, John.	Roe, W. G.
Brown, Phil.	Johnstone, B.	Skelton, P. H.
Craik, W.	Kirkman, Dr. M.	Solomon, A.
Castello, Mrs. P.	Lloyed, William C.	Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Cobbell, Bond B.	M. E. K.	Smith, Miss E.
Collings, Arthur.	Macneg, John.	Stelfox, Dr.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.	Maclntyre, A.	Stephen, Mrs M.
	Maltby, R.	Storvold, Lorentz.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)	Macleod, C. H.	Stout, J. A
Davison, T. W.	Mailly, Chalm Monsieur.	Southgate, W.
Dutt, R. K.	McMahon, James.	Stuart, W. G.
E. F. G.	Moodoo Krishun S.	Taylor, J. F.
Ferguson, James.	Mossa, Sig. Francisco.	Thomas, S.
Frances, F. H.	Morrison, W.	Thompson, J.
Fritsch, J.	Moulrid, —.	Tindal, W.
G. P. O.	Muller, M. J.	Todd, Jas. C.
Gabriel, Dr. A.	Murray, L. DeB.	Upsdale, Harry.
Gage, W. H. St. O.	Nairne, Dr. A.	Walseley, Sir Charles.
Gibbs, Master J. W.	Nederham, Capt. J.	Williams, W. J.
Hall, James	Nicholson, T.	Whitaker, F.
Hayter, W. J.	Papl, W. S.	

Newspapers.

Aveling, Harry.	Leggett, W.	Roberts, J.
Caleman, Geo.	Marsham, Mr.	Schmidt, F.
Craik, William.	Nielson, N. C.	Southgate, W.

Registered Letters.

Betts, W. S.	Hodges, J. R.	Nicholson, Thomas.
Dunphy, Mrs. M.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

	Rs.	
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES .	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Verawal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C. G Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigat- ing Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Corongo Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876 *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Command- er A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude: the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8, packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieute- nant F. W Jarrad, R N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Mulwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghio Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the yea 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay —Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W and S. E. of the Southern-most of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly - Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Menders Reef - Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

**** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3, packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1, packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphibia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 6 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8, packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 6 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkund), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3, packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
„ II ... „ *5,* „ „ *6.*
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... „ *5,* „ „ *6.*
„ II ... „ *5,* „ „ *6.*
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... „ *5,* „ „ *6.*

Miscellaneous.

Report on the sanitary state and prospects of Trimulgherry, written in December 1866. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on Operations at the Alguada Reef Light-house for 1861-62, by Captain Alexander Fraser, R.E. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Instructions for guidance of Surgeon Superintendents of Government emigrant ships, regarding contagious fever. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Papers regarding a blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Papers on the Introduction of a Gold Currency into India, published in 1866. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Papers connected with Education in India, published in 1868. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Papers connected with the Reform of the system of Weights and Measures advocated by the Government of Madras, published in 1864. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Rate Book of the Ordnance Department, 1865, embracing all Equipments and Stores which are required to replace the ordinary consumption of the Army, as well as all raw materials used in making or repairing the same. *Price, Re. 1-4. packing and postage, 3 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. Gamble, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45 0 0
„ Unbound copies ...	... „	35 0 0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered			...	Rs.	10 0 0
Vol. II,	ditto	ditto	...	„	10 0 0
Vol. III,	ditto	ditto	...	„	6 0 0
Single copies of monthly Nos.			...	„	2 0 0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	...	Rs.	15 0 0
Ditto, with postage ...	...	„	20 0 0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ...	...	Rs.	10 0 0
Ditto, with postage ...	...	„	12 8 0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th July 1879.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; W. Waterfield, Esq.; R. L. Mangles, Esq., V.C.; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; J. D. Maclean, Esq.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; R. H. Wilson, Esq.; J. Westland, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; W. H. Page, Esq.; C. P. L. Macaulay, Esq.; J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; and H. M. Kisch, Esq.

R. L. Mangles, Esq., V.C., *in the Chair.*

The following report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Widow	£ 300	The widow and two children (a son and a daughter) of the late Mr. C. Currie, who died at Agra on the 3rd September last.
2 Children	" 200	
Total ...	" 500	
Widow	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. H. C. Sutherland, who died in the Red Sea on the 3rd December last.
Widow	£ 300	The widow and five daughters of the late Mr. G. Ouseley, who died at Amritsar on the 4th January last.
5 Children	" 280	
Total ...	" 580	
Widow	£ 300	The widow and two children (a son and a daughter) of the late Mr. George Butt, who died at Allahabad on the 26th January last.
2 Children	" 60	
Total ...	" 360	
Less ⅙th under Rule 7 ...	" 60	
Total	" 300	
Widow	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. H. W. Alexander, who died at Sea on the 3rd March last.
Widow	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. R. Lowther (Annuitant of 1856), who died in England on the 10th January last.

Widow	£ 300		The widow and a son of the late Mr. J. P. Gubbins (Annuitant of 1852), who died in England on the 5th April last.
Son ...	" 100		
Total ...	" 400		

Widow	£ 300	The widow and two children (a son and a daughter) of the late Mr. Geo. Udny (Annuitant of 1851), who died in England on the 7th April last.
2 Children ..	" 200	
Total ...	" 500	

Widow	£ 300	The widow and four children (two sons and two daughters) of the late Mr. James Lean (Annuitant of 1862), who died in England on the 17th April last.
4 Children	" 360	
Total ...	" 660	

Widow	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. W. T. Trotter (Annuitant of 1858), who died in Paris on the 15th May last.

The posthumous son of the late Mr. E. S. Moseley admitted from the date of his birth, *viz.*, 23rd June last, in addition to the widow and two sons who were admitted by the last Meeting from the date of Mr. Moseley's decease, *viz.*, 12th December last.

3. The application of the late Mr. Lawford for re-admission of his daughter, Amy Augusta, to the contingent benefits of the Fund will be determined at this Meeting. The facts of the case were set forth as follows in the reports laid before the General Meetings of 24th July 1878 and 29th January last:—

"Mr. Lawford before leaving India represented that the marriage of his daughter Amy Augusta, which took place on the 30th June 1870, had been judicially pronounced invalid, and asked that she might be re-admitted to the contingent benefits of the Fund on payment by him of all arrears of subscription on her account with interest. The Managers replied that they would be prepared to recommend his application to the favourable consideration of the Subscribers on the decree being made absolute, and that, in the meanwhile, it would be necessary for him to submit such a statement of the facts as he would desire to have placed before the Service. Mr. Lawford died on the 12th May, soon after his arrival in England on furlough. The eldest son of the deceased, Mr. E. B. Lawford, now makes the following report of the facts of his sister's case:—

'In 1870 she married a Captain Davies, of the Royal Artillery, but two years ago, owing to the disgraceful conduct of her husband, she was obliged to leave him and return to her father. Mr. Lawford shortly afterwards discovered that the marriage, which took place in Scotland, was invalid from the fact that the requisite residence, twenty-one days before marriage, had not been kept. The case was tried before Sir J. Hannen last term, the result being a decree of nullity of marriage with costs. This decree will be made absolute in November.'

"The Managers have received intimation that the decree annulling Miss Lawford's marriage with Captain Davies has been made absolute."

4. The following addition to, and amendment of, rules will be proposed by the Managers:—

Article V (6).—Every married Subscriber shall be at liberty to submit for the examination of the Managers a certificate of his marriage, and a certificate of baptism or of birth of his wife. Should such certificates be accepted, the dates shall be recorded, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary thereafter to give evidence regarding the facts.

Article XXV.—The insertion of the words "or of birth" after the word "baptism."

5. Mrs. Belli has, through Mr. P. A. Hanrott, submitted the following application for re-consideration of her case:—

To

THE MANAGERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg on behalf of Mrs. A. M. Belli to submit her title to a pension for your re-consideration, and I do so with some confidence after a careful perusal and consideration of documents connected with the affairs of the late Mr. Belli and of the grounds on which the Managers came to a decision adverse to the widow's claim, and because I think there has been a great misapprehension of the real facts of the case, for which however the Managers are, of course, in no sense responsible.

I find in the printed report of the meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877, the following passage which is stated to have formed the basis of the Managers' decision on the case:—

"The accounts forwarded by Mrs. Belli show that her husband's property at his death was worth £21,729-6-9, and the income derivable from this property would be sufficient to absolutely exclude his widow and other members of his family from benefits under the old rules. On the 22nd February 1867 Mr. Belli made a settlement in trust for his 3 children of property now valued at £15,000, the condition of the settlement being that £5,000 was to be secured to each of these children, and the balance was to form part of his own estate. A few months later, namely, on the 23rd May 1867, he was married to his present widow. It would now appear from the papers submitted to the Managers that the property embraced by the deed of settlement is not more than sufficient to provide the sum of £15,000 to the children, and that there is no balance for credit to his own estate to which his widow is heir. The first question therefore to be determined is, whether the assignment before Mr. Belli's second marriage of property worth £15,000 to the children of his first wife does or does not defeat the claim of his second wife to Fund Benefits under the old rules. The rule governing this question will be found in article 26 of the old rules. Under the 2nd paragraph of that article it is declared that a disposal of his property by a subscriber to the prejudice of the Fund debars his family from benefits if the subscriber's intention be to benefit any party at the expense of the Fund. In the present case the date of the settlement was 22nd February 1867 and that of his marriage the 23rd May 1867, so that it is far from improbable that at the time of making the settlement Mr. Belli contemplated his second marriage, and in this case his widow would be absolutely precluded from the benefits of the Fund. But even supposing that at the time of making the settlement he had not in contemplation his second marriage, Mr Belli must have well known that if he did re-marry, the trust then made by him would have the effect of reducing his second wife's income so as to entitle her (other considerations apart) to Fund benefits. If therefore a subscriber is presumed to intend the natural result of his acts, Mrs. Belli is now entirely excluded from Fund benefits."

Now the accounts stated to have been forwarded by Mrs. Belli were forwarded on her behalf by her then legal adviser who seems to have made an unfortunate error in including in the amount sent, namely, £21,729-6-9, two sums of £15,000 and £350 for the following reasons. The £15,000 was in fact a sum virtually held by the late Mr. Belli in trust for 3 of his children who had not had their "promised fortunes," as Mr. Belli always termed it, and conformably to an agreement to settle on each of his children £5,000, and this fact appears from a memorandum in Mr. Belli's handwriting in a book kept by him, and which I am informed was written upwards of 20 years ago. The following are the words:—

"My net loss was, say, £30,000, saying this is pretty nearly correct, there remains £55,000 to distribute amongst my family. I have already disbursed £20,000 amongst 4 sons, 2 daughters, and have placed in trust £25,000, that is material representing that sum, to be divided among 5 others at my death."

The settlement made by Mr. Belli in February 1867 on Mr. Charles Belli, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, was therefore in effect only carrying out in proper legal form what Mr. Belli had long since in equity agreed to do, namely, to settle £5,000, on each of his children, and the wording of the settlement directing the Trustees to sell the property and out of the proceeds to pay to each of his children £5,000, goes further to corroborate this view, and I submit therefore with great deference, that this dealing by Mr. Belli cannot be construed as the intention of a subscriber to the Fund to benefit any party or parties at the expense of the Fund, and ought not either morally or equitably to defeat the claim of Mr. Belli's widow to a pension even under the old rules, otherwise no father could settle any portion on his daughter on her marriage or make a provision in the world for a son without imperilling the title of his widow or other children to a pension out of the Fund.

The £350 was a debt due from Mr. Lane to the testat r, but which Mrs. Belli has never received. In fact, as regards this amount, the same legal adviser who forwarded the account to the Managers and included the same in the £21,729-6-9 advises that Mr. Lane is not legally liable, and should not pay it.

I am informed that had Mr. Belli come in under the new rules instead of the old, Mrs. Belli would have been entitled to her pension, and I also understand that the new were substituted for the old rules as the latter were found to work occasionally injustice. If Mr. Belli had been able to leave Mrs. Belli the £15,000, which he was not, as it had been already pledged, it would have been doubtless held by the Managers of the Fund that Mrs. Belli was not entitled to a pension as she did not need it, and yet because Mr. Belli does not leave her that amount by reason of his inability, it is decided she is not for that reason entitled, so whichever event had happened, the result would have been the same as regards a pension.

Mr. Belli, I am informed, had subscribed upwards of Rs. 50,000 to the Fund, and was under the full belief before his death, and was in fact so informed by what he held to be reliable authority, that his widow would be entitled to her pension, and I would submit therefore with great deference, that this large subscription to the Fund by Mr Belli, even if the statements I have made and arguments I have submitted are not considered sufficiently weighty in themselves to over-ride the decision the Managers have already given, might be taken into consideration, and some efficient relief granted to her in the shape of annuity or otherwise, as Mrs. Belli is left in great difficulties and really worse off now than she was before she married Mr. Belli. It seems inconsistent from the character of such a Fund that the same should benefit by so large a sum, and the widow of the subscriber, the *bonâ fide* object of the Fund, be left in struggling circumstances, so that she scarcely knows which course to take for the future.

I have, &c.,
P. A. HANROTT.

9, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W. C.,
The March 1879.

The circumstances of this case have already been twice before the Subscribers. Mrs. Belli's claim to pension was rejected on the ground that her late husband had a very short time before his marriage with her bequeathed to certain of his children a sum which would have provided an income sufficient to render her ineligible to pension, and that in doing so he had acted with the intention of benefiting his children at the expense of the Fund. The Managers, after careful consideration of the present application and of the papers previously submitted, are unable to recommend any modification of the decision already expressed. They observe that Mr. Belli made a codicil to his Will bequeathing to his wife's sister an annuity of £50, only three months before his death, when it must be supposed that he acted with the intention of reducing the amount available for his widow's support to the detriment of the Fund. The Managers consider that the inference to be drawn from this proceeding throws light on Mr. Belli's motive in making the bequest to his children shortly before his marriage in 1867. They are therefore of opinion, that the previous rulings in this case were correct, and that any recommendation to be made to the Subscribers could only be for a compassionate allowance, while, looking to the fact that the yearly income available to Mrs. Belli (including her sister's annuity of £50) is £261, and that, under the present rules, the widow of a Subscriber is only allowed £300, they do not think that any ground for such a recommendation exists. They therefore recommend that the present application be rejected, and that Mrs. Belli be informed that the case must be considered as definitely closed.

6. The Managers lay before the Subscribers the following correspondence which has passed between them and the Government of India:—

No. 1384.

To

THE MANAGERS, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

SIR,

In continuation of former correspondence, and in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I am directed by the President in Council to inform you, that the Civil Service Commission have been requested to notify to intending candidates at the next and future examinations for admission to the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, that they will not be admitted to the existing Civil Funds, and that a clause will be introduced into their covenants by which they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. The terms upon which Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, with the concurrence of the Subscribers, to take over the assets, liabilities and management of the Bengal Civil Fund, will be communicated to you hereafter.

3. Meanwhile, I am directed to request you to supply, with the least possible delay, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a Statement containing data required by him for a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal Civil Fund on the 1st April 1875.

4. The form prescribed by the Secretary of State for this Statement, and a Memorandum by General Hannyngton, which further explains it, is annexed.

5. You will observe that, in stating the incumbent benefits, you are invited to distinguish between the amount which would be payable if the Old Rules, including the property-limitation Clauses, were still in force; and to state separately the amount added to make up the full pensions actually given.

6. If this information is not at hand, I am to request that steps may be taken to collect it; but, meantime, the preparation of the Statement, without this additional information, should not be delayed.

I have, &c.,
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th March 1879.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am desired by the Managers to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, numbered 1384, and bearing date the 20th March 1879, in which certain information is urgently called for.

The letter under reference raises more questions than one, but the Managers, before making a complete answer, desire me to request that they may be favoured with a copy of the Despatch on which your letter is founded.

I have, &c.,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 26th March 1879.

No. 604.

To

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 26, dated 26th March 1879, in which the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund request that they may be furnished with a copy of the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Government of India, on which my letter No. 1384, dated 20th March 1879, is founded.

2. In reply I am to say that His Excellency in Council regrets that he does not consider himself at liberty to communicate the Despatch in question to the Managers without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to whom the request of the Managers will be immediately forwarded. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council will be glad if the Managers will be good enough to allow no avoidable delay in the preparation of the statistics required by the Secretary of State for the valuation which His Lordship desires to make of the assets and liabilities of the Fund on the 1st April 1875.

I have, &c.,
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 12th May 1879.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 604, dated 12th ultimo, in which you state that the request of the Managers to be furnished with a copy of the Despatch from the Home Government, on which your letter No. 1384, dated 20th March 1879, is founded, will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and ask that no avoidable delay may be allowed in the preparation of the statistics required for the valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Fund on 1st April 1875.

2. In reply the Managers desire me to say that they have lost no time in taking measures to prepare so much of the information desired as it is in their power to supply. The particulars regarding Active and Retired Subscribers and their families, and the list of widows and orphans enjoying the benefits under the Old and New Rules, on 1st April 1875, are now in process of compilation.

3. The Managers, however, regret that they will be unable, as requested in paragraph 5 of your No. 1384, dated 20th March, to show how the incumbent benefits under the New Rules would be modified if the property-limitation clauses of the Old Rules were still in force. No information regarding the private property of deceased Subscribers under the New Rules has ever been required, and the Managers could not now undertake to procure it. In some instances the incumbents have died since 1st April 1875. Even, however, if it were possible to collect such information regarding persons resident four years ago in many countries out of India, the Managers consider that the undertaking would be one entirely beyond the scope of their proper duties.

I have, &c.,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 3rd June 1879.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour, by the direction of the Managers, to forward the statistics required by the Secretary of State for India for the valuation of Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as on the 1st of April 1875.

A.—List of the Active Members of the Fund on 1st April 1875.
B.—List of the Retired Members of the Fund on the 1st April 1875.
C.—List of Widows and Orphans enjoying benefits under the Old Rules of the Fund on the 1st April 1875.
D.—List of Widows and Orphans enjoying benefits under the New Rules of the Fund on the 1st April 1875.
E.—List of Non-Subscribers.
F.—List of Retired Subscribers retaining an interest under the Old Rules.

2. I have also to forward the annual accounts of the Fund for the year 1874-75 and a copy of the rules of the Fund with latest corrections.

I have, &c.,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 17th July 1879.

---

7. The Actuary who has been engaged in the valuation of the Fund has just submitted his report, and copies will shortly be distributed to the Subscribers. A memorandum by Mr. Westland, showing briefly the conclusions at which the Actuary has arrived, is now submitted.

Proposed by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, seconded by *Mr. O'Kinealy*, and carried unanimously—

"That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. C. Currie, H. C. Sutherland, G. Ouseley, G. Butt, H. W. Alexander, R. Lowther, J. P. Gubbins, G. Udny, J. Lean, W. T. Trotter, and the posthumous son of the late Mr. E. S. Moseley, to the benefits ot the Fund be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. W. H. Page*, seconded by *Mr. Kisch*, and carried—

"That the interest to the contingent benefits of the Fund of Miss Amy Augusta Lawford be restored, and that on the arrears of subscription with interest being paid up she be admitted to the benefits of the Fund."

Proposed by *Mr. H. L. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. Kisch*, and carried—

"That Article V (6) of the Rules be amended by the addition of the following clause:—

'" Every married Subscriber shall be at liberty to submit for the examination of the Manager. a certificate of his marriage, and a certificate of baptism or of birth of his wifes Should such certificates be accepted, the dates shall be recorded, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary thereafter to give evidence regarding the facts."'

Proposed by *Mr. C. W. Bolton*, seconded by *Mr. J. D. Maclean*, and carried—

"That Article XXV of the Rules be amended by the insertion of words 'or of birth' after the word baptism."

Proposed by *Mr. H. M. Kisch*, seconded by *Mr. Bolton*, and carried—

"That the recommendation of the Managers, that the application of Mrs. Belli be rejected and that she be informed that the case must be considered as definitely closed, be approved."

The Secretary said that he had just received a note from Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co., requesting him to lay the case of Mrs. Moseley before the Meeting. The facts of the case were these:—On the death of Mr. Moseley, his widow was informed that his credit balance was short by Rs. 8,238 of the one-third value of the pensions granted to her and to her two children, and that if this deficiency was not made good, it would be necessary, under Rule VII, to levy the deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of the family. The deficiency was accordingly made good. Mrs. Moseley, at the time of making the payment, reported that the birth of a posthumous child in May was expected by her. She was immediately informed that,under the Rules,it would be necessary to make further payments according to the sex of the child. The birth of a son has now been reported and the child has been admitted to the Fund. Mrs. Moseley, however, disputes the claim of the Fund to any contribution on its behalf, and argues, that under Rule XXXI, Mr. Moseley having contributed for his other children the extra payment prescribed by Rule V, his posthumous child should be granted a pension "as if the extra contribution had been paid on its account." Rule V, however, has reference to the additional monthly subscriptions only, and not to the completion of the one-third value of the pensions of the family, which, under Rule VII, must be made before the allowances can be paid in full. This has been pointed out to Mrs. Moseley, and she has been told that the Managers have no authority to modify the Rules of the Fund. Her request can only be granted by the Subscribers at large, and the procedure under which it can be submitted to the next General Meeting has been pointed out to her agents.

Proposed by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, seconded by *Mr. McDonell*, and carried—

"That as Mrs. Moseley's case has only been placed before the Meeting by the Secretary to the Managers at the instance of her agents, and no one has appeared to urge her claim, Mrs. Moseley be invited to state her case to the Managers for submission to the next General Meeting."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by *Mr. O'Kinealy*, seconded by *Mr. Bolton*, and carried.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

R. L. MANGLES,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 30th July 1879.

E. C. Badham *vs.* M. A. Badham.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th June last, all persons who are indebted to the business lately carried on by the above-named defendant at No. 16, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Badham Brothers, and whose debts were incurred prior to this date, are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned, who is alone entitled to grant valid receipts and discharges.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 011859 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, and last endorsed to Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

BHOJOKISTO MULLICK & SONS,
No. 77, Clive Street.

The 7th August 1879.

Partially destroyed by White-Ants.

The under-mentioned eight Government Promissory Notes originally standing in the names of the parties specified below, and last endorsed to V. Kistnama Chetty, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

	Originally standing in the names of—
No. 056370 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 056453 of 1842-43, for Rs. 2,000	
No. 056371 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	
No. 056372 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	
No. $\frac{080125}{30267}$ of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited.
No. 063895 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Bank of Bombay.
No. 059414 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.
No. $\frac{009512}{543465}$ of 1865, for Rs. 1,000	Colonel W. C. Parr and H. H. Tukutsingjee, Administrators of the Bhownugger State.

V. KISTNAMA CHETTY,
Merchant of Vurthamootheappen Street,
Black Town, Madras,
Door No. 24.

The 21st July 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1878-79.

Nos. 874-80A., dated Allahabad, the 7th July 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

READ—

Statements A11, B11, C11, for fasl rabi, 1878-79.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated during rabi 1878-79 was 1,075,952 acres. This area is greater by 321,000* acres than the average of the last four years, the areas of which differ very little one from the other, and it exceeds the largest area hitherto on record, that of 1868-69, by 118,539 acres.

YEAR.	Area.
	Acres.
*1874-75	752,745
1875-76	758,403
1876-77	776,358
1877-78	729,845
TOTAL .	3,017,351
Average	754,338
1878-79	1,075,952
Increase	321,614

2. The principal cause for this great increase of area is that the autumn rains of 1878 were very light and unevenly distributed. Although there were abnormal floods, especially round Aligarh, in the beginning of [illegible] week of October not wetted and in many parts the ripening juár and bajra and in many parts the ripening juár and bajra crops suffered severely. Hence a very brisk demand for rabi "paleo," or fallow, watering was felt from the last week in October. Notwithstanding slight showers in the beginning of December the demand continued, and it was still further intensified by frost in the middle of December. In January the demand was still continuous, the very moderate showers of rain not affecting the necessity for artificial waterings.

3. Another feature worthy of remark, which renders the season under review a very exceptional one, was the extremely dry state of the sub-soil as compared with that of 1874-75, 1875-76, and on this account, although the rainfall in November, December, and January of 1878-79 resembled that of the two years just mentioned, still the crops were not at all as well protected from drought. The sub-soil water was as much as six feet lower than in 1874-75, and thus it happened that the light falls of 0·3 to 0·6 inches in January had no effect in checking demand for irrigation even for the pulses.

4. This marked sub-soil drought showed itself beneficially in the wet lowlands of the Káli nadi, where, except in places that could not be broken up for cultivation, the crops were excellent.

5. The high prices ruling in the market undoubtedly had a marked effect in causing the people to take water for the poorer grains sooner and more readily than they generally do.

6. The following table compares the areas by canals for 1868-69, and for three years 1876-77 to 1878-79 :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	734,132	592,951	503,701	725,871
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	16,020
Eastern Jumna	171,858	104,397	103,100	181,228
Agra	...	32,231	105,982	83,094
Dún	9,874	6,869	7,381	9,607
Rohilkhand	37,862	37,483	7,004	57,237
Bijnor	2,781	1,711	1,475	1,283
Hamírpur	890	457	757	1,026
Jhánsi	16	254	445	586
Total	957,413	776,353	729,845	1,075,952

7. The only falling off worthy of notice is on the Agra Canal. It is thus shown :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and Orchards	6,547	897	...	5,650
Wheat	29,214	14,521	...	14,693
Barley	17,618	37,068	19,450	...
Other grains	32,466	23,276	...	9,190
Pulses	18,669	6,324	...	12,345
Fodder crops	225	25	...	200
Dyes	...	440	440	...
Drugs	58	45	...	13
Oil-seeds	419	3	...	416
Miscellaneous	766	495	...	271
Total	105,982	83,094	19,890	42,778
Net Decrease	...	...	...	22,888

8. Allowing that the barley and mixed grains occupy practically the same place in the cultivator's series of crops, it will be seen that both wheat, the highest class of rabi crop, and pulses, the lowest class, suffered a marked diminution. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the canal is quite new, and that the cultivators having lost their kharif crops in 1877, sowed an abnormally large area of rabi for the winter of 1877-78. There was no deficiency of water in the Agra Canal, the average discharge for November, December, and January being upwards of 1,100 cubic feet per second. The low duty obtained from the irrigation of only 83,094 acres is probably owing to the

extreme dryness of the soil compelling more frequent waterings, and the absence of famine pressure which caused a more regular style of watering.

9. The increase of irrigation in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Etah is upwards of 100 per cent. on the year 1877-78. This is due partly to the heavy demand, and partly to the opening of new distributaries from the branches of the Upper Ganges Canal and the new irrigation of the Lower Ganges Canal.

10. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for 1868-69 and the seven years 1872-73 to 1878-79 :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69	597,936	257,509	8,161	69,331	4,514
1872-73	363,529	160,023	13,560	38,122	7,994
1873-74	402,755	185,581	8,219	28,008	8,440
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,029	10,184
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719	12,986
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584	12,530
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328	10,823
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371

11. It should be borne in mind in making comparisons that the columns for "barley" and "other grains" are interchangeable in their figures; the difference between a barley crop and a barley and gram and pea crop not having been very accurately noted in 1868-69.

12. The following compares the rabi assessments of the years noted :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	14,50,689	11,75,306	10,23,990	14,91,412
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	37,276
Eastern Jumna	3,18,819	2,19,133	2,16,822	3,76,455
Agra	...	76,860	2,45,207	2,23,023
Dún	14,146	8,156	8,365	10,767
Rohilkhand	12,963	21,129	4,275	32,955
Bijnor	2,609	1,664	1,581	1,358
Bundelkhand	1,082	2,049	3,403	2,469
Total	18,00,308	15,04,297	15,03,643	21,75,715

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

Ordered also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab, and to the General and Public Works Departments of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

By Order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW [illegible]

No. A11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

...parative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.		Rainfall for six months October to March 1879.												Total.	
			Rabi, 1877-78.	Rabi, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
							1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Sahāranpur	0	805,120	68,776	66,353	...	2,423	1·8	...	·4	...	7·2	·6	1·5	...	·6	·4	1·4	·5	12·9	1·5
Muzaffarnagar	9	699,622	81,695	103,863	22,168	...	3·5	...	·2		2·9	·3	2·7	·1	·5	·4	·8	·4	10·6	1·2
Meerut	64	1,071,493	102,729	206,473	103,744	...	6·	...	...	...	3·8	·3	1·8	·4	1·1	1·3	·4	·5	13·1	2·5
Bulandshahr	00	875,520	66,956	137,870	70,914	...	3·4	...	...	...	4·1	·8	·9	·1	·5	·6	...	·1	8·9	1·6
Aligarh	175	919,880	71,527	95,548	24,021	...	3·6	..	...	...	2·	·2	·5	·2	·1	...	·2	·2	6·1	·6
Muttra	38	827,813	35,953	32,934	...	3,019	6·3	...	...	...	1·8	...	·4	·2	...	...	·2	·2	8·7	·4
Agra	19	873,976	53,280	36,631	...	16,649	3·6	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	·3	...	...	·5	·5	6·5	·8
Etah	680	620,800	15,900	37,052	21,152	...	4·9	...	·1	...	2·1	...	·4	·3	·1	...	...	·1	7·6	·4
Mainpuri	626	607,409	44,295	63,556	19,261	...	4·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·9	·5	...	...	...	...	8·4	·5
Farukhabad	633	687,361	17,971	28,189	10,218	...	6·1	...	·1	...	5·1	...	1·3	·2	...	·1	...	·2	12·6	·5
Etáwah	240	563,200	43,135	71,231	28,096	...	6·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·8	·3	...	...	...	...	10·3	·3
Cawnpore	1,576	865,065	78,514	96,477	17,963	...	3·4	...	...	...	2·	·1	2·9	...	·4	...	...	...	8·7	·1
Dehli	,280	532,480	215	589	374	...	5·3	...	...	...	2·4	...	1·1	...	1·2	...	·1	·9	10·1	·9
Gurgaon	,200	967,680	32,540	29,447	...	3,093	2·4	...	...	...	3·5	...	·9	·1	1·5	·2	...	·5	8·3	·8
Dehra Dún	3,271	82,248	6,678	9,607	2,929	...	2·	·2	·3	...	2·7	·2	2·5	·2	1·6	2·0	·1	5·3	10·1	7·9
Bijnor	7,886	663,135	1,475	1,283	...	192	2·	...	...	...	3·2	·8	3·6	·1	·3	1·6	·4	1·0	9·5	3·5
Tarai	8,793	144,230	302	3,941	3,639	...	4·5	...	...	...	2·5	...	2·6	·2	·6	1·2	·5	·3	10·7	1·7
Bareilly	0,510	1,228,040	6,702	53,296	46,594	...	6·6	...	...	...	1·7	...	·9	...	·3	·2	...	·4	9·5	·6
Jhánsi	2,880	482,560	445	586	141	...	2·3	...	...	...	1·1	...	1·7	·4	...	...	...	...	5·1	·4
Hamírpur	63,424	800,128	757	1,026	269	...	1·6	...	·1	...	1·5	...	2·9	·1	·1	...	...	...	6·2	...
Total	2,394,064	14,317,790	729,845	1,075,952	371,483	25,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. D. WALKER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. B11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Zilas.

Crops.	Sahāranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fatehgarh.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	888	825	2,662	2,491	1,530	426	865	251	471	134	306	940	14	152	451	17	...	593	...	...	13,016
Sugarcane	26	54	125	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	47	...	137	...	...	399
Cereals: Wheat	54,344	85,485	151,913	91,665	40,865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30,187	8,165	27,788	27,058	126	6,475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
Cereals: Barley	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266,472
Cereals: Oats	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals: Chena	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
*Other grains	161	386	1,999	20	...	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed "	1,082	109	2,412	9,548	14,080	6,544	11,250	6,629	2,953	...	...	...	158	7,113	...	264	1,602	23,455	159	2	87,360
Pulses: Gram	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1,552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35,165
Pulses: Peas	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses: Arhar	...	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
Pulses: Masur	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops	22	301	591	274	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	21	117	836	89	26	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	1,110
Other fibres	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	...	...	29	...	53	286	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,534	3,850	5,423	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,602
Other drugs	1	1	4	32	113	5	35	17	47	7	17	2	1	23	464	...	...	...	...	...	769
Oil-seeds	750	1,049	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	458	264	448	317	309	212	229	86	309	160	265	348	14	84	...	...	...	...	60	...	3,563
Total, 1878-79	66,353	103,863	206,473	137,870	95,548	32,934	36,631	37,052	63,556	28,189	71,231	96,477	589	29,447	9,607	1,283	3,941	53,296	586	1,026	1,075,952
Total, 1877-78	68,776	81,695	102,729	66,956	71,527	35,953	53,280	15,900	44,295	17,971	43,135	78,514	215	32,540	6,678	1,475	302	6,702	445	757	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Paleo* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. C11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand.	Dún.	Bundelkhand Lakes.			Lower Ganges Canal.			Grand Total.
													Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Bijnor.	Kásganj.	Bhongaon.	Total.	
Gardens and Orchards	307	822	1,072	2,127	2,588	1,066	597	8,579	2,400	897	593	451	...	...	17	19	60	79	13,016
Sugarcane	11	8	61	9	...	1	...	90	125	...	137	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	399
Cereals — Wheat	30,310	44,071	74,199	87,053	60,473	34,994	53,559	384,659	149,831	14,521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586,776
Cereals — Barley	2,082	13,774	562	14,975	44,902	63,326	73,499	213,120	7,411	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266,472
Cereals — Oats	...	88	15,377	...	...	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5,251	7	3,166	...	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8,537
*Other grains	3	8	1,968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3,356
Mixed "	...	3,365	...	9,221	25,587	...	...	38,173	1,209	20,103	25,057	...	159	2	264	1,849	544	2,393	87,360
Pulses — Gram	1,661	1,721	3,278	5,126	3,891	600	1,651	17,931	7,746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Pulses — Peas	372	7,266	4,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses — Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Pulses — Masur	1,542	299	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4,734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9,201
Fodder crops	...	25	359	302	10	...	...	696	507	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	...	...	684	124	...	2	...	810	284	...	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	...	1,110
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,754	6,688	14,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	78	14,602
Other drugs	...	2	3	9	170	19	42	245	3	45	...	464	...	...	...	...	12	12	769
Oil-seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2,465	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	56	116	...	236	562	533	461	1,964	1,001	495	...	...	60	...	...	7	36	43	3,563
TOTAL, 1878-79	36,678	71,865	102,304	122,561	143,678	110,564	138,821	725,871	181,228	83,094	57,237	9,607	586	1,026	1,283	9,880	6,140	16,020	1,075,952
TOTAL, 1877-78	63,994	25,481	59,731	62,473	115,888	85,359	90,775	503,701	103,100	105,982	7,004	7,381	445	757	1,475	...	...	...	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Paleo* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[SUPP]LEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 740 AND 741, AND THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 804, 805, 806, 807, 810, AND 811 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5th AND 26th JULY 1879.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS																														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Elensine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
1st Half of June 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bangalore	7 0	6 0	6 12	7 11	7 8	7 8	8 6	9 8	6 4	9 5	10 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	22 4	10 0	16 14	18 4	10 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	7 2	6 2	7 2	...	11 0	11 0	7 13	12 3	13 0	8 8	...	...	10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 11	23 2	10 5	20 7	21 0	12 13	172 4	172 8	172 8	11 7	12 2	11 0	...	...	...
Tumkúr	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 4	8 2	20 0	19 0	8 12	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Mysore	4 0	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 12	11 0	11 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	8 2	20 0	20 0	10 4	90 0	90 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	...	...	...
Hassan	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	6 0	12 0	12 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	8 8	17 8	21 0	8 8	130 0	120 0	135 0	7 8	9 0	6 8	...	...	...
Shimoga	4 3	4 4	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 [illegible]	8 6	8 12	6 4	12 9	12 8	7 8	18 11	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	29 14	29 8	10 8	15 3	14 12	10 12	180 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 8	7 8	...	...	...
Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 8	8 0	30 0	22 0	8 0	26 0	23 8	9 0	16 0	16 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...
Coorg	5 9	6 2	5 5	5 13	6 3	5 3	8 12	9 5	6 13	13 3	13 6	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 7	25 8	10 10	19 2	20 11	9 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 11	7 10	...	...	...
2nd Half of June 1879.																																	
Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 2 8	14 8 6
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0*	5 0 0	7 8 0
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0

* With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nágpur	10 4	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 0	11 0	..	...	..	9 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...
Chánda	11 0	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 9	18 8	18 2	20 0	...	...	...
Wardha	10 11	10 11	11 0	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 1	9 1	8 12	14 12	14 12	18 8	...	...	...
Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	..	10 0	11 0	6 0
Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	...	..	...	...
Damoh	11 8	11 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	..	9 4	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 1	10 8	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	..	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	..	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	..	..	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 14	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...
Narsinghpur	10 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...
Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	15 9	12 0	12 0	13 0
Raipur	21 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	13 0	22 8	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 0	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 8	21 0	22 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	..
Biláspur	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Godávari	No return received			..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Secunderabad	No return received																	
Bolarum				..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Chudderghat																		
Amráoti	9 0	8 4	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	12 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 0
Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	.	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	8 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 8
Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0
Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	.	..	.	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	..	...	...
Básim	7 8	7 8	10 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	17 0	.	...	...
Bangalore																		
Kolar																		
Túmkúr																		
Mysore																		
Hassan	No return received			..	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	..	..		..	..	.	...
Shimoga																		
Kadur																		
Chitaldroog																		
Coorg																		
Jeypore	11 2	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	14 8	5 6	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	5 12	14 8	16 0	10 12	15 8	13 8	10 8
Kishengurh	*	11 12	*	*	13 8	*	*	6 8	*	*	7 0	*	*	16 0	*	*	12 12	*
Ulwur	14 1	14 2	13 7	18 10	18 5	16 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	7 4	17 7	15 0	10 0	15 11	15 0	9 3
Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 13	16 12	6 13	7 0	6 11	9 7	8 14	7 10	18 3	16 11	13 0	18 5	15 5	15 11
Kerowlee (City)	11 12	10 4	13 0	16 12	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 12	15 2	15 2
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	13 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	10 0
Deoli Cantonment	10 14	11 0	11 8	15 12	15 6	13 8	...	...	..	8 8	10 0	6 0	15 6	15 9	12 0	13 15	12 8	6 8
Erinpura	11 8	11 12	7 4	16 4	16 8	10 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	9 4	9 4	8 8
Sirohee	11 4	11 0	7 8	18 8	18 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	10 4	9 15	6 13	14 8	14 0	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4
Anadra	10 8	10 0	7 6	14 8	14 0	9 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 15	8 15	8 0	13 4	13 10	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 11	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	11 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	8 6	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 4	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar	10 5	10 6	7 13	12 6	13 2	11 4	4 6	5 0	3 12	5 10	6 4	5 0	10 0	10 10	9 4	10 5	10 0	11 4
Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	9 8	..	...	...	3 11	4 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 12
Boondee	13 8	14 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	17 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 4	19 0	...	...	...
Kotah	13 0	12 10	13 0	17 0	17 8	...	6 6	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 0	18 8	14 8	12 4	12 4	..
Tonk	11 2	11 9	13 5	16 5	16 0	15 9	6 4	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 4	6 2	16 6	15 12	10 5	12 10	11 12	10 0
Jhallawar	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	3 12	18 6	18 1	12 11	11 6	10 2	10 2
Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 12	7 0	6 4	5 12	8 12	7 12	6 8	15 8	15 0	11 4	12 8	11 0	6 4
Dholpur	13 3	13 12	12 2	17 11	17 1	14 9	6 12	6 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 10	15 14	14 14	9 8	15 7	14 8	7 5
Indore	8 9	8 6	10 3	...	...	..	6 14	6 14	6 5	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 11	10 14	16 0	10 14	11 0	11 0
Gwalior	11 3	10 13	10 13	14 10	15 3	12 12	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 3	5 10	15 13	14 12	10 15	14 10	13 15	7 0
Goona	13 8	13 4	16 6	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 8
Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	...		.	5 12	6 0	5 4	8 8	7 8	6 12	11 0	10 12	12 12	11 0	10 4	10 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	12 8	17 0	18 0	14 8	6 0	5 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	.	14 0	14 0	...

* No return received.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Samee, Cheena, Ooraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. — Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. — Present fortnight.	Gram. — Past fortnight.	Gram. — Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. — Present fortnight.	Firewood. — Past fortnight.	Firewood. — Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. — Present fortnight.	Salt. — Past fortnight.	Salt. — Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...		...	9 0	8 12	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 3	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
...	...	...	9 14	9 14	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	15 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 4	7 0	6 8	Saugor		
20 0	20 0	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	210 0	7 8	7 12	8 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	13 8	12 12	8 0	280 0	260 0	280 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
20 0	20 0	10 8	13 8	13 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	210 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
8 12	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	210 0	210 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl		
11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	10 2	10 6	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	9 8	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 7	Nimár		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Raipur		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	9 12	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
100 0	96 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum		
												Chudderghat		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8	45 0	42 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	61 0	61 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	..	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
7 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Básim		
												Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
												Kolar		
												Túmkúr		
												Mysore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan		
												Shimoga		
												Kadur		
												Chitaldroog		
												Coorg		
...	...	...	13 1	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	*	13 8	*	...	...	...	*	11 12	*	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	14 9	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 15	27 0	Ulwur		
18 0	17 0	17 8	13 7	14 2	17 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	8 13	26 12	Bhurtpore (City)		
15 0	16 4	15 12	12 8	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City)		
...	...	...	13 12	14 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	12 2	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 8	24 8	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	14 4	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	10 0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	11 0	10 12	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
...	...	...	12 0	11 14	10 0	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	24 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	8 8	8 pies†	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 8	8 8	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
...	...	...	10 8	10 15	9 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	9 6	15 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	14 6	13 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	7 13	8 12	Báuswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 2	..	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 14	11 4	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	50 0	Marwar		
...	...	...	11 10	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 0	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	16 4	17 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	22 0	Boondee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 12	14 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 11	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 14	11 6	28 5	Tonk		
...	...	...	14 4	13 15	14 8	.	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	29 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	13 15	13 1	12 1	...	...	...	10 15	11 0	15 12	Dholpur		
...	...	..	10 0	9 6¼	10 10¼	107 0	107 0	105 0	8 14	8 4	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	11 5	11 14	10 15	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 13	9 2	9 13	Gwalior		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	Goona		
...	...	...	11 0	10 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	9 4	Rutlam		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Indi



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Code of Civil Procedure and Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.

The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Bill, 1879.

The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August 1879.

No. 481.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant G. S. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 401, dated the 13th June last.

No. 483.—The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., Advocate-General for Bengal, is granted furlough for eight months, with effect from the 17th March last, under Rule 7, Supplement C, of the Civil Leave Code.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 105, dated the 20th February last.

MEDICAL.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 422.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Browne, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

POLICE.

The 14th August 1879.

No. 243.—*Appointment.*—Mr. J. W. Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. W. Wood, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 187.—Mr. James Wood-Mason resumed charge of his office of Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Wood-Mason is allowed four days' subsidiary leave from the 22nd to 25th ultimo, both days inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th August 1879.

No. 272.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 30th June 1879, is published for general information:—

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Revd. T. Moore, B. A. ...	Senior Chaplain ...	21st November 1876 ...	20th November 1879 ...	Medical leave.
2	„ B Sharpe, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	5th February 1877 ...	4th February 1879 ...	Granted extension of leave for six months and subsequent extension for three months.
3	„ P. J. Jarbo, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	......	......	Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877. Has obtained extension of leave till August 1879.
4	„ G. D. Symonds ...	Ditto ...	1st January 1878 ...	31st December 1879.	
5	„ G. F. P. Blyth ...	Ditto ...	22nd February 1878 ...	21st February 1880.	
6	„ B. M. Behr ...	Ditto ..	4th April 1878 ...	3rd April 1880.	
7	„ J. R. Baldwin ...	Ditto ...	1st July 1878 ...	30th June 1880.	
8	„ A. Quinlan ...	Ditto ...	1st November 1878 ...	31st October 1880.	
9	„ W. C. Bromehead ...	Ditto ...	4th „ 1878 ...	3rd November 1880.	
10	„ A. Horsburgh ...	Ditto ...	1st March 1879 ...	28th February 1881.	
11	„ J. W. Young ...	Ditto ...	.....	......	Entitled to eight months' furlough on medical certificate, leave dated 30th May 1879.
12	„ W. A. Duke ..	Ditto ...	25th April 1879 ...	24th October 1880.	
13	„ C. A. Tollemache ...	Junior Chaplain ...	12th January 1878 ..	11th December 1879.	
14	„ A. Ramsay ...	Ditto ...	3rd February 1879 ...	2nd February 1881.	
15	„ W. Brock ...	Ditto ...	8th March 1879 ...	7th December 1880 ...	Medical leave, inclusive of subsidiary for one month.
16	„ J. F. Scobell ...	Ditto ...	......	......	Entitled to 20 months' furlough on medical certificate, leave dated 12th May 1879.

ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.

Nil.

Total absent	16
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency	90
Percentage of Absentees	17·0

FORESTS.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 673F.—Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the Central Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Conservator of Forests of the Oudh Circle, during the absence of Captain E. S. Wood on three months' privilege leave.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 11th August 1879.

No. 211I.-J.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. P. Thornton to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

No. 213I.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest Lieutenant A. P. Thornton with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Morar Cantonment.

No 215I.-J.—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, as provided in Section 9 of XXII of 1864.

The 15th August 1879.

No. 225I.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. I of 1878 (The Opium Act, 1878) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the modifications hereinafter specified.

1. For the last two clauses of section one, the following clause shall be substituted:—

and it shall come into force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the 21st day of August 1879.

2. Section two, and the last paragraph of section twenty-two, shall be omitted.

3. In section three, in the definition of "Magistrate," the words "in the Presidency

towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere" shall be omitted.

4. In section twelve, in the third paragraph, the words "Collector of the District of"; in sections nineteen and twenty-four the words "Collector of the District"; and in section twenty-four the word "Collector" and the words "Collector, Deputy Collector or other," shall be omitted.

5. For the words "the Local Government," "any Local Government," "the same Local Government," "such Government" and "such Local Government," wherever they occur, and for the words "British India" in section six, the words *the Resident at Hyderabad* and *the Hyderabad Assigned Districts*, respectively, shall be substituted.

No. 227*I.-J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. III of 1879 (an Act to authorize the Destruction of Useless Records) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to certain omissions and modifications which are requisite to adapt it to those districts.

The Act, as adapted to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is as follows:—

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue Offices; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879": and it shall come into force at once.

Power to Resident, Hyderabad, to make rules for disposal of records, &c.

2. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of his Court, or the Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as he may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Similar power to Resident, Hyderabad, with respect to documents in Revenue Courts and Offices.

3. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and Offices as he may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Rules when to have force of law.

4. All rules made under this Act shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of rules as to destruction of documents.

5. All rules and orders heretofore made by the Resident at Hyderabad for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue Office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no suit or other proceedings shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by the Resident at Hyderabad.

Bar of suits.

Saving of documents kept under provision of law.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

No. 229*I.-J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. III of 1879 (an Act to authorize the Destruction of Useless Records) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to certain omissions and modifications which are requisite to adapt it to that Cantonment.

The Act, as adapted to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, is as follows:—

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue Offices; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879": and it shall come into force at once.

Power to Resident, Hyderabad, to make rules for disposal of records, &c.

2. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of his Court, or the Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as he may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Similar power to Resident, Hyderabad, with respect to documents in Revenue Courts and Offices.

3. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and Offices, as he may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

4. All rules made under this Act shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

5. All rules and orders heretofore made by the Resident at Hyderabad for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue Office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no suit or other proceedings shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by the Resident at Hyderabad.

Validation of rules as to destruction of documents.

Bar of suits.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

Saving of documents kept under provision of law.

POLITICAL.

The 14th August 1879.

No. 2133*E.-P.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 4th July 1879, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1879.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, *Bart.*

WHEREAS by the second section of an Act passed in the Session of the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's reign chapter 115, entitled "an Act to provide for the Government of the Straits Settlements" it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by order or orders in Council to be by Her from time to time made, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to establish all such Laws, Institutions and Ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts, and for the administration of justice, and for the raising and expenditure of the public revenue as may be deemed advisable for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others within the said Settlements, or within any territory which may at any time be part of or dependant upon the same, any law statute or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the surrender by the Governor of the said Settlements to Foreign States in the case of which the Extradition Act 1870 does not apply of persons accused of the commission of certain crimes within the jurisdiction of such States.

Now therefore it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council as follows:

1. If requisition be made to the Governor of the Straits Settlements by any Foreign State in the case of which the Extradition Act, 1870, does not for the time being apply or by any person recognised by him as an authorized minister or officer consul or vice-consul of such State for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of such State who is or is suspected of being in any part of the Straits Settlements, the Governor may issue an order under his hand and seal to any Magistrate of the said Settlements directing him to enquire into the truth of the charge.

2. Every such order for inquiry shall signify that the requisition for surrender has been made, shall state the nature of the crime charged, the name or designation (if the name be not known) and any other description that may be thought necessary of the fugitive criminal and shall require the Magistrates to whom it shall be directed or any of them to inquire into the truth of the charge and proceed in pursuance of this Order in Council.

3. The order for enquiry shall be a sufficient proof of the requisition having been made, and a sufficient justification for all acts done in pursuance thereof and upon production thereof to the Magistrate to whom it is directed he shall have the same powers as if the crime charged had been committed within his jurisdiction.

4. If the evidence adduced shall be such as would in the opinion of the Magistrate justify the apprehension of the fugitive criminal named or designated in the order, if the crime charged had been committed within his jurisdiction he shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive criminal. The warrant shall be issued in the same manner as if the crime charged had been committed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate issuing it and shall contain a memorandum stating that it is issued under this Order in Council.

5. Every warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal issued under this Order in Council may be executed in any part of the Straits Settlements.

6. A fugitive criminal apprehended on a warrant issued under this Order in Council shall be forthwith brought before a Magistrate within whose jurisdiction he shall be apprehended, and such Magistrate shall deal with the case in the same manner as if the fugitive criminal were charged with an indictable offence committed within his jurisdiction.

7. If any fugitive criminal shall, in pursuance of this Order in Council, be brought before a Magistrate other than the Magistrate who issued the warrant for his apprehension, the depositions and documents upon which the warrant was issued, or copies thereof certified under the hand of the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate before

whom the fugitive criminal shall be brought, be forwarded to such last-mentioned Magistrate.

8. Depositions, statements on oath, or affirmations taken in a foreign State, and copies of such original depositions or statements on oath or affirmations may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Order in Council. Such depositions, statements, or affirmations, and copies thereof, shall be deemed to be duly authenticated, for the purposes of this Order in Council, if they purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the foreign State where the same were taken, to be the original depositions, statements, or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require; and if they are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of some Minister of State; and all courts of justice and Magistrates in the Straits Settlements shall take judicial notice of such official seal.

9. The Magistrate before whom a fugitive criminal shall be brought, in pursuance of this Order in Council, shall, if such evidence is produced as would, according to the law of the Straits Settlements, justify the committal for trial of the fugitive criminal, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Straits Settlements, commit him to some prison in the Straits Settlements, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged. If the Magistrate commits the fugitive criminal to prison, he shall inform such fugitive criminal that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of 15 days, and that during such 15 days he may appeal to any Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.

10. Every Magistrate who shall commit a fugitive criminal to prison under this Order in Council, shall forthwith report the result of his proceedings to the Governor, together with any remarks which he may deem it necessary or proper to make upon the case, and together with a copy of all depositions and documents used before him.

11. Upon receipt of a Magistrate's report of the committal of a fugitive criminal under the provisions of this Order in Council, the Governor may after the expiration of 15 days from the date of committal or after the decision of the Judge before whom the appeal of the fugitive criminal is brought, as the case may be, or after such further period as may be allowed in either case by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may in his opinion be duly authorized to receive the fugitive criminal by the foreign State from which the requisiti n for his surrender proceeded, and such fugitive criminal shall be surrendered accordingly. Provided always, that no fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under this Order in Council if (1), the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is of a political character, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the requisition for his surrender has been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character, nor (2) unless provision is made by the law of the State from which the requisition for his surrender proceeds or by arrangement that he shall not until he has been restored to Her Majesty's Dominions, be detained or tried in that State for any offence committed before his surrender other than the crime in respect of which he is surrendered.

12. It shall be lawful for the person to whom a fugitive criminal shall be so ordered to be surrendered to receive, hold in custody and convey within the jurisdiction of the Foreign State from which the requisition for his surrender came such fugitive criminal, and if such fugitive criminal escapes out of the custody of such person it shall be lawful to retake him in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws of the Straits Settlements may be retaken upon an escape from lawful custody.

13. If any fugitive criminal committed to prison under this Order in Council, shall not be surrendered and conveyed out of the Straits Settlements within two calendar months after his committal, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements upon application by or on behalf of the fugitive criminal, and upon proof that notice of the application has been given to the Governor or to the Colonial Secretary to order the fugitive criminal to be discharged out of custody unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

14. For the purposes of this Order in Council every Colony Dependency and constituent part of a Foreign State shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of such Foreign State.

15. In this Order in Council the term "Fugitive Criminal" means any person accused of any crime committed either before or after the date of this Order in Council, which if committed in England or within English jurisdiction would be one of the crimes described in the schedule to this Order in Council and the term "Fugitive Criminal of a State," means a person accused of any such crime as aforesaid committed within the jurisdiction of that State, and the term "Governor" means the person for the time being administering the government of the Straits Settlements, and words in the masculine gender include the feminine.

16. Every person who is accused of having counselled, procured, commanded, aided or abetted the commission of any such crime as aforesaid or of being accessory before or after the fact to any such crime shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order in Council to be accused of having committed such crime.

17. The schedule to this Order in Council annexed shall be taken to be part of this Order in Council.

C. L. PEEL.

The Schedule.

The following list of crimes is to be construed according to the law existing in the Straits Settlements at the date of the alleged crime :—

Murder and attempt, and conspiracy to murder.

Manslaughter.

Counterfeiting and altering money, and uttering counterfeit or altered money.

Forgery, counterfeiting, and altering and uttering what is forged of counterfeited or altered.

Embezzlement and larceny.

Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

Crimes by bankrupts against Bankruptcy Law.

Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any Act for the time being in force.

Rape.

Abduction.

Child stealing.

Burglary and housebreaking.

Arson.

Robbery with violence.

Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

Piracy by law of nations.

Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Perjury and subornation of perjury, whether under common or statute law.

Any indictable offence under the Larceny Act, 1861, or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not specifically mentioned in this schedule.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the 24th and 25th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, "To consolidate and amend the Statue Law of England and Ireland relating to malicious injuries to property," or any Act amending or substituted for the same which is not specifically mentioned in this schedule.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight, "To consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to indictable offences by forgery," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not specifically mentioned in this schedule.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-nine, "To consolidate and amend the Statute Law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin," or any Act amending or substituted for the same which is not specifically mentioned in this schedule.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred, "To consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person," or any Act amending or substituted for the same which is not specifically mentioned in this schedule.

Any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force in relation to bankruptcy, which is not specifically mentioned in his schedule.

GENERAL.

The 13th August 1879.

No. 1573*G.-G.*—Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the 1st June 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th August 1879.

No. 2306.—Privilege leave having been granted to Mr. W. Waterfield, Mr. James Westland has been appointed to officiate, during Mr. W. Waterfield's absence, as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, to officiate, *vice* Mr. Westland, as Accountant General, Bengal.

No. 2229.—The following extracts from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 261, dated 17th July 1879, are published as being of general interest:—

PARA. 1.—I have considered in Council the following letters from your Government:—

No. 70 B (Financial), dated the 28th of February 1879, forwarding the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1877-78.

No. 87 A (Financial), dated the 13th of March, forwarding the Regular Estimates for 1878-79, the Budget Estimates for 1879-80, and a copy of your Resolution, No. 1249, of the 13th March, explaining those Estimates.

No. 3 (Separate Revenue), dated the 13th of March, and No. 5, dated the 21st of March, relating to the Notification exempting from Customs duty certain imported cotton goods.

No. 138 (Financial), dated the 22nd of May, dealing with the question of the reduction of expenditure in India.

20. The following is your Budget Estimate for 1879-80 :—

	£	£
Revenues and Receipts, Ordinary (India and England)...	57,706,000	
Ditto, from Productive Public Works	6,856,000	
		64,562,000
Expenditure, Ordinary—		
In India	48,027,500	
In England, Stores for India	1,314,000	
" other charges	8,097,500	
	57,439,000	
Ditto, on Productive Public Works	8,478,000	
		65,917,000
Leaving an estimated deficit of		1,355,000
The capital expenditure on Productive Public Works is estimated at ...		3,500,000

Comparison of the Budget Estimate for 1879-80 with the Regular Estimate for 1878-79.

. . . .

21. In the total Ordinary Revenue you anticipate a decrease of 412,888*l.* as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1878-79. The principal headings under which you expect an increase are the following:—Forest, where an improvement of 78,005*l.* is expected after the depression of the previous year; Excise, 150,000*l.*, from a general recovery in most of the provinces; Assessed Taxes, 27,000*l.*, due to the collection of arrears in Bengal; Provincial Rates, 60,000*l.*, in consequence of the imposition of the Famine Cess in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during three-fourths of the year, which is estimated to produce 82,500*l.*, while less arrears will be obtained in Madras than in 1878-79; Salt, which is estimated to realize 100,000*l.* more than in the previous year, notwithstanding the loss of 150,000*l* expected as the result in 1879-80 of the reduction of duty in Northern India on the 25th of July 1878; and Post Office, the increase of 73,000*l.* under which heading is balanced by an additional expenditure of about the same amount. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 293,000*l.* in Land Revenue, owing to the collection of arrears being expected to be less in Madras and the North-West Provinces; of 192,000*l.* in Customs, in consequence of the remission of duty on the importation of certain classes of cotton goods at an eventual loss of 200,000*l.*, though the sacrifice in 1879-80 is estimated not to exceed 150,000*l.*, and of the revision of the tariff valuations at a further loss of 12,000*l.*; of 317,000*l.* in Opium, as the unusually large receipts of 1878-79 are not anticipated in the year 1879-80; and of 156,628*l.* in Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, &c., the balances at the credit of several of the Military Funds being now exhausted. From Productive Works an increase of 286,948*l.* is expected, a considerable improvement being hoped for in the receipts from State Railways.

22. The Ordinary Expenditure is estimated to be higher than that of 1878-79 by 2,453,676*l.*, of which above half, namely, 1,306,810*l.* occurs in the Army, and is more than accounted for by the provision of 2,000,000*l.* for the Afghan war. Under Opium the increase of expenditure is estimated at 737,062*l.*, the charges in the previous year having, as already mentioned, been abnormally low. The increase of 83,306*l.* under Land Revenue is caused chiefly by Survey and Settlement Operations, and by a payment in Madras for village services; that of 75,867*l.* under Telegraph is due to an increased charge for Stores in England, and to the frontier operations; an additional expenditure of 76,035*l.* under Allowances and Assignments is attributable to the payments made to Native States in Rajputana in connection with the arrangements regarding Salt. The increase of 123,188*l.* for interest on Debt, together with that of 182,000*l.* under the head of Productive Works, is due to the necessity under which you were placed of borrowing a further sum of 5 crores of rupees in India; an increase of 47,000*l.* for Police is mainly attributable to the wants of British Burma; the increase of 39,246*l.* for Education is due to demands generally throughout India, as is also that of 36,976*l.* for Stationery and Printing, to the necessity for retrenchment in which I am glad to perceive that you have drawn the attention of the Local Administrations. An additional charge of 552,000*l.* is estimated under Loss by Exchange, the rate at which bills will be drawn on India having been only taken at 1*s.* 7*d.* on the average. Of the excess of 222,272*l.* in Public Works Ordinary, 100,000*l.* is due to the transfer of establishments in excess of requirements from the heading of Productive Works, and the remainder arises from the fact that in 1878-79 the outlay of the Local Governments was much curtailed. The increase of 156,000*l.* under Irrigation and Navigation, Ordinary, is due to a large outlay from local funds contemplated on the Calcutta canals and other works in Bengal. The decrease of 36,000*l.* in the charges for Salt arises from the abolition of the Customs line, which, excepting only the Trans-Indus portion, was removed on the 1st of April 1879, involving a reduction of 60,000*l.*, part of which, however, would be needed for establishments at the salt sources acquired from the Native States in Rajputana. The reductions of the Marine and Political Charges and of Superannuation Allowances are due to those in 1878-79 having been swollen by special payments; the saving of 515,597*l.* under Famine Relief is attributable to the fact that the condition of the crops appears fairly satisfactory throughout India, the only provision needed being 10,000*l.* for the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The Provincial and Local Accounts are estimated to be reduced by 437,000*l.*, as some of the

Administrations hope to lay out a portion of the considerable balances in the hands of your Government. Under Productive Works, apart from the charge for interest which has been already noticed, there is estimated to be an increase of expenditure of 45,013*l.*, the decrease in the charge for Guaranteed Railways being more than counterbalanced by the additional charge of working some of the State lines. The outlay of Capital on Productive Public Works has been reduced to 3,500,000*l.*, or 1,039,369*l.* less than in 1878-79.

23. The principal causes of the excessive charges that have arisen in recent years have been famine, war, and loss by exchange. As regards the first of the three, the sum expended in famine relief in Bengal and the North-West Provinces from 1873-74 to 1875-76 was 6,611,087*l.*, while the famine in Madras, Mysore and Bombay, from 1876-77 to 1878-79 (to which I have already adverted), coupled with the scarcity in certain parts of Northern India during the same period, involved a direct expenditure for famine relief to the amount of 8,046,803*l.*, to which it appears from the 131st paragraph of your Resolution, that about 1,350,000*l.** more must be added on account of loss of revenue, payments to the troops arising from the high price of provisions, &c.; so that in the six years, from 1873-74 to 1878-79, the direct charge on the revenues of India, excluding loans to Native States and construction of public works primarily undertaken in consequence of the famine, was little less than 16,000,000*l.*† There is, it may be hoped, good reason to believe that the distress in these years has been exceptionally severe; but your Government came to the conclusion last year that it was necessary to provide for an average expenditure of 1,500,000*l.* annually for famine relief, and for this purpose special taxation was imposed. The manner in which the money thus raised is to be disposed of for the prevention of undue charge on account of famine is fourfold, as explained in my Despatch of the 20th of February last, No. 62, namely, by reduction of debt in England, by reduction of debt in India, by direct expenditure for relief in years when it is needed, or by the construction of protective works calculated to avoid future outlay in such relief. Unfortunately, the impossibility of remitting to this country the necessary amount, coupled with other exceptional demands, has prevented you from carrying into full operation the policy initiated by you in 1878.

	£
* Net direct cost of famine estimated at ...	9,400,000
Actual famine relief	8,046,803
Balance from other causes ...	£1,353,197

	£
† Famine relief	14,563,031
Other expenditure estimated at ...	1,353,197
	£15,916,228

24. Your Excellency rightly declined to place in a separate Fund the money specially raised for famine insurance, for it would have been useless to set apart sums which you might have been unable to spend in the manner intended, while you might, at the same time, have been forced by temporary pressure to impose extra taxation for the other expenditure of the year. . . . . .
In the year 1878-79, the first in which these arrangements came into operation, there is an estimated surplus of 1,451,629*l.*, after expending 555,597*l.* on famine relief. For the current year, owing to the estimated expenditure exceeding the income, there will be no surplus to apply as you had proposed. Your Government, however, has announced that this failure has been unavoidable, and that you will without delay take such measures as will restore the desired surplus of about two millions. . .
Of this resolution I entirely approve. . . . .

25. The expenditure for the war in Afghanistan is estimated at 2,670,000*l.* in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, to which must apparently be added about 15,000*l.* for the construction of telegraphs on the frontier mentioned in the 221st paragraph of your Resolution.

26. In my despatch of the 23rd of January, No. 23, I desired that the whole of the charges on account of the expedition, including those relating to telegraph construction, might be shown under a separate head; and I request that in the preparation of the accounts this instruction may not be overlooked.

27. The amount of expenditure under the head of Loss by Exchange, in the three years from 1873-74 to 1875-76, was 3,314,066*l.*; in 1876-77 it was 2,181,611*l.*; in 1877-78 1,653,377*l.*; and in 1878-79, it will, according to the Regular Estimate, be 3,400,000*l.*, so that in the six years it has amounted to 10,549,054*l.*, while for 1879-80 it is entered in the Budget Estimate at no less than 3,952,000*l.*, or, as it is stated in the 276th paragraph of your Resolution, 3,947,368*l.* This estimate is based on the supposition that bills will be drawn upon your Government to an amount of 15,000,000*l.* sterling during the year, at an average rate of 1*s.* 7*d.* the rupee. It is probable that this loss will be diminished, partly from an improvement in the rate at which bills will be drawn, and partly from the extreme difficulty of drawing during the present year so large an amount of bills; but it is as yet impossible to estimate the total loss with any approach to accuracy.

28. The gravity of this question led Your Excellency last year to suggest certain measures which would, in your opinion, enable you to avoid in the future all such loss. In another Despatch I shall communicate to you the reasons which have prevented me from acceding to your proposals.

29. While this subject was under my consideration, Your Excellency had to determine whether the financial difficulties of the year were such as to prevent any effort from being made to remove hindrances to trade, even at some present loss of income. The questions

which were urgently in need of a settlement were the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods and the reform of the salt revenue.

30. It is unnecessary for me to enter at length into a discussion of the need for a remission of duty on cotton manufactures. The views of Her Majesty's Government were fully explained in Lord Salisbury's Despatches of the 31st of May 1876, No 9 (Separate Revenue), and the 30th of August 1877, No 136 (Statistics and Commerce). On the 11th of July 1877, a Resolution was passed by the House of Commons, declaring that those duties were protective in their nature, and contrary to sound commercial policy, and that they ought to be repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India would permit. A first step in this direction was made by the Notification of your Government, dated the 18th of March 1878, exempting from duty certain classes of manufactures. Complaints were, however, made that the relief thus afforded was insufficient, and you accordingly appointed a Committee to examine the question and ascertain whether relief could be afforded without undue loss of revenue. The Committee reported that the exemption of all cloths, containing no yarns of a higher number than 30, was the only effective remedy against existing direct protection. The loss of revenue to be anticipated from such an exemption is variously estimated at from 150,000*l*. to 200,000*l* a year; and Your Excellency, considering that it might safely be assumed that for the present it would not exceed the smaller sum, determined to carry out the recommendation of the Committee. Objections to the measure were raised by the majority of your Council, for reasons explained in the Minutes which accompanied your letter, dated the 21st of March last, No. 5 (Separate Revenue) Her Majesty's Government concur in your opinion that it was not possible to leave the tariff on cotton manufactures in the condition in which it was placed by the Notification of the 18th of March 1878, and they, accordingly, approve of the action taken by Your Excellency.

31. The same view is held by the House of Commons, which, on the 4th of April last, passed a Resolution "that the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged." Your Excellency will not fail to bear in mind the necessity, when it can be done without imprudence, of taking further measures in this direction.

32. It is not, however, only in regard to cotton manufactures that the reform of the tariff was needed, and I am glad to find that, while revising the valuations on cotton goods, you have taken the opportunity of making alterations in regard to other articles, and have announced your intention of having annual revisions which will prevent the duty from pressing with undue hardship in the case of a fall in the value of any particular class of merchandise. The net estimated loss from the reductions made this year is 42,000*l*., of which about 31,400*l*. appears to be due to the revision of valuation on cotton goods.

33. The series of measures commenced by the Earl of Mayo in 1869 for the reform of the salt duties has now been brought to a successful termination The arrangements made with the Native Chiefs in Rajpootana for the acquisition of the salt sources, and the construction of the railway by which the salt from the Sambhur Lake can be conveyed at a small cost to distant places, have been followed by the abolition of the whole of the Inland Customs Line except the Trans-Indus portion. The duty on the exportation of sugar, which has long been a very objectionable feature in the fiscal system of India, has been abolished, and the duty upon salt has been fixed at a uniform rate throughout India of 2½ rupees per maund, with the exception of Bengal, where it has been reduced to 2 rupees 14 annas, and British Burma, where for special reasons it remains at 3 annas. It is very satisfactory to observe the testimony borne by your Government to the smallness of the increase in the retail price of salt in Madras and Bombay, compared with the increase of duty which was necessary in order to equalise the rates. It is estimated that, on the one hand, 47,000,000 of people have had the duty on the salt which they consume raised by 66 per cent, with an increase in price of only 30 per cent.; and that, on the other hand, to more than 130,000,000 of people has the duty been reduced by 16¼ per cent., while a diminution of price to the extent of nearly 40 per cent. has been secured to them. I congratulate your Excellency on the accomplishment of those important reforms.

No. 2313.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1879, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871 :—

		Rs.
Whole amount of notes in circulation	...	12,24,19,505
Amount of Silver coin reserved	...	5,38,53,805
" " bullion "	.	85,68,444
" of Government securities held by the department.		5,99,97,256
TOTAL RESERVE	..	12,24,19,505

No. 2251—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council prohibit, the bringing or taking by sea or by land into or out of British India of arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, except in accordance with the provisions of that Act and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 745.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John Franklin Worlledge, 45th Foot, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment, Native Infantry,—2nd January 1878.

No. 746.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Edward Willock Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th August 1879.

No. 747.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Graham Smith, General List, Infantry,—11th August 1879.

No. 748.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service, as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Matcham Davies, Madras Staff Corps,—15th August 1879.

No. 749.—The promotion to Brevet Major of Captain E. P. Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, as announced in G. G. O. No. 172 of 1879, is cancelled.

No. 750.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain (local Major) H. H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, Officiating Brigade-Major, Lucknow, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Major G. W. Smith, 85th Foot, whose tour of Staff service expired on the 9th August.

No. 751.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Welsh, R.A., is re-appointed to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for a period of three years, with effect from the 23rd July 1879.

Captain S. Murray, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain R. Bazett, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service, dated the 11th August 1879.

Temporary.

Major S. Cargill, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, who reverted to regimental duty on the expiration of his tour of service, and during the absence of Major Eyre on furlough, or until further orders, dated 23rd July 1879.

Captain S. Murray, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Cargill, dated 23rd July 1879.

No. 752.—The following Warrant Officers on probation are confirmed in their present grade, from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Hindle, from 11th January 1879.

Sub-Conductor William P. Pickering, from 17th January 1879.

No. 753.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

Captain A. Broadfoot, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain G. Swinley, on furlough.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant E. C. Wace, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

Lieutenant C. A. Anderson, Royal Artillery, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Wace.

No. 754.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Captain J. Davidson, Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain R. B. Lockwood, deceased.

Lieutenant F. Mardall, Squadron Officer, and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. C. Egerton.

No. 755.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th (The Shekawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kalloo Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Hoolas Sing, invalided; Havildar Deboo Kuthree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalloo Thappa, promoted; Havildar Gopal Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mudun Sing, invalided; Havildar Peer Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurreem Khan, invalided; Havildar Radha Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewdan Sing, invalided,—1st May 1879.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Boodoo Ram, to be Subdar, *vice* Sewpersad Ram, invalided; Havildar Ghumbir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Boodoo Ram, promoted,—1st June 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 756.—Mr. G. W. Vyse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, was employed with the Thul-Chotiali Field Force from the 26th February to the 29th April 1879, both dates inclusive.

FUNDS.

No. 757.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the

following rule is substituted for Clause 2, Article VIII, of the Bengal Military Fund Regulations:—

Surgeons-Major who have subscribed as Lieutenant-Colonels after twenty years' service, will be eligible for enrolment in the grade of Colonels from the date of completing twenty-seven years' service, but if the option be not availed of at the time specified, a health certificate will have to be furnished, and arrears adjusted from the expiration of the said term of twenty-seven years.

The rule as regards Veterinary Officers remains unaltered.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 758.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(p.a), for one year, 94 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Bhopaul Battalion,—(p.a.), for one year, eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. F. Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Adjutant, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—(p.a.), for one year and 277 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. T. Wright, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary 3rd grade, Public Works Department,—(p.a.), for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 759.—The following extract from List No. 29, dated the 18th July 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon B. Evers.

Captain H. J. Peet, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Staff Corps.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Infantry.

Retirement.

Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Marshall,—14th September 1879.

No. 760.—ARRIVALS—

Major F. Gellie, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 30th July 1879.

No. 761.—DEPARTURES—

Sub-Conductor G. M. Wray, G. G. O. No. 695 of 1879,—*Navarino*, 31st July 1879, from Calcutta.

ORDNANCE.

No. 762.—STORES—

The undernoted Clauses of Lists of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st May 1879.

§3524. Bag, serge, for bursting charge of rifled M. L. shell, common, 64-pr. (Mark I).

A pattern of this bag has been sealed to govern supplies.

DIMENSIONS.

			Inches.
Width	...	...	7·4
Length to neck		...	15·95
Neck ...	length	...	4·75
	width	top	3·5
		bottom	2·0

§3528. Derricks, bronze, muzzle, for rifled M. L. guns, 12·5-inch 38-ton, 9-inch 12-ton (§3007).

Loops to be removed from eye-bolts.

In order to prevent the line of sight being interrupted by the fittings of the derricks abovementioned, when the side tangent sights are employed at certain elevations, the following alterations have been approved, and have been applied to the sealed patterns, *viz.*:—

Derrick for 12·5-inch guns. Loops to be removed from eye-bolts, and present horizontal fixing screws to be replaced by screws with loops.

Derrick for 9-inch guns. Loops to be removed from eye-bolts.

Derricks already issued will be altered by regimental artificers, according to printed instructions which have been prepared to guide the operation.

Officers Commanding Royal Artillery concerned will put forward demands for instructions accordingly, and for "screws, fixing, with eye, rifled M. L. guns, for derrick" (2 for each 12·5-inch derrick to be altered).

No. 763.—The Government of India, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have been pleased to sanction the substitution of a "milled head" screw in lieu of the screw with projections for clamping the tangent scale of 7-pounder rifled muzzle-loading guns, 200 lbs., the latter having been found liable to break.

2. The necessary alteration will be made to the screws in possession of the Mountain Batteries by the Battery Artificers, the cost, which is not to exceed Rupees 1-4 per screw, being recovered in contingent bills.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 764.—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 593 of 30th June 1877, to lay down the following establishment for the Divisional and District Staff of the Royal Artillery serving in India:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Colonels ...	9	4	4	17
Lieutenant-colonels ...	14	7	7	28
Adjutants ...	8	4	4	16
Riding-masters ...	4	2	1	7
Sergeant-majors ...	6	3	2	11
Trumpet-majors ...	4	2	1	7
Orderly-room clerks ...	8	4	4	16
First assistant instructor of gunnery	5	3	3	11
Second " " ...	4	1	1	6

2. The above establishment of colonels and lieutenant-colonels includes the Inspector-General

of artillery, the Deputy Adjutant-General of artillery, Bengal, and the Assistants Adjutant General Madras and Bombay, and may be modified so far that the number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels respectively may be 16 and 29, provided that in no case shall the total number of both grades on the Indian establishment exceed 45, or the number of colonels exceed 18.

3 This commissioned and non-commissioned staff (exclusive of the four colonels and lieutenant-colonels required for the appointments above specified) will be distributed as follows into divisions and districts, subject to such alterations as from time to time may be required by the exigencies of the service.—

Bengal.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels	Adjutants	Riding-masters	Sergeant-majors	Trumpet-majors	Orderly room Clerks	Assistant Gunnery Instructors 1st Asst	2nd Asst	
Peshawar District	.	1		.	...	..	.	.	1	
Rawal Pindi Division*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lahore Division ..	1	2†	1		1	.	1	1	.	† Including one lieutenant colonel for command of Ferozepore and Agra.
Sirhind „ *	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Meerut „ *	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Oudh „ *	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Gwalior District	1	1	1		1	..	1	1		
Saugor „		1	.	...	.	...		.		
Allahabad Division . ..	1	1	1			.	1		1	
Presidency District	1	1	1				1	.	1	
Total ..	8	13	8	4	6	4	8	5	4	

Madras.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels	Adjutants	Riding-masters	Sergeant-majors	Trumpet-majors	Orderly room Clerks	Assistant Gunnery Instructors 1st Asst	2nd Asst	
Centre Districts*	1		1	...	1	.	1	1		
Mysore Division* .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force* ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nagpore Force		1		..	...			..	..	
British Burmah Division .	1	2†	1				1	1	...	† Including one lieutenant colonel for command at Rangoon
Total ..	4	6	4	2	3	2	4	3	1	

Bombay.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels	Adjutants	Riding-masters	Sergeant-majors	Trumpet-majors	Orderly room Clerks	Assistant Gunnery Instructors 1st Asst	2nd Asst
Poona Division*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Mhow „ .. .	1	1	1	.			1	1	
Northern „		1	..	.		..	...		.
Sind District	.	1		.	.	.	...		.
Aden Brigade	1	1	1	...		.	1		1
Bombay District	1	1	1	.	1	..	1	1	.
Total ...	4	6	4	1	2	1	4	3	1

* The sergeant majors and trumpet majors of these divisions and districts only to be provided with horses and saddlery, which are to be attached to the batteries at the several stations

4. The tenure of these appointments by colonels and lieutenant-colonels commanding divisions, districts and stations, and by adjutants, is limited to five years: all appointments to lieutenant-colonels' commands and adjutancies subsequent to the publication of G G O No 593 of 30th June 1877 will come under the provisions of the present order

The lieutenant-colonels not holding separate commands will be posted for duty to the several stations under the orders of the Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies, and changed as may be required in the interests of the service

5. The colonels and lieutenant-colonels will draw the pay of the branch to which they belong, the remainder of the district commissioned and non-commissioned staff will be classified as follows and draw the corresponding rates of pay —

Horse artillery.—Sirhind, Meerut and Mysore divisions.

Field artillery.—Rawul Pindi, Oudh, Allahabad, Poona and Mhow divisions, Peshawur, Presidency and Centre districts, and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Garrison artillery.—Lahore and British Burmah divisions—Gwalior and Bombay districts—Aden brigade

6 The following allowances will be passed to colonels, lieutenant-colonels and adjutants :—

DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Colonels' Commands.

Rupees 400 per mensem.

Lieutenant-Colonels' Commands.

Lieutenant-colonels commanding three or more batteries in any district not within a colonel's command, Rs. 300 per mensem.

Lieutenant-colonels commanding two batteries in any district not within a colonel's command, Rs. 200 per mensem.

Station Commands.

Lieutenant-colonels commanding two or more batteries at the same station, not being the head-quarters of a colonel's or lieutenant-colonel's command, Rs. 200 per mensem.

Adjutants.

Those attached to colonel's commands, who will be exclusive of the establishment of batteries in India, will draw Rs 200 staff* and horse allowance for two horses.

* Including Rs 60 office allowance and tentage.

Adjutants attached to the district and station commands held by lieutenant-colonels will be included in the establishment of batteries as at present, and draw staff pay under existing rules.

7 The above allowances will be passed only to officers actually performing the duties, no portion thereof being admissible on any leave in or out of India, except privilege leave Command pay is admissible to a major falling temporarily into the command of a division, district, or station

8. Arrangements will be made in communication with Her Majesty's Government for the early withdrawal or absorption of the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of brigades who will become supernumerary under the new organization, and in the meantime they will continue to receive for a period not exceeding six months from the date of this order, or until absorbed, their present rates of pay and allowances.

9. Beyond the absorption of the medical officers of brigades and of the brigade hospital sergeants, no change will be made for the present in the medical establishments.

The duties of the former will be carried on by the senior medical officer attached to the batteries at the station, and the duties of the brigade sergeant will be performed by the senior battery hospital sergeant, who will receive an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, in lieu of Rs 7-8-0 as at present

10 The following native establishment will be allowed for the head quarters of a colonel's command —

2 Tent lascars,
1 Bheestie,
1 Sweeper.

Pay and Allowances.

No. 765 —The following Clause (116) of Army Circulars, dated 1st June 1879, is declared applicable to India and republished for general information, with reference to Clause (c), Article 25 of the Royal Warrant published in G. G. O. No. 413 of 10th May 1878 .—

Clause 116. *Royal Warrant—Deferred pay forfeited by soldiers discharged with ignominy*

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we deem it expedient to amend the regulation which governs the forfeiture of Deferred Pay by a soldier discharged as a worthless and incorrigible character, or who is discharged with ignominy ;

Our will and pleasure is that paragraph (c) of Article 782 of our warrant of the 1st of May 1878 be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

782 (c). For all periods prior to the discharge of a soldier who is sentenced by a court-martial or ordered by our Commander-in-Chief, or by a General Officer Commanding at a Foreign Station, to be discharged with ignominy, or in consequence of his incorrigible and worthless character, or on conviction by the civil power, or when sentenced to penal servitude.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 3rd day of May 1879, in the 42nd year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
FRED STANLEY.

No 766 —PAY CODE—

With reference to Clause 118 of Army Circulars, dated 1st June 1879, the following revised articles are to be substituted for those of the same number, published in G. G. O. No 587, dated 28th June 1878 —

"1662 *b* (1) —The grant of increase of pay after two years' service in their several ranks to non-commissioned officers of the Army and others indicated in Article 1662, will be governed by all service in the particular rank, unless the continuity of the two years' service shall have been broken through misconduct, in which case service for the period prior to date of such misconduct will not be allowed to reckon It will continue to be issued on promotion when the same rate of additional pay applies to both ranks."

"1662 *b* (2) —In calculating the qualifying period of two years as corporal, service in the ranks of bombardier and second corporal will be taken into consideration."

Pensions.

No 767 —James Shaw, late 9th Lancers, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz*, eleven pence per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

Retirements.

No 768 —The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ 456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £526-8 0, from the 16th August 1879, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

The pension and annuity are payable in England—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edgar John Spilsbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burma.

No. 769.—In continuation of G. G O. No. 708, dated the 1st August 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

No	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d		
12	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Staples.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	......	5,781 0 0	15th August 1879.	England.

Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 770.—In G. G. O. No. 534 of 1879, for "27th March 1879," as the date from which Second Class Assistant Apothecary G. Murphy is to be allowed the increased pay of a First Class Assistant Apothecary, read, *27th March* 1880.

Transfer of Officers.

No. 771.—With reference to Home Department notification No. 400 of the 8th November 1878, the services of the Rev. James Jollie, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 772.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1210 of the 20th December 1878, and to the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 1505G.-G. of the 1st August 1879, the services of Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 773.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 455 of 1875, the services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 774.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary W. F. Connor are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 5th to 11th August 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant A. R. Murray ...	18th July 1879.	Tret, near Murree.		
Ditto ditto ...	" P. E. Anderson ...	6th August 1879.	Kandahar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th August 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Nicholas Cuthbert Wiseman.	Lieutenant	1-17th Foot	2nd April 1879.	No will found.	328 11 9	...	11th October 1879.
Indian Military Service.							
Spencer Grant Warde (*a*)	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Bengal Infantry.	27th April 1879.	Will left	1,589 6 10	...	Ditto.
James Francis Carthew (*b*)	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	4th May 1879.	Intestate	674 7 6	...	Ditto.

(*a*)—*Widow*.—Jean C. Warde.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*,—Brother—Reverend J. E. Carthew, Boberrow Rectory, Bristol.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th August 1879.

No. 321.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana, is permitted to resign his appointment, under the terms of Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from 10th September.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 322.—Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted two months' special leave in India under the provisions of Military Department Notification No. 249 of 1878, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

The 13th August 1879.

No. 323.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the North-Eastern System of State Railways to the Rajputana State Railway.

The 14th August 1879.

No. 324.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 314 of 6th August 1879, Mr. J. Norman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, who has attained the age of 55 years, will retire from the service from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

The 15th August 1879.

No. 325.—Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service under the terms of the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079 of 31st July 1879, with effect from such date as he may be relieved from duty.

No. 326.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 295 of 19th July last which transfers Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway to the Western System of State Railways, is cancelled.

No. 327.—Mr. W. Watson, Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Storekeeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, at present employed as Port Storekeeper, Bombay, is appointed to succeed Mr. Watson as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department at Calcutta.

Mr. T. Wood, Stock Verifier for State Railways, to be Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department at Bombay, with the rank of Storekeeper, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. G. Hiley, Storekeeper, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Stock Verifier for State Railways.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

4. Grades of Courts.
5. Number of Judges.
6. Appointment of officers under Act.
7. Additional Judges.
8. Temporary charge of the office of District Judge.
9. Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.
10. Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Control over Civil Courts.
11. Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.
12. Transfer of ministerial officers.
13. Seals of Courts.
14. Place of sitting of Courts.
15. Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL JURISDICTION.

16. Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.
17. Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;
of Subordinate Judge;
of Munsif.
18. Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.
19. Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.
20. Appeals from District and Additional Judges.
21. When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.
22. Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.
23. Presiding Officer of Court not to try suit &c., in which he is interested.
Mode of disposing of such suit, &c

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

24. Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
25. Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.
26. Disposal of proceedings so transferred.
27. Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

CHAPTER V.

MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

28. Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.
29. Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.
30. Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.

SECTIONS.

31. Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.
32. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.
33. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.
34. Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges' and Munsifs' Courts.
35. Recovery of fines.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Petition-writers.
37. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.
Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.
38. Vacations.
39. Pending proceedings.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879":

Local extent. It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of August, 1879.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"District" defined. **3.** In this Act, "district" means the area comprised in the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Judge.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

Grades of Courts. **4.** Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Oudh (namely):—

(1) the Court of the Munsif;
(2) the Court of the Subordinate Judge;
(3) the Court of the District Judge;
(4) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. The number of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed under this Act shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government.

Number of Judges.

6. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Appointment of officers under Act.

The District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed by the Local Government:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner holding office under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

7. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Additional Judges.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a Judge under chapter III of this Act that the District Judge may, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, assign to them; and in the performance of such duties they shall exercise the same powers as the District Judge.

8. In the event of the death of a District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the Subordinate Judge holding his court at the same place, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office at such station;

Temporary charge of office of District Judge.

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions;

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge, or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

9. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave, when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

10. The Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district over which his jurisdiction extends.

Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

The control over all the Civil Courts in such district is invested in the said District Judge, but subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Control over Civil Courts.

11. The Judicial Commissioner and the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts:

Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts.

Provided that in the case of the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs such appointments shall require the sanction of the District Judge to whose control they are respectively subject.

12. The Judicial Commissioner or any District Judge may transfer any ministerial officer from any Court under his control to any other Court under his control.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

13. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

Seals of Courts.

14. The Local Government may fix and from time to time alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

Place of sitting of Courts.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest such persons as it thinks fit with the powers of a Munsif, subject to such restrictions in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit as may be deemed proper, and withdraw such jurisdiction.

Power to confer Munsif's jurisdiction.

All persons so invested shall be called "Honorary Assistant Commissioners."

All Honorary Assistant Commissioners invested with powers under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section forty-three, and exercising such powers at the time this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been invested with the like powers under this section.

CHAPTER III.

General Jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and may by like notification from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Civil Court or person invested with the powers of a Civil Court under this Act.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

17. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen—

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge;

(*a*) the jurisdiction of a District Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts;

(*b*) the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed ten thousand rupees; and

of Subordinate Judge;

(*c*) the jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which such amount or value does not exceed five hundred rupees;

of Munsif.

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, confer upon any Munsif jurisdiction in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds five hundred rupees but does not exceed one thousand rupees,

and may by like notification withdraw such jurisdiction.

Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

18. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, subject to such restrictions as he thinks fit, order that all or any of the appeals from the decrees and orders of a Munsif shall be preferred to such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order; and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judge appeals from Munsifs.

19. Every District Judge may, from time to time, subject to the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees and orders of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred, and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Appeals from District and Additional Judges.

20. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.

21. When the decision of a Subordinate Judge, District Judge or Additional Judge passed in appeal confirms the decree or order of the Court of first instance, such decision shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section six hundred and twenty-two, be final; but when such decision reverses or modifies such decree or order, the Judicial Commissioner may receive a second appeal if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, he is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

22. For the purposes of sections eighteen to twenty-one (both inclusive), all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(*a*) if passed by a Commissioner,—to have been passed by a District Judge;

(*b*) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Judge of Lucknow, or by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge; and

(*c*) if passed by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner otherwise than as aforesaid, or by a Tahsildár,—to have been passed by a Munsif.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit, &c., in which he is interested.

23. No presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

Mode of disposing of such suit, &c.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before any such presiding officer, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section twenty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the event of an appeal being preferred to a Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he has any personal interest, he shall report the fact to the Local Government, which may transfer the case to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces for disposal, or appoint an officer to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of the case.

CHAPTER IV.

Special Jurisdiction.

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

24. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time fixes, any District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

25. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings herein referred to are the following (that is to say):—

(1) Proceedings under Act XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to minors*).

(2) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

(3) Applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred, and may either dispose of them himself, or, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

26. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-five all proceedings transferred under that section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases:

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, if an appeal from the decision of the District Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

27. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, the Judicial Commissioner shall throughout the said territories to which this Act applies be deemed to be the Commissioner of the Division.

CHAPTER V.

Misconduct of Officers.

Suspension and removal of Judicial Commissioner.

28. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension or removal of subordinate judicial officers by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge or Munsif by Judicial Commissioner.

30. The Judicial Commissioner may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Whenever the Judicial Commissioner exercises this power, he shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.

31. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

Whenever the District Judge suspends any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the Local Government, through the Judicial Commissioner, a full report of the case, with the evidence (if any); and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

32. The Judicial Commissioner may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of his Court, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Judges' Courts.

33. The Judicial Commissioner, and, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, the Judges of the District Courts, may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of such Courts, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Removal, &c., of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs' Courts.

34. Any Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

The Judicial Commissioner (or the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate) may by order suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Recovery of fines.

35. Any fine imposed under this chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.

Petition-writers.

36. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Civil Courts of Oudh; and

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February, 1844.

37. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth of February, 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in his mortgage, the mortgagor, or any person claiming through him, shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land, any subsequent acknowledgment of the title or right to redeem of the mortgagor, or of any person claiming through him, notwithstanding.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February, 1856.

Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided that, if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Vacations.

38. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days

to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate to him.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

39. All cases pending before the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section twenty-eight, on the first day of August, 1879, shall be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed,

and all other proceedings pending on that day shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under this Act that would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purposes of this section, all appeals pending on the said day shall—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners,—be deemed to be appeals from District Judges;

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Lucknow or of Assistant Commissioners, or Extra-Assistant Commissioners acting in exercise of enhanced powers conferred under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section eleven, clause two,—be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges; and

(*c*) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Assistant Commissioners or Extra-Assistant Commissioners otherwise acting or of Tahsildárs,—be deemed to be appeals from Munsifs.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section* 3.)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act X of 1870 ...	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ...	So much of section 3 as declares the Commissioner of a Division to be a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in Oudh.
Act XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871	The whole Act, except section 40.
Act XVIII of 1876 ...	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876 ...	Sections 21, 28 and 43.
Act XIV of 1878 ...	An Act to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Section 3.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.—

No. 13 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the maintenance of Rural Police, the construction of works of public utility, the promotion of education and the maintenance of a local postal service in British Burma,

and whereas it is also expedient to define and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1879":

Commencement. and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Local extent. It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

Interpretation-clause. **2.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:

(*b*) "revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

Repeal. **3** In the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent cess" and the word "cess" wherever it occurs are repealed, but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Cesses.

Cess on land. **4** On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue and to other charges, an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Saving of existing house tax. **5** In any town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied. But the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that such tax shall cease.

Cess on houses. **6.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any town, village or hamlet there shall be

levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(a) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(b) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person paying cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so paid by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made under it, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

(a) determine what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(b) determine the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(c) remit such cess in whole or in part.

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

8. A separate account for each district shall be kept of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local Gazette, from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

(a) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(b) the construction and maintenance of district roads and other works of public utility;

(c) sanitary improvement;

(d) the promotion of education; and

(e) the maintenance of a local postal service:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may from time to time transfer any balance in the account of any district to the account of any other district in the same division.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

9. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such place and to such person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

Realization of cesses, &c.

10. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

11. The Rural Police shall be of two classes,—

(a) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called "headmen";

(b) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called "goungs."

Appointment of Rural Police.

12. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the appointment, suspension and removal of headmen and goungs, and the determination of the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs, shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner of the district:

Provided that all kyaydúngyís and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

13. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(a) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(b) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code; and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(c) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of excise and opium laws and rules within his beat which may come to his knowledge:

(d) he shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(e) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(f) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(g) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

14. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

15. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers of police officers may be conferred on headmen and goungs.

16. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force, imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force and regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

17. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty, or

(*b*) withdraws from the duties of his office without having obtained permission from the Deputy Commissioner, or without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may amount to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution be instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

18. Any prosecution against any person for any thing purporting to be done under this Act shall be commenced within three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the place of abode of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

Previous tender of amends.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Miscellaneous.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

19. No prosecution shall be instituted against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Help in cases of dakáiti and robbery.

20. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dakáiti or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dakáits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the crime and in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

Powers and duties of revenue officers.

21. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

22. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules.

23. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE need of an efficient rural police to supplement the regular police and act as a link between them and the people has been long felt in British Burma.

The materials of such a body exist in the village headmen or "kyaydangyees" and the "goungs" who supervise them, but the status and duties of these officers are ill-defined and imperfectly understood, and the funds available for their remuneration have, as the country has advanced in wealth, become altogether insufficient to secure the services of respectable men.

The present Bill has been drawn with a view to putting these two classes of officials on a proper legal footing and providing adequate funds for their remuneration.

2. As regards this latter object, it will be observed that the chief source from which it is proposed to raise the money required is an enhancement of the cess at present levied for local objects under sections 31 and 32 of the Burma Land Act from five to ten per cent. on the land-revenue, but

as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess.

3. In a large number of towns in Burma a house-tax of this description has been levied for many years past; and the Bill provides that it shall continue to be levied so long as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and that its proceeds shall be credited to the district fund, along with the proceeds of the agricultural cess and the new house cess; but in any town or village in which this old house-tax is retained the new house cess will not be imposed.

4. It is intended that the funds thus made available for the remuneration of rural police officers shall be supplemented by the Government from the revenue derived from fisheries, and further by grants of land revenue-free or by exempting from revenue lands already held by those officers; but as these measures can be carried out under the existing law, they find no place in the present Bill.

5. The present opportunity has been taken for enforcing in British Burma (see section 20 of this Bill) the rule established in some other parts of British India, that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáití and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders.

The enforcement of this rule is especially necessary in Burma, where the inhabitants of a village, in some instances owing to apathy and in others owing to a disposition to aid the offenders, as a rule grossly neglect the duty they owe to the public in this particular.

SIMLA; } RIVERS THOMPSON.
The 5th July, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower Magistrates to arrest persons found in British India and suspected of having committed offences out of British India for which they are liable to be delivered up under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"; and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of sections after section 14 of Act XI, 1872.

2. After section fourteen of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say):—

Magistrate may in certain cases issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed an offence out of British India.

"14A. Whenever any person accused or suspected of having committed an offence out of British India is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in British India, and it appears to such Magistrate that the Political Agent for any State could, under the provisions of section eleven, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or that the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State could demand his surrender, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of such a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrate at once to report arrest to Local Government.

"14B. Any Magistrate issuing a warrant under section 14A shall at once report his proceedings to the Local Government, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, order the warrant to be cancelled and the accused person, if arrested, to be released.

Person arrested to be released after certain time if not proceeded against.

"Every person arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate under section 14A shall be discharged, on the expiry of such reasonable period not exceeding two months as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate may fix, unless within such period the Magistrate receives a warrant under section eleven from the Political Agent of any State for the delivery of such person or an order with reference to him under section fourteen from the Governor General in Council or Local Government, or such person is in accordance with law delivered up to some Foreign Prince or State.

Bail.

"14C. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of bail shall apply in the case of any person arrested under section 14A in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowers a Magistrate, when any person is charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence has been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. Certain recent cases in which persons have committed offences in the Nizam's territory and taken refuge in British India have shown that some such provisions are still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which has been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacts, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

SIMLA; } WHITLEY STOKES
The 23rd June, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 1120, dated 11th June 1879.

READ the file of Municipal Reports for 1877-78.

ORDER THEREON.—The reports from the several Municipalities for 1877-78 having been separately reviewed, the Government now proceed to review them collectively. The late date at which some of the reports were submitted has led to delay in the preparation of this general review. The last report, which was from Mettapolliem, was only received in March 1879; and the accounts of this Municipality had not been audited even at that date. The Municipality having been abolished from 1st April 1878, no further notice need be taken of it here. The Presidents of the various Municipalities are reminded that their reports for 1878-79 are now due.

2. During the year the number of Municipalities administered under Act III of 1871 was forty-eight against forty-seven in 1876-77, Ongole in the District of Nellore having been newly added to the list.

3. The constitution of the Committees of the several Municipalities was as follows:—

	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1876-77	2[illegible]2	469	345	416	761
1877-78	294	489	351	432	783

Hence the average number of Commissioners for a Municipality was sixteen, and 44 per cent. of the aggregate number were official. The Act provides for not more than half the number in each Board being official members; but Statement I appended to this review shows that the proportion was exceeded in five Municipalities. The attention of the Presidents will be drawn to the provision of the Act prescribing the proportion of official and non-official members to be maintained in the constitution of Municipal Boards. The elective system will be tried during the current year in a few of the more important towns; and rules for the conduct of elections have been recently promulgated.

4. In the following abstract the receipts for 1877-78 are compared with those for 1876-77:—

Receipts.	1876-77. Rs	1877-78. Rs.
Tax on Houses and Lands	3,02,221	3,21,560
Profession Tax	43,020	65,482
Tax on Vehicles	46,948	94,118
Tax on Animals	49,291	
Tolls and Ferries	2,79,389	2,53,666
License Fees	18,273	17,791
Total Income from Taxation ...	7,39,145	7,55,947
Rent of Markets, &c.	64,270	64,035
Fines	23,015	25,803
Miscellaneous	1,32,920	1,14,723
Fees for Private Scavenging	11,459	11,837
Contribution from Provincial and Local Funds ...	75,812	92,223
Total Income ...	10,46,681	10,64,568
Opening Balance ...	1,26,404	82,671
Grand Total ...	11,73,085	11,17,239

5. The receipts from taxation show an excess of Rs. 16,802 over those of the previous year, being the net result of a gross increase of Rs. 56,659 under House Rate, Profession Tax, &c., and a gross decrease of Rs. 39,857 under Tolls and Ferries, License Fees, &c. The increase under House Tax was

chiefly in Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, and is ascribed to vigorous measures adopted in the first two for collection of revenue and to the realization of portion of arrears left uncollected in the previous year in the last. The reasons assigned, *viz.*, pressure of famine and labor imposed on the tax collectors in connection with the License Tax, do not sufficiently account for the slack collections in that Municipality. The Profession tax was levied during the year in the five towns marginally noted, in addition to the twelve in which the tax had been in force in the previous year. The actual receipts in the former were, for special reasons, not as high as the amounts estimated; but the collections in the latter were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 8,865. This increase arose from the collection of the tax in Guntoor where it had been partially suspended in the previous year and from revision of rates and increased grain traffic on account of the famine in Negapatam. The collections on account of Tax on Carriages and that on animals are not distinguished in some of the returns and notably so in Bellary and Trichinopoly where lump sums of Rs. 7,053 and 8,337 have been shown as receipts under both heads, while in the previous year's accounts the receipts were distinguished as under :—

	Actuals.	Estimate.
	Rs	Rs
Masulipatam ...	3,701	4,500
Cannanore ..	1,625	3,000
Vellore ...	3,065	5,000
Wallajapet	1,672	2,010
Salem	2,931	6,000
Total ...	13,597	20,510

	Tax on Vehicles.	Tax on Animals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Bellary	2,071	6,064	8,135
Trichinopoly	3,190	5,113	8,603

Similar particulars should in future be furnished by all Municipalities. On the whole there appears a decrease of only Rs. 1,791 in the receipts from both taxes on vehicles and animals although the year was a disastrous one for cattle. The revenue from Tolls was less by Rs. 25,723, as compared with that for 1876-77. The decrease may be generally ascribed to the system of sharing Tolls with the Local Fund Boards having been more generally carried into effect during the year than in the previous one. The large decrease of Rs. 14,760 in Combaconum is attributed to the Local Fund share for two years having been paid in the year and also to the opening of the Railway having caused a diversion of the traffic. The income derived from markets was still small. The provisions of Act III of 1871, which do not contemplate interference with markets existing when the Act came into force, are generally and in a measure justly regarded as rendering the establishment of Municipal markets with a good prospect of financial success almost hopeless in most towns; but the Government cannot but think that if the subject were taken up earnestly by the Commissioners considerable advance might be made in supplying institutions of much importance both as regards the comfort of the people and the progress of trade. The increase in the proceeds of fines appears to indicate greater energy in enforcing the sanitary provisions of the Act in several important towns, notably Negapatam and Combaconum. The miscellaneous receipts fell by Rs. 18,197 owing chiefly to the credits taken in the accounts for 1876-77 on account of loans granted to Coonoor and Mangalore, and to the large amount realized in that year by the sale of waste lands in Tuticorin. The sale of poudrette in Ootacamund yielded only Rs. 173 against an estimate of Rs. 2,500. The failure of this once promising enterprize is attributed partly to doubts as to the intrinsic qualities of the manure, and partly to the difficulty of procuring carriage owing to increased grain traffic. Changes, however, may have been introduced into the system of manufacture which lowered it in public estimation. The fees collected for private scavenging produced almost the same amount as last year, the Municipalities which undertook the service remaining almost the same as before, Mannargudi showing, however, a decided falling off in this respect. The smallness of the revenue derived from this source is to be regretted. It is improbable that house conservancy can be effective when the householders are not concerned to see that they get that for which they pay. Moreover it is inequitable that this service should be performed gratis.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation in each Municipality :—

MUNICIPALITIES.	1871 Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation including Tolls.	Incidence of Taxation excluding Tolls.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Adoni	22,723	13,027	0 9 2	0 6 5
2. Anantapur	4,918	4,917	1 0 0	0 6 11
3. Bellary	51,766	45,237	0 14 0	0 9 3
4. Gooty	6,730	3,045	0 7 3	0 4 1
5. Conjeveram	37,327	10,870	0 4 8	0 3 10
6. Karur	7,945	5,582	0 11 3	0 6 11
7. Coimbatore	35,310	21,480	0 9 9	0 5 9
8. Erode	7,817	4,916	0 10 1	0 8 0
9. Mettapolliem	4,144	8,259	1 15 11	0 7 1
10. Cuddapah	16,275	16,753	1 0 6	0 8 9
11. Berhampore	21,670	12,923	0 9 7	0 4 3
12. Chicacolo	15,587	5,209	0 5 4	0 2 3
13. Cocanada	17,839	19,210	1 1 3	0 11 0
14. Ellore	25,487	11,302	0 7 1	0 3 3
15. Rajahmundry	19,738	9,528	0 7 10	0 5 3
16. Guntoor	18,033	22,027	1 3 7	0 11 5
17. Masulipatam	36,188	17,384	0 7 8	0 5 7
18. Kurnool	25,579	11,503	0 7 2	0 3 8
19. Dindigul	12,865	5,312	0 6 7	0 2 10
20. Madura	51,987	33,855	0 10 5	0 7 5
21. Calicut	47,962	26,624	0 8 11	0 7 6
22. Cannanore	31,358	18,666	0 9 6	0 8 9
23. Cochin	13,840	6,842	0 7 11	0 7 11
24. Palghat	30,752	12,056	0 6 3	0 2 11
25. Tellicherry	20,504	14,800	0 11 7	0 8 0
26. Coonoor	3,058	4,335	1 6 8	1 6 8
27. Ootacamund	9,982	19,531	1 15 4	1 15 4
28. Nellore	29,922	15,218	0 8 2	0 5 8
29. Ongole	7,392	5,671	0 12 3	0 7 5
30. Vellore	38,022	21,291	0 9 0	0 5 4
31. Wallajapet	12,103	7,612	0 10 1	0 5 3
32. Salem	50,012	29,549	0 9 5	0 6 4
33. Chilambaram	15,519	16,863	0 11 2	0 7 4
34. Cuddalore	40,290	18,342	0 7 3	0 5 0
35. Mangalore	29,712	16,952	0 9 2	0 8 1
36. Combaconum	41,414	20,347	0 7 4	0 5 9
37. Mannargudi	17,703	9,979	0 9 0	0 3 7
38. Mayavaram	21,165	10,973	0 8 4	0 5 3
39. Negapatam	48,525	41,226	0 13 7	0 10 5
40. Tanjore	52,175	35,811	0 11 0	0 6 7
41. Palamcottah	17,915	10,458	0 9 4	0 4 8
42. Tinnevelly	21,044	11,769	0 8 11	0 5 0
43. Tuticorin	10,565	11,364	1 1 3	0 12 4
44. Srirangam	11,271	7,871	0 12 7	0 11 2
45. Trichinopoly	76,530	45,680	0 9 7	0 6 8
46. Bimlipatam	8,744	6,004	0 11 0	0 4 1
47. Vizagapatam	32,191	19,842	0 9 10	0 5 5
48. Vizianagram	20,169	13,902	0 11 0	0 4 7
Total ...	1,202,827	7,55,947	0 10 1	0 6 8

The incidence of direct taxation was as usual the highest in the Hill stations of Ootacamund and Coonoor. Elsewhere it varied from two annas three pies in Chicacole to twelve annas four pies in Tuticorin. The average was six annas eight pies and the incidence fell below four annas in Conjeveram, Chicacole, Ellore, Kurnool, Dindigul, Palghat, and Mannargudi.

Anantapur. Mettapolliem. Berhampore. | Palamcottah. Bimlipatam. Vizianagram.

In all these save Conjeveram and in the six Municipalities marginally noted, the revenue from Tolls nearly equalled or exceeded that from direct taxation.

The revenue derived from Tolls is at present out of proportion to the revenue derived from other sources, and unduly large compared with the expenditure upon roads and even with that on public works generally. Whilst the receipts for Tolls were upwards of two lakhs and a half, the expenditure on roads was little over one lakh. Were it not that these dues act to some extent as an octroi or tax on articles consumed in the towns, their continuance at the present high figure would be open to very serious local objections. The position of Tolls in the financial system of this Presidency however demands and will receive the early attention of Government.

In the Municipalities of Tanjore, Negapatam, Wallajapet, Vellore, Cannanore, Madura, Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Mettapolliem, the apparent incidence of direct taxation was in excess of that in the previous year by one anna and more; while increased taxation was imposed during the year only as particularized below :—

1. *Masulipatam.*—Profession Tax newly imposed.
2. *Cocanada.*—Tolls raised to full rates.
3. *Ellore.*—Ditto ditto.
4. *Cannanore.*—Profession Tax newly imposed.
5. *Salem.*—Re-imposition of the Profession Tax.
6. *Negapatam.*—Tolls increased from half to three-quarter rates.
7. *Tanjore.*—House Tax raised from 5 to 7½ per cent., Registration of carts introduced, Tolls raised from half to three-quarter rates.
8. *Ootacamund.*—Tax on houses raised from 5 to 6 per cent.
9. *Vizianagram.*—House rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

7. The expenditure as compared with that of the previous year was as shown below :—

Expenditure.	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Public Works—		
Roads	1,44,801	1,05,586
Drainage	10,606	9,174
Water Supply	23,590	12,532
Buildings	74,994	33,573
Miscellaneous	21,762	13,340
Total Public Works ...	2,75,759	1,74,205
Education	63,978	66,805
Hospitals, Vaccination, &c.	2,00,676	2,01,591
Registration of Births and Deaths	9,219	9,311
Conservancy	2,98,075	3,15,521
Lighting	58,957	61,383
Watering Roads	2,122	1,372
Miscellaneous	57,819	1,15,074
Interest and Repayment of Debts	17,019	7,792
Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds	2,949	19,769
Supervision, Management, and Collection	1,03,381	87,386
	10,89,954	10,60,209
Balance ...	83,131	87,030
Total ...	11,73,085	11,47,239

8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,60,209 or Rs. 4,359 short of the current income. The closing balance was consequently in excess of the opening balance by that sum, while the latter differed from the entry in the accounts for 1876-77 for the reasons stated in the reports from Ootacamund, Nellore, Chilambaram, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. Three Municipalities closed the year in deficit. Of these two had begun the year in deficit, the transactions of Masulipatam during the year raising the debt by Rupees 300, those of Salem reducing it by Rupees 4,024. In Wallajapet the Municipal Commissioners met a deficit of Rupees 235 by a loan from deposit funds, a procedure the impropriety of which has been pointed out to the Commissioners.

Gooty.
Masulipatam.
Salem.

9. The usual statement is appended showing the percentage of available income expended on each of the more important objects of the Act:—

Municipalities.		Outlay on Grant I, New Works and Repairs.	Outlay on Grant II, Education.	Outlay on Grant III, Sanitation and Medical Service.	Outlay on Grant IV.	Outlay on Grant V.	Advances and Refunds, &c.	Closing Balance.
1. Adoni	...	18	4	35	7	8	...	28
2. Anantapur	...	22	8	41	4	15	...	10
3. Bellary	...	15	4	63	9	8	..	1
4. Gooty	...	...	10	69	6	19	.	—4
5. Conjeveram	..	3	10	57	8	12	..	10
6. Karur	...	21	2	35	5	6	...	31
7. Coimbatore	..	25	4	38	18	9	2	4
8. Erode	...	21	5	41	18	7	1	7
9. Mettapolliem	..	13	12	35	7	8	...	35
10. Cuddapah	...	38	5	32	7	8	5	5
11. Berhampore	...	11	12	12	10	11	...	14
12. Chicacole	...	16	8	60	3	11	2	..
13. Cocanada	...	29	5	41	11	12	...	2
14. Ellore	...	45	4	27	14	10	...	...
15. Rajahmundry	...	3	6	67	11	7	...	6
16. Guntoor	..	11	6	49	5	8	15	6
17. Masulipatam	.	10	8	49	27	10	.	—4
18. Kurnool	...	3	1	63	26	7	...	...
19. Dindigul	...	28	4	36	17	12	...	3
20. Madura	...	15	7	39	12	6	2	19
21. Calicut	..	17	4	59	7	6	...	7
22. Cannanore	...	6	4	60	9	10	1	10
23. Cochin	...	17	12	48	10	10	1	2
24. Palghat	...	24	12	21	3	12	.	25
25. Tellicherry	...	17	6	35	3	9	...	30
26. Coonoor	..	22	2	43	11	12	7	...
27. Ootacamund	...	27	4	37	8	10	6	8
28. Nellore	...	6	11	51	16	9	..	7
29. Ongole	...	17	3	21	..	32	5	22
30. Vellore	...	18	6	39	21	9	...	4
31. Wallajapet	...	17	11	37	11	17	4	
32. Salem	...	16	11	57	8	10	1	—3
33. Chilambaram	...	6	7	43	11	14	...	16
34. Cuddalore	...	11	6	53	14	12		4
35. Mangalore	..	22	5	37	11	10	4	10
36. Combaconum		16	10	47	12	8	..	7
37 Mannargudi	...	24	6	46	11	12	1	...
38 Mayavaram	...	17	18	37	9	9	...	10
39. Negapatam	.	25	2	32	13	7	6	15
40. Tanjore	...	44	5	31	8	10	...	2
41. Palamcottah	...	12	6	41	18	16	...	4
42. Tinnevelly	...	13	7	49	16	13	.	2
43. Tuticorin	...	21	7	49	11	8	1	3
44. Srirangam	.	16	9	48	16	11	...	
45. Trichinopoly	...	15	4	50	11	13	1	3
46. Bimlipatam	.	8	6	62	12	9	...	3
47. Vizagapatam	...	20	5	45	13	12	1	4
48. Vizianagram	.	42	8	32	4	13	1	...
Average	...	18	7	41	11	11	2	7

10. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,74,205 against Rs. 2,75,759 in 1876-77. About 60 per cent. of this or 41 per cent. of the tolls revenue was devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads. The highest percentage of expenditure on roads during the year was in Madura and Ootacamund. In the latter Municipality the greater portion of the sum shown as expenditure was paid for work done in the preceding

year. Under drainage, no large sums were spent in any Municipality; and the expenditure under water-supply amounted to about Rs. 1,800 in Adoni and Coimbatore and to Rs. 4,042 in Kurnool. The greater portion of the outlay in Coimbatore was incurred in deepening and improving old wells from the loan of Rs. 1,000 granted by Government; and the sum spent in Kurnool was the payment made to the Irrigation Canal Company for supplying water to the town. In Tanjore the scheme, which has been determined on for improving the water-supply of the town, is not yet in execution, the Government of India not having sanctioned a loan for the purpose. In Madura, where funds are being accumulated for the drainage and water-supply projects, little or no expenditure was incurred on these accounts, while a sum of Rs. 5,000 was drawn from the accumulated funds for ordinary current expenditure. On buildings Rs. 33,573 were expended during the year against Rs. 74,991 in 1876-77. The principal works executed were a dispensary at Ellore at a cost of Rs. 2,600, and a market in Cuddapah on which Rs. 4,158 were expended. Latrines, cartstands and many other petty works were executed during the year in many of the other Municipalities.

11. The Educational charges amounted to Rs. 66,805 against Rs. 63,978 in 1877-78. In thirteen Municipalities the expenditure was about Rs. 500 and under; in eleven it ranged between two and four thousand rupees, and in Madura alone it was as high as Rs. 5,076. Statement No. V intended to show the state of education in each Municipality has been generally incorrectly prepared and the totals differ from the entries in Statement II. A general statement compiled from these returns is appended; for, although more or less inaccurate, it affords comparative information which may prove useful to the Commissioners. The large cost of the Municipal school at Cochin is due to the school being of the middle class. It was intended at the beginning of the year to reduce it to a lower class, but it was not found practicable to do so during the year. In Madura an important change was made in the management of the schools, the Municipal schools there having been incorporated with a few other schools into ten combined system schools and the whole placed directly under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector of schools of the range, whose report on the working of the schools is favorable. In Tanjore, the expenditure shown against Municipal schools appertains to only a portion of the year, the schools having subsequently been abolished in favor of the results grants system which the Commissioners advocated. The high cost of educating each pupil in the Tellicherry Municipal School is ascribed to the falling off in attendance consequent upon the breaking out of cholera during the year.

12. Medical charges, including Vaccination and Charitable Establishments, amounted to Rs. 2,01,591 against Rs. 2,00,676 spent in 1867-77 under this head. The hospitals and dispensaries were as in former years most satisfactorily worked and rendered excellent service in so disastrous a year as the one under review. The attendance at these institutions increased considerably as the following abstract giving the particulars for a few of the more important institutions shows —

Municipality in which Dispensary is situated	Population	1876-77		1877-78.	
		In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients.	Out patients.
Conjeveram	[illegible]	100	11,966	3,719	13,103
Cuddapah	[illegible]	731	8,101	1,366	11,090
Calicut	[illegible]	529	10,871	113	12,367
Cuddalore	[illegible]	113	19,058	687	22,507
Madura	51,987	105	20,668	46,714	
Nellore	[illegible]	2,856	1,923	9,617	9,989
Salem	50,012	187	8,221	337	8,718
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	791	17,739	1,441	18,058
Tanjore	52,175	11,691		12,161	

The number of in-patients especially rose during the year owing to the influx of strangers into towns when the famine was at its height. The excess charge incurred in connection with the dieting of famine patients was, to a considerable amount, paid by the Government to the Municipalities concerned. The Lying-in wards attached to the hospitals at Cuddalore and Mannargudi are specially appreciated by the public; and the midwifery class opened by the Native Surgeon at the latter station is reported to be working satisfactorily. The American Mission Dispensaries in Madura and Dindigul, which receive grants-in-aid from the Municipalities, afforded as usual considerable relief to the people in the neighbourhood.

13. As usual a large portion of the Municipal expenditure was under Conservancy, nearly 30 per cent. of the income of the year having been devoted to it. In some * Municipalities nearly half the revenue was expended on conservancy; and in Bellary a sum of Rs. 35,117 was spent out of an income of Rs. 66,337 owing to the exceptional circumstances of the year. Lighting cost Rs. 61,383 against Rs. 58,957 in 1876-77, Madura, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Bellary spending more under this head than other Municipalities. The registration of births and deaths is carried on in most Municipalities by a special agency, and the result is stated by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1877 to be satisfactory.

* Gooty
Rajahmundry
Coonoor.

14. The annual audit of Municipal accounts is entrusted usually by the President to a qualified resident, whether official or non-official. The system has worked fairly well; but the want of uniformity of procedure and the desultory nature of audits have frequently been observed as important defects in it.

15. The Government will now review very briefly the working of Act III of 1871, over a period of seven years. The results have been on the whole very satisfactory and undoubtedly the health, convenience, and comfort of the inhabitants of the towns in which the Act has been in operation have been beneficially affected thereby. The average population of these towns has been about 25,100—Trichinopoly having the greatest (76,530) and Coonoor the smallest (3,058) number of inhabitants—according to the figures of the census of 1871. In the statements appended, marked A, B, C, the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities collectively, and the incidence of taxation in each Municipality during the seven years will be found. In 1871-72 there were forty-six Municipalities in existence. Two of these, Paleonda and Cumbum, were subsequently abolished; but Municipalities were established in Chidambaram, Ongole, Karur, and Mettapolliem, raising the number to forty-eight.

16. During the seven years the total receipts of the Municipalites amounted to Rs. 71,89,008, of which Rs. 53,25,204 or 73·7 per cent. were derived from taxation including the Municipal share of tolls, the proceeds of this item amounting to Rs. 21,63,367 or 39·1 per cent. of the total taxation. The total receipts from the house and land tax amounted to Rs. 19,51,702, but the yearly yield of this tax has been gradually increasing, having risen from Rs. 2,24,000 to Rs. 3,21,000 in the seven years. This increase is in a measure due to the increase in the rate at which the cess is levied, especially after the abolition of the trades tax in 1874-75; but it is also due to a more careful revision of the registers in several towns. The exemption of lands from any cess, though irregular and probably illegal, in many Municipalities, seriously affected the receipts. Recently, however, the error has been rectified in several instances. The collection of this tax has generally been carried out without difficulty. The yield of the tax however is so small, considering that it represents probably on an average about 3 to 3½ per cent. on annual rental of the real property within Municipal limits of a population aggregating considerably over one million souls, that the conclusion can hardly be resisted that the standard of assessment of houses and lands in Municipalities is very low. For, deducing the rental of such property from the cess, it appears that the total annual rental of the forty-eight Municipalities was only about 100 lakhs of rupees or one million sterling; which, if only 5 per cent. be assumed as the return for capital invested in houses and lands in these towns, would

give the total value of their real property at about five millions sterling—a figure, which considering that such wealthy towns as Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Calicut, and Negapatam are included in the list, is manifestly very far short indeed of the market value of such property. This state of things is in considerable part due to the provisions of the Act for assessing house property; the basis of the assessment being rental whilst a considerable portion, and that the wealthiest portion, of the town populations, inhabit their own houses from generation to generation. Consequently the rental is a mere guess, or at the best an assumption, the accuracy of which there are but few data to test. The Government, however, are glad to observe that during the last year changes have been made in some Municipalities which will result in the tax on houses being more equitably assessed.

17. Prior to the decision of Government to abolish the profession tax in Municipalities in 1874, this tax produced revenue amounting to rather over one and-a-half lakhs. Pressing Municipal requirements have compelled its revival in several Municipalities; and before long it will probably be universally in force. Some difficulty has been experienced in working the provisions of the Act relating to this tax, owing to the want of definiteness in the wording of some of the sections. Several Municipalities have raised difficulties with the apparent intention of postponing or avoiding the imposition of a tax, which though yielding, comparatively speaking, a small revenue, is generally decidedly unpopular, Commissioners being ready to resort to almost any other means of raising money.

18. The taxes on vehicles and animals have steadily improved, having yielded in the last year of the *septennium* Rs. 94,000, against Rs. 72,000, in the first. It is noteworthy that the yield of the tax generally increased during the famine, though in individual cases there was a falling off. This was probably chiefly due to two causes: the increase of traffic caused by the famine; and the greater attention paid to collection on abolition of the profession tax.

19. The large portion of the taxation which has been derived from tolls during the period under review has already been noted. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the proceeds of the tax, or rather the proportion of it reserved by Municipalities in the distribution between themselves and Local Fund Boards, has been gradually falling. On strict principles, the yield of this tax should be expended upon the construction and maintenance of roads and other works such as drainage connected with communications; but this has been far from the fact in most Municipalities. During the last three years, whilst Rs. 8,72,765 were derived from tolls, only Rs. 4,21,608 were laid out on roads. This anomaly, however, is somewhat mitigated when it is considered, as already remarked, that the tax is to some extent a tax upon the consumption of the town; but even when this fact is taken into consideration the present position of this impost is unsatisfactory, for it is to be feared that in too many towns it acts not simply as a tax on the consumer, but also in some measure on the outside producer. Whether it be from selfish motives, or the dislike of direct taxation, tolls are undoubtedly the most popular of Municipal imposts.

20. The yield of license fees shows but little increase and does not indicate any great advance in the several trades from which these fees are mainly derived.

21. The gradual increase of miscellaneous revenue is very satisfactory, despite the slight falling off in 1876-77 and 1877-78, the two famine years. The revenue, however, which is classed under this general head, is undoubtedly in many towns capable of great expansion. The Government trust the Commissioners will exert themselves in every way to utilise the means of obtaining funds for Municipal purposes which are available, and thus prevent, as far as possible, resort to taxation.

	Rs.
1871-72	1,41,538
1872-73	1,73,866
1873-74	1,99,156
1874-75	2,17,140
1875-76	2,41,186
1876-77	2,31,694
1877-78	2,16,398

22. As regards balances, there has been a rapid fall in amount carried forward during the last three years, but the Government consider that the figure Rs. 87,000 with which the year 1877-78 closed approximately sufficient for the opening of the new year. It is unnecessary ordinarily to retain more money in hand than is required for the outlay to be incurred in the first month of the Municipal year.

23. Passing on to expenditure, the Government note that during the last two years of the period there was a large falling off in the expenditure upon works. This reduction was due to the heavy demands made upon the Commissioners during the famine for purposes connected with the health administration of many of the towns. During the five earlier years of the septenate the expenditure upon new works and repairs amounted to about one-third of the total outlay in each year. Great improvements have been effected in the communications and surface drainage of many towns, also in the provision of public latrines; but no large water-supply or drainage scheme has as yet been undertaken in any Municipality, though large schemes are contemplated in several towns—notably in Tanjore, Negapatam, Vellore and Tuticorin as regards water, and Ootacamund and Coonoor in regard to drainage. In Trichinopoly the important undertaking of filling in the moat surrounding the Fort has been completed. It is to be hoped that in course of time the Commissioners will see the propriety of carrying out such schemes with money raised by loan from their own townspeople.

24. The amount expended on education shows a slight gradual increase, but does not yet bear a fair proportion to other Municipal outlay. The organization and systematising of educational effort in Municipalities is now engaging the attention of Government, who are most anxious to interest the leading townsmen in the education of their fellow citizens. The natives generally feel a laudable pride in being connected with educational institutions; and the control of such institutions will doubtless add to the consideration in which a Municipal Commissioner is held by his fellow townsmen. The devotion of portion of the Municipal revenues to an object generally obtaining the sympathy of a considerable portion of the people tends to mitigate the disagreeableness of taxation. No purpose contemplated in Municipal legislation seems, however, to be better appreciated than the provision of hospitals and dispensaries. In seven years the expenditure thereon has quadrupled itself, and shows every tendency to increase The increase in the patients treated has been very great. During the famine these institutions proved great public benefits. In two Municipalities small medical schools have sprung into existence, whilst in several trained midwives are maintained. The management of the hospitals appears generally to be very satisfactory. The amount expended on registration of vital statistics is still small, but Dr. Cornish has recently borne testimony to the fact that though much remains to be done to render such statistics as complete and accurate as is desirable, still good work is done. The conservancy overseers are employed in the work in some Municipalities with good results. On conservancy the expenditure has been gradually increasing, and there is every reason to believe that very great changes in the sanitary condition of many towns have been and still are in progress, which will in time produce a favorable result in the general health of the districts, as it is in the large centres of population that diseases are mostly bred and fostered. The greatest defect probably in the conservancy arrangements of the several Municipalities is connected with the conservancy of private houses, not only those of the poor, but also of the well-to-do classes. The sanctity or privacy of the home is no doubt a great obstacle to efficient supervision, but the Government trust that the gradual spread of knowledge of a few of the simple laws of health among the people will gradually improve matters, and render the task of the Commissioners in this respect less antagonistic to the general opinion of the people.

25. The Commissioners have generally refrained from raising money by loan for public works. This is to be regretted, as doubtless much more might have been done in improving the towns and adding to the comfort of the people, had advantage been taken of the facilities till recently afforded by

Government for loans. It is, however, to be hoped that the permission now accorded to Municipal Commissioners to borrow in the local money market may lead to employment of local capital in the creation of local works. Such loans would probably tend to economy, besides interesting deeply the monied classes in the stability and progress of the Commissions.

26. In conclusion, the Government note with satisfaction that the charges for establishment have on the whole been moderate, though economy in this respect is not the characteristic of some Municipalities.

No 91, dated Simla, the 15th August 1879.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1120A, dated 11th June last, submitting, with the usual statements, a review on the municipal reports of the Madras Presidency for the year 1877-78.

2. In reply, I am to say that this review and the statements appended thereto satisfactorily show that the incidence of municipal taxation in the Madras Presidency is generally light. Madras towns have hitherto been free from all liability to support municipal police. This immunity however will probably soon cease. Considerable sums were expended, during the year under report, upon education, conservancy, and charitable institutions such as hospitals and dispensaries. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that in these respects the municipalities of the Presidency of Madras set an excellent example to municipalities in other parts of India. His Excellency in Council also observes that the Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Government exercises more control and affords more assistance in municipal sanitary matters than is the case in other Provinces.

3. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of conveying to His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the care with which municipal administration is directed and controlled by the Madras Government, and I am to add that the review under acknowledgment, together with this letter, will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CULTIVATION OF THE GROUND-NUT IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—No 2—382-392, Simla, 15th August 1879.

READ—

Resolution in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos 511-21C, dated the 2nd November 1877, relative to the cultivation of the ground-nut in India.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*—N. O. *Leguminosae*) is otherwise known as Manilla-nut, earth-nut, pea-nut, and pig-nut. Its vernacular synonyms are *China-badám* and *Vilaiti Moong*, Hindustani; *Moong phalli*, Bengali; *Myé-bye*, Burmese; *Ver kadale* and *Vella kadale*, Tamil; *Katjang*, Malay.

2. From the seed of the nut a considerable proportion of excellent oil is expressed, varying in quantity, according to circumstances, from 33 to 50 per cent. of the weight of the husked seed. The oil is of a light-greenish colour, very clear and bright, and is largely used in Europe and in India for illumination. It is also used both for the table when mixed with olive-oil, and for the lubrication of machinery. The oil is good for every purpose for which olive and almond oil are used; it makes good soap, and has the advantage of not quickly becoming rancid and of burning without smoke. The nut is eaten, roasted, by natives, and occasionally by Europeans in India. It is of universal consumption in the United States and by Spaniards, both in Spain

and in America: it is eaten roasted, and is also used in confectionery. The following extract from Mr. P. L. Simmonds' *Tropical Agriculture* shows the value of the ground-nut as a food:—

"Dr. Muter, after giving the following analysis of ground-nut meal, urges its more general use as an important article of food:—

Moisture	9·6
Fatty matter	11·8
Nitrogenous compounds (flesh-formers)	31·9
Sugar, starch, &c.	37·8
Fibre	4·3
Ash	4·6
Total ...	100

"From this analysis it is evident," he observes, "that the residue from them, after the expression of the oil, far exceeds that of peas, and is even richer than lentils in flesh-forming constituents, while it contains more fat and more phosphoric acid than either of them. On these grounds, we are justified in urging the adoption of the ground-nut meal as a source of food, it being superior in richness of all important constituents to any other vegetable products of a similar nature. Although in the raw state it possesses a somewhat harsh odour, similar to that of lentils, this flavour entirely passes off in cooking, and, when properly prepared, it has a very agreeable flavour."

The green plant forms excellent fodder for cattle, and the cake left after expression of the oil is a valuable cattle food and manure.

3. In the Resolution read in the preamble the following remarks were made in regard to the development of the cultivation and trade in the nut:—

In connection with this subject, the Governor General in Council thinks it opportune to record his opinion that it is of more importance to stimulate and develope the production of articles already known in the country, than to initiate costly experiments in articles not commercially known and of which the ultimate success is problematical. One of these articles is the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). The kernel of the pod of this plant produces a very large proportion of excellent oil, extensively used in Europe as well as in this country. The plant grows abundantly in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, but it does not seem to be fully utilized. The exports of the nut to foreign countries in 1875-76 were, from Madras, 6,994 cwt., value Rs. 29,774, and from Bombay, 3,721 cwt., value Rs. 15,815. From Bengal the exports have been so trifling that they have not been separately distinguished. The plant is grown to some extent in Burma, but not sufficiently for local consumption, and quantities are imported from Madras.

Although the exports to foreign countries from British India are trifling, considerable quantities are sent from Pondicherry to France, as will be seen from the following figures, which have been extracted from the French trade returns of 1875:—

	Kilogrammes.	Value, Francs.
Imports from British India	1,231,803	106,194
„ „ French India	6,101,899	2,113,616

The total imports into France in the year from all countries were 101,521,168 kilogrammes, or nearly 100,000 tons, worth 33,503,000 francs.

Thus, out of this total value of 33½ millions francs, only 2½ millions stand against India, of which French India has by far the largest share. Nearly all the rest is imported from the western coast of Africa.

The French trade in ground-nuts is a large and increasing one, the extraction of the oil, which is in considerable demand for the manufacture of soap, for consumption as food, and for other purposes, being conducted on a large scale at Marseilles. If the cultivation can be developed in this country, it seems probable that British India should be able to compete with Africa and supply France with a very considerable part of her requirements of this article, adding the ground-nut to other oil-seeds, such as gingelly and rape, which are now exported to France in great quantities.

The Governor General in Council requests that the Local Governments will be good enough to obtain particulars of the extent of its cultivation in their provinces, and to report them with any particulars they can ascertain as to the consumption of the seed and oil in the country. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favoured with any suggestions they may wish to make as to possible development of the cultivation and trade. In the maritime provinces it is desirable that the export trade should be recorded in the monthly and annual returns, and this should be done with effect from the 1st of April next, in both the foreign and coasting trade returns.

4. The results of the enquiries instituted by Local Governments and Administrations are summarized below:—

5. MADRAS.—The Board of Revenue, reviewing the replies of the Collectors of the districts, state that the cultivation of the ground-nut is on the whole very limited, the total area cultivated with this crop in *Fasli* 1286 (*i.e.*, 1876-77) being only about 31,632 acres, out of an area of 19 millions of acres under crop in that year in the Madras Presidency. Loose sandy soil in the vicinity of the sea, or alluvial soils on the side of rivers, are stated to be best suited for the growth of the plant.

The nut is not generally consumed as an article of food, but the kernel is fried and eaten by the poor, especially by children, more as a luxury than as an article of ordinary diet. The oil is used for lamps, giving a bright light, free from smell and smoke, and sometimes for cooking purposes. In France it passes as olive-oil. The cake is given to cattle, and also used as a manure.

The following figures are available as illustrating the exports of the seed and oil, both foreign and coastwise, in the districts of the Presidency:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Seed	Oil	Seed	Oil	Seed	Oil	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt.	cwt.
Madras .	6,116	5,076	525	11,167	1,162	18,215	7,130	20,387	...	1,149
Godavari ...		61	...	286	...	205	...	591	...	...
Nellore	.	5	..		.	..	...	..	...	...
Kistna	.	..	.	801	..		.		...	.
Tanjore .	216	20	126	4	178	36	191	10	25	...
Madura .	16	...	8	23	18	...	720	...	...	.
South Canara	31	.	61	.	18	...	3	..	7	.
Malabar ...	59	911	12	187	58	..	..			...
South Arcot ...		.		.	..	50	63	23,518		...
Total ...	6,768	6,103	735	15,468	4,161	18,506	8,110	41,539	32	1,149

In 1876-77, the exports by land from South Arcot to Pondicherry were, seed 29,700 cwt. and oil 20,502 cwt. The areas under cultivation in Tanjore and South Arcot, where there are French Settlements, average 5,113 and 25,000 acres respectively, yielding a produce of 11,802 cwt. and 258,750 cwt. respectively. The cultivation of the nut is well known in the Presidency, and increase of production will follow any increased demands.

6. BOMBAY.—The nut is not cultivated anywhere in Sind, but imported for sale and is to be found in all bazars; it is roasted and eaten by the natives, and is very generally used. Several officers have evinced a desire to try its cultivation.

It is not cultivated, except to a very trifling extent, in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. In 1877 it was experimentally cultivated in one field in Ahmedabad, and on a small area in the Surat district, where it produced about 1,238 Bengal maunds, which were locally consumed for food purposes. Importation into this division is on a very small scale, the nut being merely used for food, and not for manufacturing oil; and any development of the export trade must be looked for elsewhere than in the Northern Division, a very great part of which is not well suited for the cultivation of the nut.

The Collector of Násik states that the ground-nut is grown in almost all the talukas of that district in land irrigated by páts as a rotation crop; that not more than from 1,000 to 2,000 acres are cultivated with it in any one taluka; that the nut is used as food; that oil is also extracted from it, generally for the purpose of adulterating other oils; that the crop requires a good deal of water; and that about half the produce is consumed within the district, the remainder being exported to Bombay.

The Collector of Khandesh reports that, in 1876-77, ground to the extent of 2,151 acres and 37 gunthás was cultivated with the ground-nut in his

district, and subjoins remarks by Messrs. Blathwayt, Woodward, and Stormont to the effect that—

> what is grown is used almost entirely for food, and consumed within the district; that a small portion is used for the production of oil, which is employed chiefly for adulterating other oils; and that the crop is grown on irrigated land, and is not profitable in comparison with other garden produce.
>
> The main objection to the ground-nut as a regular oil-crop is that, in Khandesh, where the soil is mostly tenacious and cloddy, it is difficult to recover all the nuts from the ground, so that some always remain in the ground, and by germinating become a troublesome weed.

The Collector of Ahmednagar reports that a small area (between 1,100 and 1,200 acres) of land is cultivated with ground-nut; that good soil is necessary for its cultivation; that it is invariably an irrigated crop; and that the expenses of cultivation are great, but that the profits are in proportion and generally exceed those from other crops usually grown on soil of similar description to that on which the ground-nut is sown.

The Collector of Poona roughly estimates that about 21,000 acres are cultivated with ground-nut chiefly in Khed taluka. He says that it requires irrigation and can be grown on almost any soil, but flourishes best on red and stony ground; that it is a more profitable crop than any other; and that about three-fourths is converted into oil and the rest used as food on fast days. He is of opinion that, if an export trade could be started from Bombay and agents established in the mofussil towns to purchase the nut, the cultivators would learn its value, and the crop could be grown to almost any extent required.

The Acting Collector of Sholapur reports that land to the extent of about 15,000 acres, chiefly in Bársi taluka, is cultivated with the nut, which is grown in soft, black and reddish soil, and used as food by the poor to a small extent, and by Hindus generally on fast days. He states that oil is extracted from it to a great extent for lighting and other purposes, and that it is said to be a very profitable crop where it can be grown without irrigation, and moderately so elsewhere.

The Collector of Satara reports that about 29,000 acres are annually cultivated with the nut in that district; that it is generally grown on good soil, but irrigation is absolutely necessary for its proper growth, and that the profits from its cultivation exceed those from other crops usually grown on similar soils.

In submitting these reports from the Collectors of his division, the Commissioner, Central Division, says that—

> The nut is chiefly grown in the Satara, Sholápur, and Násik Collectorates, and he has no doubt that, should a demand for the nut spring up in mercantile circles, its growth would be largely and rapidly extended, as it is said to be a very paying crop.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that the ground-nut is cultivated to a limited extent in two talukas of the Belgaum district only, and 75 per cent. of the produce is consumed locally, and that in the remaining districts of that division it is imported in small quantities for local consumption, and is mixed with *kardi*, *kusumba* or safflower, the oil thus extracted being used for culinary and lighting purposes.

The Government of Bombay adds generally that the nut is grown in that Presidency almost entirely for local consumption, but that, should any great demand for the crop arise, an immediate and large extension of the cultivation would undoubtedly result.

7. BENGAL.—The ground-nut is not grown as an article of trade in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The following paragraphs contain such particulars as have been furnished of its cultivation:—

In the *Presidency Division* it is grown to a very small extent, and the seed and oil are not largely consumed.

In the *Patna Division* it is not grown, except to a very limited extent in the gardens of some of the rich natives of the Hajeepore sub-division of the Mozufferpore district, and in the Chumparun district.

In the *Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions* it is not grown. From a private experiment made by him, Mr. French, Manager of the Court of Wards' Estates, Dinagepore, thinks that the nuts might grow in Dinagepore.

In the *Chota Nágpur Division* it is unknown, except in Hazáribágh, where it is cultivated in the town on a very small scale as a dessert fruit by a few gentlemen.

In the *Bhágalpur Division* the nut is not grown, except occasionally in the gardens of a few planters in the Muddehpoora sub-division of the Bhágalpur district, and to a small extent as an article of luxury in the Purneah district.

In the *Burdwan Division* it is not grown, except to a very small extent in the Beerbhoom district, where it is used as an article of food, but not of commerce, and in the gardens of a few well-to-do natives in Hooghly.

In the *Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions* it is not grown.

8. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, states that his attention was drawn to this product from his having noticed the enormous extent to which it is cultivated in America under the name of pea-nut. The nut is little grown in the North-Western Provinces, but it is found in market-gardens near towns under the name of *Moong-phalli*. It requires a sandy soil, and perhaps wants a moister climate than the North-Western Provinces can give it, but may succeed with canal irrigation. In the North-Western Provinces it appears to be used as a luxury, and no oil is extracted from it, nor is it exported. It is cultivated as a garden, and not a field crop. The only districts in which it is known to have been grown are Bánda, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur; it is sown in the months of June and July, and the crop is cut from December to February, the outturn being from 1½ to 15 maunds per acre. It is chiefly used for food, though in Bánda and Mirzapur oil is said to be extracted from the seed. The green leaves are readily eaten by cattle, and, when rotted, make excellent manure. It is occasionally imported into the North-Western Provinces from Gwalior and Jubbulpore. Experiments with the plant have been undertaken in the Government Farms at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and in the Lucknow and Saháranpur gardens with the results reported below:

The experiments at Saháranpur were made partly with seed raised in the gardens during the previous year, and with seed obtained from Bengal: 1 lb. 3 ozs. of the former seed gave an outturn of 61 lbs., being almost 49-fold; and 8 lbs. of the latter seed yielded 192 lbs., or 24-fold. There was no apparent difference in the size of the nut or quantity of the crops.

In the Lucknow horticultural gardens 6 lbs. of Bengal seed sown gave an outturn of 192 lbs., or 32-fold. The land was ploughed three times and manured at the rate of 100 maunds per acre; the crop was irrigated four times and weeded twice. The area on which the seed was sown was 1,164 yards, which gives a rate of yield per acre of about 9¾ maunds. The value of the produce at 4 seers per rupee would be Rs. 97-8 per acre. This compares favourably with the value of the produce of an acre of sugarcane, which, under the same amount of cultivation, is estimated at Rs. 70.

Bengal seed was sown at the Allahabad and Cawnpore Government Farms, but the result in both places proved a failure owing to want of proper management, the outturn per acre at Allahabad being only 90 lbs. and at Cawnpore somewhat less.

Mr. Buck believes that the nut can be cultivated with profit only in the damper Sub-Himalayan regions where the climate most closely approximates to that of Bengal. It is well known at Cawnpore and other places.

9. PUNJAB.—The ground-nut is unknown in most districts as an article of local cultivation. It is imported into Delhi from Bombay and Gwalior, and into the neighbouring districts from Delhi, and is generally sold by the vendors of dried fruits at the rate of 8 annas a seer. It is eaten in small quantities like pistachio nuts, but its use as an oilseed is unknown. The value of the nut cannot be judged from the few experiments made with it in all three districts of the Delhi Division; but, seeing that the zamindars are averse to the introduction of any new products, it seems doubtful whether the cultivation of the nut would there be successful. The Punjab Government suggest that a few experiments might be tried in the Government garden in each district.

In *Hissar* it is not cultivated. Some years ago the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Forster) tried its cultivation experimentally in the public garden, where it throve very well and produced a good crop. It requires a fair share of irrigation, and there is no doubt it would grow well enough and be sufficiently productive on canal-irrigated land, but it will not otherwise flourish.

It is unknown in the *Jullundur* Division, except to Mr. J. W. Wright, C.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Jullundur Division, who in 1865 tried the following experiment.—Half a seer of nuts was sown on a plot of 400 square feet about the end of April, and germinated freely. The crop was dug up in January 1866, and the outturn was five seers of fine nuts; half a seer of nuts was kept for seed and sown again in the spring of 1866, and the result was about the same; but the nuts were not quite so full and large. Half a seer was kept and sown in the spring of 1867, but the nuts failed to germinate. The nut requires a light sandy soil, and, so far as Mr. Wright's experience goes, much irrigation is not necessary. The surface of the soil should not be allowed to become a hard crust, as it prevents the plants from sending down the nut-bearing shoots from the runners which are thrown out during the rains. Just before the rains a small quantity of manure was sprinkled over the plot after it had been broken up. The nut will thrive best in a moist climate, and Mr. Wright doubts much whether the Punjab is well suited for it. It would be easy to try it on some of the sandy patches in Jullundur, trusting to the natural moisture of the ground, and also a second lot near wells where water can be had when required, and then note results. When the crop is dug up, the old plants should be destroyed and a fresh piece of ground selected for the next year's crop.

In *Siálkot* an experiment was tried in the public gardens some three years ago, and "the produce of a small plot of ground was sufficient to indicate that the cultivation would be remunerative" The Deputy Commissioner of the district suggests that the sandy and fertile soil of the "Bajwat" tract in that district would probably be a suitable place for experiment.

It is unknown in *Sirsa*, and, according to the Deputy Commissioner, unlikely to succeed there; but Mr. Wakefield, a former Deputy Commissioner of the district, now at Ludhiána, states that he grew it at Sirsa in his own garden, and he proposes to try it in Ludhiána.

Dr. Henderson, Civil Surgeon of Ráwalpindi, says that in Lahore the plant succeeded well on sandy soil, but failed on clayey soil.

The Financial Commissioner says that the manufacture of oil from this nut does not seem to be known in any part of the Punjab. The nut, where it is known at all, is eaten in small quantities as food, and probably only as a luxury; and it cannot be determined whether the cultivation of the plant for the sake of the oil or for export to Europe would be remunerative, until experiments on a larger scale have been undertaken. With this view the Financial Commissioner thinks it would be useful to ascertain whether nuts produced in the dry climate of the Punjab will yield the same proportion of oil as in the moister parts of India where the cultivation is better known. He suggests that seed be procured for further experiment. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to

think experiment unnecessary, because the plant apparently requires a higher temperature than that of the Punjab.

10. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In these Provinces, as in the Punjab, the plant is grown to but a small extent for food, and not for the extraction of oil. The divisional officers report as follows:

Nágpur Division.—It is not cultivated at all in the Chánda, Bálághát, and Upper Godavári districts, and scarcely at all in Bhandára; it is cultivated to a limited extent in the Wardha and Nagpur districts; but the necessity for irrigation on the one hand, and the limited demand on the other, prevent its cultivation from being more general.

Jubbulpore Division.—The people understand its cultivation better than in Nágpur, and it is therefore more general; but there is no exportation, and it is only used as an edible luxury.

Nerbudda Division.—It is not cultivated at all in Narsinghpur, and but little in Hoshangabad, Betul, and Chhindwara. Nimar is the only district in which there is really any regular, though very limited, cultivation of the plant. Consumption is chiefly local, and but little is exported to the neighbouring district of Hoshangabad.

Chhattisgarh Division.—The plant is quite unknown, except in the Biláspur district, where it was introduced by a Mahratta gardener, who uses the seed only in the preparation of sweetmeats.

It seems to be generally believed that soil suitable for its production would be easily obtainable in the Central Provinces, but the demand must rise considerably before it will be possible to extend cultivation to any appreciable degree.

11. BRITISH BURMA.—The plant is grown to a very limited extent in this Province: the seed is used as food, and no oil is extracted; it is cultivated almost exclusively by Shans, who seem to have introduced it into the Province.

12. ASSAM.—There is no cultivation of the plant, nor any appreciable trade in, or consumption of, the nut or its oil in Assam; it is doubtful whether any artificial encouragement of its introduction would be successful.

13. MYSORE.—The cultivation of the nut is almost wholly limited to the Bangalore and Kolar districts of the Nundydroog division.

In the Bangalore district the statistics for 1873-74 to 1877-78 show that the average area annually under cultivation with the nut was 3,510 acres, with an outturn of about 3,131 tons, of which about 1,149 tons were exported. Of the remainder, 1,085 tons were retained for consumption, and about 897 tons used for extraction of the oil.

In the Kolar district the area under cultivation annually is stated to be 1,051 acres, yielding about 1,640 tons; the greater portion of this quantity, *viz.*, 1,190 tons, was consumed locally as food, and the remainder 150 tons used for the extraction of oil. It does not appear that any portion of the product is exported, but the Chief Commissioner apprehends that the information supplied on this point is deficient.

The nut is cultivated to a small extent in the Túmkúr district of the Nundydroog division and in the Chitaldroog district of the Nagar division.

The Chief Commissioner states that from the fact that the nut is chiefly cultivated in the Nundydroog division, it may be inferred that its value as an article of export has been to some extent recognised in the districts adjacent to Bangalore, and its cultivation and use otherwise than as an article of consumption may be expected in course of time to develope and extend further into the interior. The progress already made may be estimated by the fact that, prior to the assumption of the British rule in the province, the extraction of oil from the ground-nut had been prohibited, and in 1860 Sir Mark Cubbon, the then Chief Commissioner, deemed it necessary to issue a notification formally cancel-

ling that interdict, and pointing out to the people the advantages of employing the oil as an article of trade.

The plant is ordinarily cultivated as an alternative crop on land watered by wells; it is put down during the first rains in April to June, and harvested in January or February following. The leaves are used to enrich the soil for the cultivation of sugarcane and other crops, which are considered more productive.

14. BERAR.—In Amráoti, 1,300 acres were cultivated with the plant during the year 1877-78. A small quantity was exported to the Bombay Presidency. The nut is eaten by the people, but oil is not extracted from it. The soil of the district is said to be quite unsuitable for its growth, and the ravages caused by pigs, combined with the scanty yield, is against the extension of its cultivation.

In Ellichpur it is practically unknown. A few *mális* are said to have raised a small quantity, but the cultivation is so limited that it has not been separately recorded in the returns.

In Wún about 259 acres in one taluka were sown with the nut last year, the yield from which is said to have been at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. It was sold at 13 seers per rupee, the receipts per acre being thus Rs. 30-12; the cost of cultivation is not mentioned. The nut is eaten, but is not used for the extraction of oil.

In Akola it is cultivated in only two talukas; the area cultivated last year was 190 acres. The nut is generally eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but nowhere used for making oil. The Deputy Commissioner does not think its cultivation could be increased, as other crops are more profitable.

In Buldána 1,111 acres were cultivated with the nut; it is eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but no oil is extracted.

In Básim cultivation is so limited that the area under it has not been separately shown.

The Resident thinks the cultivation of the plant not capable of much extension in Berar. It is culturable only as a garden crop, and, garden cultivation being comparatively limited, this alone acts as a check upon the extended cultivation of the nut. He feels confident, from his own experience, that where the ground-nut thrives, as in Mysore and other places, it may be turned to most useful and profitable account. The oil extracted from it is good, and realises a price which repays production, while the refuse forms an excellent cake for feeding cows and fattening cattle and sheep for market.

15. AJMERE.—The nut is not grown in this district; it was once grown in two or three biswas of well land in the village of Ramsar, and the outturn was about 13 seers.

16. From the above summary it appears that the total recorded area under cultivation with the ground-nut in all India is about 112,000 acres, exclusively in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar and Mysore. In the Bombay Presidency, the area (70,350 acres) is more than double that of Madras (34,630 acres), although such exportation as there is from British India to foreign countries is confined to the latter Presidency. The yield per acre is stated to range from ten cwts. in Tanjore and South Arcot to over one ton per acre in Kolar. In Central and Northern India the nut is cultivated for food or for conversion into oil, in both cases to a very small extent and only for local consumption. The plant likes a light sandy soil and a considerable amount of water, with a tolerably equable, sub-tropical temperature, and these requirements may be supplied in many parts of the littoral of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the eastern districts of Bengal, and the Burman coast. The cultivation is very profitable, and the demand, which is mostly for France, is large. In 1878, the imports into France of "Arachides et noix de touloucouna" amounted to 111,413,366 kilogrammes, valued at 30,239,602 francs. Of this quantity, upwards of 103,000,000 kilogrammes were imported from the western coast of Africa, where the negroes have found the cultivation a very profitable

investment. The exports of the nut from British India in the official year 1878-79 amounted to only 25,172 cwt. (1,294,402 kilogrammes), or little more than 1 per cent. of the imports into France.

17. The question now is whether India should be content to leave France to draw all her supplies of this valuable food-stuff and commercial product from Africa, or whether she should not enter actively into competition for, at any rate, a substantial portion of the trade. The cultivation is no novelty requiring the removal of prejudices and other obstacles, for its introduction. The plant is well known and appreciated by the people, and in some places the cultivation is already not insignificant and there is abundant room for development. Cultivators would probably respond without delay or difficulty to any call made upon them for an increased production, but they can hardly be expected to undertake any considerable risk by largely increasing the area under the plant without first having an assured demand for the produce. The increase of the effective demand must depend upon the action of produce merchants at the chief ports of export. The Governor General in Council has thought it expedient to give publicity to the foregoing details, in case the merchants of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta should find it to their advantage to enter into relation with the Marseilles houses, who import this staple, or with dealers in the districts where the nut is already a recognised agricultural staple.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for information; and with a request that it may be published in the Local Government Gazettes.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain fell during the week, more is required in parts; prospects continue fair. Good rain has again fallen in the Bombay Presidency, except in Sind, where locusts are doing some damage, rats are destroying crops in parts of the Deccan and of Dharwar, prospects are on the whole excellent. The rain in Bengal has been heavy, but more is still required in the Burdwan Division and in Manbhoom, the early crops have suffered from inundation in Central and Eastern Bengal, and particularly in Furreedpore, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, where the damage is reported to be serious In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been heavy in parts and moderate in other places, a break is required in Bareilly and Kumaun, in Meerut cotton has been damaged by excessive rain, prospects continue to be favourable In the Punjab good rain has fallen during the week, at Ráwalpindi and Umballa 7 and nearly 3 inches fell respectively, prospects have improved in Jullundur and Peshawar, prospects, though still unfavourable in Hissar and Ferozepore, have on the whole improved throughout the Province Beneficial rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and prospects are generally good In British Burma there has been general, and in parts very heavy, rain, prospects remain good Prospects also continue favourable in Assam, Berar and Mysore and Coorg In Central India and Rajputana beneficial rain has fallen and agricultural prospects are very good.

Prospects have improved in the Punjab, and in the rest of the Empire they continue favourable

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Kurnool (Augt 9th)	12 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 12 25, rain wanted in some taluks, crops thriving except in Cumbum and some villages in Markapur where rain insufficient, *korra, sajja* and paddy being sown, prices stationary, pasture and water sufficient, indigo and *korra* destroyed in parts of Koilkuntla
Kistna („ „)	42 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 18 62 103 inches water over anicut standing crops and nursery beds beginning to wither [illegible] in some taluks, canal water supply sufficient
Tanjore („ „)	1 30 in Shealli, other stations *nil*	*Ragi* 15 [illegible] Cauvery 12 to 108 inches, crops good, harvest of *gingelly*, outturn half
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9 61, *cholum* 16 17, *ragi* 15 96 *cumbu* 14 82
Malabar („ „)	3 17 (average of 11 stations)	Rice 10 14 *ragi* 17 93 prices slightly fallen in Kurumbranad, stationary elsewhere, rain sufficient for existing cultivation, general prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 14th)—		
Kurrachee ...	02 at Kotri ...	River on 10th 16[illegible] feet against 18 feet 9[illegible] inches last year, locusts about in 3 talukas did damage in Mirpur [illegible], cholera abating, slightly prevalent in Kurrachee and Mirpur
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 4 talukas on 7th and 8th	Locusts everywhere, cotton, indigo, *bajri* and *juari* attacked, river rising
Ahmedabad ...	1 73	Total rainfall 17 15, transplantation of rice continues, crops thriving
Baroda ..	8 22	Total rainfall 33 06 crops greatly improving, transplantation of rice finished, health good
Surat ...	2 80	Total rainfall 25 72 rice transplanting progressing other crops healthy, prospects good, a few deaths from cholera in Surat
Násik ...	......	Weather showery, crop prospects good everywhere one death from cholera in Sinnar prices slightly higher, cattle disease in Dindori
Colába (Aug 11th)	10 41 at Alibág; good throughout district	Total rainfall 50 14 public health good, cattle disease continues in Mahad taluka, transplanting operations progressing, young plants improving
Poona ...	Sufficient rain, maximum 11 25 at Máwal, minimum 82 at Indapur.	No more rain required at present, *kharif* prospects excellent.
Ahmednagar ...	25, fall general, maximum 2 26 at Akola, minimum ·23 at Koparigaon.	Crops being destroyed by rats and insects in Koparigaon, good in other talukas, cholera in parts with some deaths
Sholapur ...	Rain general ..	Crops good; rats still causing damage but being killed, fever in 2 talukas, condition of poor bad but not deteriorating
Dharwar ...	1·5	Rice good, resowing of *jowari* progressing where seed was eaten by rats, damage by them still continues.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	1·68 at Karwar, maximum 11·51 at Yellápur, minimum 1·0 at Supa.	Total rainfall 81·63; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in parts.
Rajkot ..	·68	Total rainfall 19·69; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in some talukas. *General Remarks*.—Some damage by locusts in Sind; rain general throughout the Presidency, prospects excellent.
Bengal (13th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	2·98	Prospects promising, cholera bad in Chukeria.
Dacca ...	6·13	Floods have risen very high and submerged part of the *aus* which was ready for cutting, jute and *amun* still promising, public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·40	Transplantation proceeding briskly; prices continue high; public health fair, fever cases in places
Moorshedabad ...	4·71	Prospects good except in low lands in north and east, where *aus* has suffered much from floods, prices high, general health good.
Rajshahye ...	4·27	Prospects of all crops good excepting those damaged by early floods.
Burdwan	3·15	Prospects brighter, rain still wanted in greater part of the district; cholera cases in places
Rungpore ...	2·84	Prospects good everywhere, but in Gaibanda inundation lately caused some injury to *aus* in low lands; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	5·82	Rice prospects good, transplantation proceeding.
Purneah ..	8·12	Crops good, some *bhadoi* destroyed by inundation; cholera bad in north-east of Purneah.
Patna ...	1·08	Prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	·60	Crops on high lands much improved; transplantation proceeding; prices stationary, general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	3·69	Crops all doing well, much sickness prevailing.
Cuttack ...	·21	Transplantation and second ploughing going on, prospects good. *General Remarks*.—Prospects generally fair, but more rain still required in greater part of the Burdwan division and in Maunbhoom for transplantation, owing to excessive rain and floods the early crops have been damaged in places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar, particularly in Furreedpore, Monghyr and Bhágalpur where damage is serious, *aus* and jute harvest has commenced in North and East Bengal, cholera diminishing, prices still generally very high.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 12th)	1·1, 6·9 at Chunar, 1·2 at Gangapur	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	2·6 (average) fairly distributed.	Total rainfall since 1st June 20·6, progress very good; health excellent.
Jhansi ...	5·4	Sowing for *kharif* almost completed; prices stationary; cholera disappearing.
Agra („ „)	5·3 (average).	Prospects excellent, fever and ague still bad in city and parganas.
Bareilly („ 13th)	11·1 (average).	Clear weather much wanted, health good.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ... 1·3 Mawána ... 1·8 Bagpat ... 2·9 Ghaziabad ... 3·8	Fever throughout district, cotton damaged by excessive rain; prospects otherwise good, cheapest wheat 17, gram and *bajra* 18, barley and *juar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 11th)	Heavy rain .	Partial sunshine; a break much wanted.
Lucknow („ 13th)	·9	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	Sadr ... 4·8 Kunda 3·2 Patti .. 3·3	General appearance of crops is promising, and with seasonable breaks the harvest should be a plentiful one.
Sitapur („ 13th)	1·5	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	3·5	Prospects favourable; fine weather. *General Remarks*.—Rain throughout the Province; a break wanted in Bareilly and Kumaun; prospects favourable; health good, except in Agra and Meerut where there is fever and ague.
Punjab (Aug. 12th)—		
Delhi ...	·70	Prospects good; prices of food grains stationary; fever about.
Hissar ...	Drizzling	Cloudy, prospects in Hissar and Sirsa bad, owing to continued drought; prices are rising.
Umballa ...	2·90	Crops fair and health good.
Jullundur ...	·50, continuous drizzling for about three days.	Rain has done much good to crops, but more required; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·10	Health good generally and cholera disappearing.
Ferozepore .	·50	Agricultural prospects not favourable.
Siálkot	1·90	
Ráwalpindi ..	·70	Agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ..	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops are suffering from drought.
Pesháwar ...	1·80	Rain has fallen chiefly in Yusafzai, where it was much needed, and harvest prospects have improved. *General Remarks*.—Prospects have on the whole improved somewhat this week.

On page 821 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 26th ultimo, opposite Indore in the rainfall column for "9·09" read "·09."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 13th)	2 11	Cotton doing well, other *kharif* crops good, prospects very favourable health good
Jubbulpore ..	8 99	Prospects of crops of all kinds excellent cotton [illegible] and doing well, small pox continues, prices slightly falling
Saugor .	6 34	Weather favourable to *kharif* crops, cotton so far excellent, prospects generally good, small pox continues
Seoni	2 15	Cotton and other *kharif* crops flourishing, cholera and small pox slight.
Hoshangabad	4 96	Crops good, particularly cotton and *juar*
Raipur (Aug 9th)	5 85	Rain favourable to cotton and other crops, prospects excellent, cholera and small pox continue, prices stationary
		General Remarks Rain general and favourable for transplanting rice, which is being pushed forward *kharif* crops flourishing, prospects so far generally good, prices steady
British Burmah— (Aug. 13th)		
Akyab	26 19	Total rainfall 154 41 public health good
Rangoon .	5 62	Total rainfall 60 42 public health good slight fever and measles in Angyee township few deaths from cattle disease in Hmawbee Sub-division crops progressing
Bassein ..	4 54	Total rainfall 51 12, public health good, cattle disease still rife, greater part of land from Ngawoon down to Kyoukkhyounggyee submerged, Kundat Ingondaga, Kabu and Shoaymyoungben circles on the east also submerged
Promo ...	1 20	Total rainfall 22 17, public health fair, floods in Prome subsiding; crop prospects good
Amherst (Moulmein)	17 16	Total rainfall 102 73, public health good, slight cattle disease; slight injury to crops in S circles of Zaya and Gyne Attaram townships, otherwise crop prospects good
Toungoo ...	4 21	Total rainfall 38 28, public health good, agricultural prospects good
		General Remarks General health good, a few cases of cholera and small pox, cattle disease slight in Arakan and Tenasserim and abated in Pegu, agricultural prospects continue favourable, the Irrawaddy has fallen
Assam—		
Gauhátí (Aug 13th)	2 30	Weather hot and sultry, prospects of crops favourable
Sylhet („ „)	7 03	Prices falling from 9 to 10 seers a rupee, prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti ..	1 76	Crops in good condition, prospects favourable
Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 13th)—	15 at Bangalore, slight rain also in the district	Agricultural prospects favourable throughout, public health generally good, fever and other ailments continue in parts
Central India (Aug. 13th)—		
Indore .	83	Cereal prospects excellent, crops everywhere promising, at Indore wheat 9 seers 7 chittaks and *jowar* 13 seers 4 chittaks
Morar (Gwalior) ..	3 50	
Sutna	5 84	Tanks and wells full, health good, prospects excellent, *jowar* 18 seers
Rutlam ..	1 79	Prospects and health satisfactory
Neemuch	2 32	Crops good
Goona	7 78	
Bhopal ..	9 15 in Sehore	Prospects good
Ágar	10 19	Health good
Nowgong .	6 35	
Mánpur .	2 05	Crops in good condition
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug 13th)	18 54, still raining	Total rainfall 43 0
Serohi („ 10th)	4 05	Small tanks full, wells good, health fair, prospects good, cool.
Marwar („ 9th)	1 10	Water plentiful in tanks and wells, health and crops good, rain beneficial, prices falling.
Moywar („ 8th)	2 85	Tanks, wells, health and crops good, prices falling
Harowtee („ 9th)	7 28 in Deoli, 10 53 in Kotah, 4 38 in Tonk, and 8 17 in Shahpura.	Health good, cloudy, prospects much improved
Jhallawar („ 7th)	6 99	Prospects very favourable, tanks almost full, health good
Ajmere („ 13th)	2 13	Season most favourable, prices falling health good
Jeypore ...	1 97	Prospects favourable, prices falling, fever abating
Bhurtpur (Aug 12th)	5·67	Ague prevalent east winds
Ulwur ...	3 08 (average) ..	Prospects good, fever everywhere prevalent
Nepal (Aug. 5th)—	3 03	Agricultural prospects fair

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

F

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Edward de Grousilliers, an Executive Engineer in the Department of Public Works, died at Dinapore, on the 29th June 1878.

J. Dennis Hacon, Clerk of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steamer *Satara*, at ——, on the 27th August 1878.

Henry Beetson, formerly of Benares in the North-Western Provinces of India, but late of Upper Grassy Flat in the Shire of Strathfieldsay, in the County of Bendigo, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Gentleman, at Sandhurst, Victoria, on the 10th May 1878.

Charles Francis Augustin, a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 24th March 1879.

Hon'ble Edward Miles David Browne, Commander of Her Majesty's Steamer *Irrawaddy*, at Rangoon, on the 8th July 1878.

Bernard La Chapolle, Curator of the Educational Department, at Rangoon, at Henzada, in British Burmah, on the 5th January 1879.

Frederick William Crohan, a Captain in the 6th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, at Simla, on the 10th September 1878.

James F. Beard, a Sergeant in the Royal Engineers, at Jacobabad, Sind, on the 2nd March 1879.

Robert Higgins, a European inhabitant in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 21st September 1878.

Koonjoo Behary Bose, of Nimtolla, in Calcutta, Timber Merchant, at Calcutta, on the 14th April 1879.

Nazareth DeSilva, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co., Merchants, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 6th May 1879.

Mark Meins, employed in the Trigonometrical Branch Survey of India, at Dehra Dun, on the 31st March 1879.

Richard Secker Brough, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Stores and Workshops, at Alipore, at Calcutta, on the 3rd April 1879.

James Norman Fagan, Superintendent of the Statistical Department, in the Custom House, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 27th March 1879.

Makertich Simeon Aratoon, an Armenian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 10th August 1871.

William Edward Wilson, Commander of the Floating Light Vessel *Comet*, at Calcutta, on the 29th May 1879.

William James Lean Cole, of Field House, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, a Purser in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's service, in England, on the 4th October 1875.

Frank James Fraser Munro, a Captain in the 11th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, at Calcutta, on the 15th September 1878.

John Andrew Kelso, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, at Peiwur Kotal, Kurum Valley, on 2nd December 1878.

Thomas Otho FitzGerald, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Ali Musjid, on the 21st November 1878.

Henry Mitchell, a Magazine Sergeant in the Ordnance Department, at Ferozepore, in January 1879.

Albert Marc Verchere, a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, at Aden, on the 29th September 1878.

Charles White, a Quarter Master in the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, at Allahabad, on the 14th December 1878.

Henry Cobbe Sutherland, of the Bengal Civil Service, District Judge of Backergunge, in the Red Sea, on the 3rd December.

Edward Stace Smith, an Indigo Planter, Manager of Bhutowla Factory, in the District of Tirhoot, in Tirhoot, on the 14th December 1878. Certificate granted under Section 37, Act II of 1874, to Robert Bloomfield as a creditor of the deceased.

J. R. McDonald, 3rd Engineer of the Government Steamer *Undaunted*, at Calcutta, on the 2nd March 1878. A like certificate granted to Messrs. Thomas & Co., as a creditor of the deceased.

Thomas Charles Hourigan, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, at Calcutta, on the 23rd May 1879. A like certificate granted under Section 37, Act II of 1874, to Joseph Montague Brachio, Executor of the deceased's will.

John Exell, an Engine-driver in the Rajpootana State Railway, at Agra, on the 1st July 1876. A like certificate granted to John Cowie on behalf of the deceased's brothers and sister.

John Bennett Thomson, of Bhelamjee, at Gorakhpur, in the District of Bengal, a British subject, at Gorakhpur, on the 15th June 1878. A like certificate granted to John Gallie as Attorney for Mrs. Anna Thomson, mother of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1879.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1879.

A Civil Treasury has been opened at Quetta, in Beluchistan, and is authorized to issue and cash Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August 1879.

Offices opened during the month of July 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Dadur . .	Beluchistan . .	18th .	Re-opened.
Dozan . .	Ditto . .	6th .	Opened.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. E. B. Henley, an Assistant Superintendent of the Ceylon Telegraphs, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 8, and subsidiary leave for seven days, under Section 11 of Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1879.

No. 23.—Mr. Thomas Campbell, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the 1st or Lower Standard, as laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

No. 24.—Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave of absence for forty-two days, from the forenoon of the 6th instant, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 4th August 1879.

No. 1190.—Pandit Saroop Narain, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Manpúr, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the office of the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th July 1879, *vice* Captain W. Loch.

H. D. DALY,

Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

No. 1191.—Captain W. Loch, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, resumed charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, from Pandit Saroop Narain, on the forenoon of the 2nd August 1879.

The 6th August 1879.

No. 1199.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 15th August 1879, or from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof

By Order,

THOMAS HOPE,

1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th August 1879.

No. 33.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st instant, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 9th August 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Office of the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

No. 21.—Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd July.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 22.—Privilege leave for two and a half months is granted to Mr. W. B. Bromley, Executive Engineer, attached to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, with effect from the 4th instant, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*

Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 5th August 1879.

No. 2158.—Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th July 1879, on which date he made over charge of the Division to Captain D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 11th August 1879.

No. 2208.—Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th August 1879, on which date he handed over charge of the Division to Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th August 1879.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 309 of 28th July 1879, Mr. E. A. Dennys, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, availed himself of the one month and twenty-nine days' privilege leave granted him on the forenoon of the 1th August 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Consulting Engineer.

Lucknow, the 7th August 1879.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 296, dated 19th July 1879, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1879.

E. DAVIDSON, *Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 6th August 1879.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 49 of 18th July 1879, for "afternoon of the 4th instant," read "afternoon of the 14th July 1879," the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 12th August 1879.

No. 59.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 7th August 1879.

No. 73.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, to the Western System, River Conservancy Division.

No. 74.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 211, dated 8th May 1879, Babu Dharm Sing Sain, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 75.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 285, dated 9th July 1879, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 11th August 1879.

No. 59.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 44, dated 3rd May 1879, for "with effect from the 1st May 1879," read "with effect from the forenoon of 8th May 1879."

No. 60.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (under training), was granted three months' language leave under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28, with effect from 9th May 1879.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th August 1879.

No. 41.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Railway, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 23rd July 1879, from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 21, dated 31st March last.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st August 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 5th August 1879.

No. 18.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 7th September 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following subjects in Bengali have been fixed for the F. A. and B. A. examinations of female candidates :—

F. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.

Sivnáth Sástri ... Nirvásitárviláp.

Prose.

Akshay Kumár Datta... Dharmaniti.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.

Baladeb Pálit ... Karnárjuna Kavya, 1st six cantos.

Prose.

Akshay Kumár Datta... Vahyavastursahit Mánavprakritir Sambandha Vichár.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th August 1879.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 320.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st July 1879*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Simla Architectural Division	May 1879	July 12, 1879
2	Central Provinces	Ditto	Do 14, ,,
3	Rajputana / Assam	Ditto	Do 15, ,,
5	Military Works / Coorg	Ditto	Do 19, ,,
7	Port Blair	Ditto	Do 25, ,,
8	Madras / Buildings under Quetta Agency	Ditto	Do 26, ,,
10	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Ditto	Do 28 ,,
11	Central India	Ditto	Do 29 ,,
12	Hyderabad / Mysore	Ditto	Do 30 ,,
14	British Burmah	Apl 1879	Do 4 ,,
1[illegible]	Bengal	Ditto	Do 7, ,,
1[illegible]	Punjab	Ditto	Do 12, ,,
17	North Western Provinces and Oudh / Indo European Telegraph	Ditto	Do 14, ,,
1[illegible]	Bombay / Indian Telegraph	Ditto	Do 19, ,,

IRRIGATION

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Rajputana	May 1879	July 8, 1879
2	Madras / British Burmah	Ditto	Do 26 ,,
4	Bengal	Apl 1879	Do 8, ,,
5	Bombay	Ditto	Do 19 ,,
6	Punjab	Mar 1879	May 31, 1879
7	North Western Provinces & Oudh	Ditto	June 9 1879

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Madras	May 1879	July 26, 1879
2	Bengal	Apl 1879	June 28 1879
3	Bombay	Ditto	July 9 1879
4	Punjab	Ditto	Do 12 ,,
5	North Western Provinces & Oudh	Mar 1879	Do 7, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	May 1879	July 12 1879
2	Kathiawar	Ditto	Do 16 ,,
3	Sindia / Indus Valley	Ditto	Do 21 ,,
5	Mysore	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
6	Tirhoot / Western Rajputana	Ditto	Do 26, ,,
8	Patna and Gya	Ditto	Do 28, ,,
9	Holkar / Sindia Neemuch	Ditto	Do 30 ,,
11	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do 31 ,,
12	Punjab Northern Lala Moosa to Chuk Nizam	Ditto	Do 31 ,,
13	Calcutta & South Eastern	Apl 1879	June 23 1879
14	Rajputana	Ditto	Do 27
15	Nalhattee	Ditto	Do 30
16	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh	Ditto	July 1 1879
17	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto	Do 3, ,,
18	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do 8 ,,
19	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto	Do 9 ,,
20	Stores Branch	Ditto	Do 19
21	Wardah Coal	Ditto	Do 21, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley	May 1879	July 12 1879
2	Indus Valley	Ditto	Do 21 ,,
3	Wardah Coal	Ditto	Do 24
4	Tirhoot / Patna and Gya	Ditto	Do 28, ,,
6	Holkar & Sindia Neemuch	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
7	Punjab Northern	Apl 1879	June 26 1879
8	Sindia	Ditto	Do 27, ,,
9	Calcutta & South Eastern / Rajputana	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
11	Nalhattee	Ditto	July 1, 1879
12	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto	Do 3 ,,
13	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do 8, ,,
14	Oomrawuttee / Khamgaon	Ditto	Do 21 ,,
16	Nizams	Ditto	Do 26

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 8th August 1879.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th August 1879.

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P			
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,19,78,742	8	0	3,31,76,912	1	1
Public Deposits at Branches	2,11,98,169	9	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,90,85,513	4	5
Bank Post Bills, &c				11,37,909	11	4
Sundries				9,97,011	9	0
RUPEES				7,64,92,346	9	10

ASSETS	Rs	A	P			
Government Securities				1,30,91,651	8	0
Loans on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and Branches				68,77,351	11	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				1,08,58,072	13	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,94,54,250	1	3
Balances with other Banks				2,78,098	11	2
Bullion						
Dead Stock				9,59,871	14	10
Stamps				8,807	7	0
Sundries				5,10,489	4	8
				5,20,38,593	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	85,83,394	8	0	2,44,53,753	2	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,58,70,358	10	0			
RUPEES				7,64,92,346	9	10

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 917.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

Revenue and Receipts		Estimates, 1878-79	April 1877 to Feb 1878	April 1878 to Feb 1879.	Comparison of two Years	
					Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	..	22,071,000	16,568,921	18,192,596	1,923,675	
II.—Tributes and Contributions	.	705,000	609,631	634,829	25,198	
III.—Forest	.	682,000	330,190	315,935	15,745	..
IV.—Excise on Spirits &c	..	2,750,000	2,225,099	2,352,123	127,321	.
V.—Assessed Taxes	...	765,000	85,570	778,325	692,755	
VI.—Provincial Rates	.	3,316,000	2,868,626	2,888,155	19,829	..
VII.—Customs	..	2,480,000	2,292,257	2,053,112	..	239,145
VIII.—Salt	...	6,813,000	5,453,658	6,296,835	843,177	...
IX.—Opium	...	8,250,000	8,162,080	8,512,760	80,680	
X.—Stamps	.	2,977,000	2,736,650	2,821,235	84,585	
XI.—Mint		180,000	398,952	150,103	..	218,849
XII.—Post Office	...	872,000	656,912	793,806	136,864	..
XIII.—Telegraph	...	329,100	231,361	222,470	..	8,891
XIV.—Minor Department	...	23,000	...	21,866	21,866	
XV.—Law and Justice	...	823,000	722,855	760,523	37,668	
XVI.—Police	..	69,000	67,683	98,804	31,121	
XVII.—Marine	...	201,000	201,282	188,632		12,650
XVIII.—Education	..	111,000	98,160	105,995	7,535	
XIX.—Medical Service	.	32,000	...	16,576	16,576	
XXI.—Interest	..	552,000	151,452	546,836	95,384	
XX.—Stationery and Printing	.	20,000		9,330	9,330	.
XXII.—Superannuation, &c.	.	501,000	161,201	162,172		2,032
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	..	113,000*	476,992	367,402	...	109,590
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	..	174,000	236,635	193,010		43,625
Total	.	55,139,100	45,339,500	48,844,030	3,504,530	.
XXX.—Army	..	850,000	730,237	785,433	55,196	
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	...	159,600	142,537	225,946	83,409	...
XXV.—Irrigation		660,000	507,988	863,051	355,063	.
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange		10,329,900	10,573,885	8,810,231	..	1,763,654
XXVII.—State Railways	...	967,000	496,273	781,438	285,165	..
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	.	289,000		.		
Total		68,394,600	57,790,420	60,310,129	2,519,709	
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary		188,300	263,090	218,646	...	44,444
GRAND TOTAL		68,582,900	58,053,510	60,528,775	2,175,265	

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

* Includes £400,000 as Net Gain on Railway transactions.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

eleventh month of the year 1878-79, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78

sterling @ Rs 10 to the pound sterling

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates 1878-79	April 1877 to Feb 1878	April 1878 to Feb 1879	Comparison of two Years: Increase	Comparison of two Years: Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1—Interest on Debt	3 280 500	2 773 734	2912,529	138 795	
2—Interest on Service Funds	371 000	318 110	314 013		4 367
3—Refunds and Drawbacks	321 000	287 201	297 211	10 010	
4—Land Revenue	2 558 100	2 586 530	2 599 370	12 840	
5—Forest	176 000	215 164	232 016	16 852	
6—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	96 000	83 708	78 032		5 676
7—Assessed Taxes	54 000	1 650	33 063	31 413	
8—Provincial Rates	13 000	216 296	92 635		123 661
9—Customs	196,000	185 862	182 582		3 280
10—Salt	520 000	422 933	503 806	80,873	
11—Opium	2 213 000	2 596 111	1 625 601		970 510
12—Stamps	71 300	67 771	67 164		607
13—Mint	88 000	95 054	86 853		8 201
14—Post Office	843 000	670 106	845 871	175 765	
15—Telegraph	377 700	259 375	226 724		32 651
16—Administration	1 217 100	1 131 866	1 148 283	13 417	
17—Minor Departments	310 000	285 519	281 057		4 462
18—Law and Justice	3 206 300	3 144 245	3 181 676	37 431	
19—Police	2 308 000	2 258 288	2 144 666		113 622
20—Marine	411 300	346 016	322 429		23 587
21—Education	1 011 100	908 226	890 345		17 881
22—Ecclesiastical	162 900	143 214	139 852		3 362
23—Medical Services	647 000	603 964	574 546		29 418
24—Stationery	252 000	223 351	230 521	7 150	
25—Political	308 700	332 354	351 406	19 052	
26—Allowances	1 633 000	1 019 820	961 988		57 832
27—Civil Furlough	1 000	1 599	3 624	2 025	
28—Superannuation	588 000	564 312	572 479	8 167	
38—Loss by Exchange	3 000 000	1 335 545	3 030 207	1,694,662	
29—Miscellaneous	213 000	331 070	254 644		76 426
30—Famine Relief	500 000	933 705	135 197		798 508
TOTAL	28,205 100	21 436,132	21 440 578	4 446	
37—Army	11 913 600	10 980 685	11 170 491	189 806	
34—Public Works Ordinary	4 035 300	2 805 628	3 213 101	407 476	
32—Irrigation	576 000	717 721	870,444	152,723	
33—Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange	5,387,900	4 806 934	4 243 243		563,691
33—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	588 100	732 975	837,655	104 680	
33—Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	18 100	28 233	26 496		1 737
33—Land and Supervision	83 500	58,178	55 373		2 805
34—State Railways	701 000	395 404	726 252	330 848	
36—Provincial and Local Surpluses	24 000				
TOTAL	52,556 400	44 961 880	45 873 636	911 756	
England including Army Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest Account	13 810 500	12 564 832	12 787 160	222 308	
TOTAL	66 426 900	57 526 712	58,660 796	1 134 084	
39—Productive Public Works— Capital Expenditure in India	3 568 000	3 028 526	2 120,377		908 149
Ditto ditto in England	987,000	1 015 775	847 749		168 026
TOTAL	4,555,000	4 044 301	2 968 126		1 076,175
GRAND TOTAL	70,981,900	61,571 043	61,628,922	57 879	

W WATERFIELD,

Offg. Comptroller General

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 14th August 1879 ... Rs. 3,64,47,891-2-2

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 4		.	...	...	31,41,205	52,33,950
" 5	3,77,800	.	...	..	31,41,205	52,33,968
" 6	...	...	...	3,77,800	31,41,205	52,42,688
" 7	...	...	...	3,77,800	31,41,205	52,32,688
" 8	...	...	...	3,77,800	31,41,205	52,32,688
" 9	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th Aug. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
205	... D 12—10797 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
206	" —17998 ...	5	Shaikh Saadut, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
162	... D 11—90600 ...	10	Noor Zamah, Naini Tal.
163	... " —35251 ...	10	Mr E. A. Lefovare, Mussoorie.
	" —35253 ...	10	
164	... D 18—32830 ...	100	Manohur Lall, Monghyr.
165	... D 11—84981 ...	10	Jwala Nath, Naini Tal.
166	... D 18—31776 ...	100	Kali Kumar Das, Mymansingh.
167	... D 16—00457 ...	10	Samput Singh and C., Allahabad.
168	... D 12—05955 ...	5	Conductor Nicol Wanche, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th August 1879.

H. G. KEENE, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1879.			
H131	... M 41—81064 ...	10	Muncherji Cursetji Bennett, Bombay.
H132	... " —81124 ...	10	Ghasi Ram Singai, Nursingpur.
M45	... M 35—34050 / " —34053	60	Nagesh Mangesh Dhareshwarkar, Karwar.
M46	.. M 41—85614 / " —85646	10	J. W. Fido, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 12th August 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
157	... L 93—32034 ...	50	Babu Banymadhub Pan.
159	... O 55—66830 ...	20	The Post Master, Calcutta.
160	... O 55—18373 ...	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Barisal.
161	... O 55—76714 ...	20	Ram Sarup Tewari.
163	... O 44 01419 ...	10	Babu Hariprosanno Mukerjee.
	L 31—35684 ...	5	
165	... O 12—13051 ...	10	Babu Jodunath Banerjee.
166	... O 27—85977 ...	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.
	" —75426 ...	500	
	" —84104 ...	500	
	" —86706 ...	500	
	" —76709 ...	500	
	" —84594 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
234	... L 91—82829 ...	20	Messrs. Pehlad Das & Co.
235	... O 26—56673 ...	20	Babu Rajkrishna Nundi.
236	.. L 31—56239 ...	5	Babu W. C. Sircar.
237	... O 9—66192 ...	10	Mrs. M. A. Mureel.
238	... L 28—89182 ...	5	Mr. J. A. Roberts.
	L 17—20683 ...	5	
239	... O 8—12053 ...	10	Babu Jodunath Chatterjee.
240	... O 30—30671 ...	50	Mr. E. Dalgliesh.
241	... L 29—27601 ...	5	Babu Kristohuri Laha.
115	... O 20—74661 / " —74662	20	Babu Durgachurn Chowdhury.
116	... L 10—54767 / " —54765	5	Babu Parbuttychurn Moitre.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—93332 ...	5	T. Narayana Memon, Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Palghat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—36037 ...	100	E. N. Overbury, Esq., Sub-Collector, Malabar.
J 6—40543 ...	10	Unclaimed.
J 5—90519 / " —90518 *	10	Palaty Narayanasawmy Naidoo, Mint Street, Madras.
J 7—80249 / " —80269 *	5	Mr. J. Franck, Agent, Bank of Madras, Ootacamund.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 7th August 1879.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 8—16484 ...	5	Chennubhotla Krishniah, Sub-Registrar, Ramachendrapur.
I 11—27143 ...	20	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 8—14857 / " —14858 *	5	Hajee Abdoola Hajee, Aboobucker, Armenian Street, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

COCONADA,
The 1st August 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
G 9—22891	50	Mr P Blake, at Khanpore
G 13—39501	5	Mr W Strachan of Salura
G 7 98297	10	

KURRACHEE
The 11th August 1879

W PATTON
Asstt Depy Commr, P C, K C

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
53	I 15—23123	50	Zenub Khanah, 105, Amritolla Gully, Chitpur Road Calcutta
54	F 13 53797	100	Hurree Nath Sukar Amballa Cantonment
	40446	100	
	I 16—44301 to —44400	10 each	
	F 12 12430	20	
	42431	20	
	—12432	20	
55	F 8—16699	5	Wazirchand Gangah, Multan
56	I 16—12715	10	Hamid Ali, Contractor Peshawar
57	I 15—44989	50	W Cutcliffe, Conductor, Ordnance Department, Landour
	I 67—16740	50	
58	I 12—91471	20	Ramchunder Banerji, Government Press Simla

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
66	I 10 52479	10	A Stewart Esq Rawal pindi
28	I 7—962 4	5	H P G Langton Esq Amritsar
	I 12 85311	20	
	85351	20	
	I 16—21048	10	
	I 10 70777	10	
73	I 13—34878	100	Mr W Jacob, care of King King & Co, Bombay
	F 12—62687	20	
79	I 16—23753	10	A W Irvin Higgins, Chaplain Amballa
80	F 8—11139	5	Jindwarda, Deputy Inspector of Police Mozuffergurh
82	I 13—46103	100	Grindlay Groom & Co, Bombay
	I 15 43091	50	
83	I 2 37231	500	Vully Gulloo, Calcutta
	F 13 19121	100	
	19122	100	
	19123	100	
	12782	100	
	—50293	100	
86	F 15—34066	50	The Officer Commanding No 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, Dera Ismael Khan
89	I 16—06918	10	G Mackay, Government Stallion Stables, Rawal pindi
90	F 16—22194	10	Harsukh Roy Kochnoor Press Lahore
93	E 15—43531	50	Sergeant J Daud, Attock
94	L 12—36815	20	Lieutenant R H Lombe, 29th Regiment Murree
	—87085	20	
	—80700	20	
	—80055	20	
	—89699	20	
95	I 12 96275	20	Sergeant W Casey 17th Regiment Peshawar
98	I 7—18908	5	Shahabuddin Malan Kella via Loodianah
	I 12—90122	20	
100	F 17 02051	20	R N Mody Lahore
	I 10 51913	10	
10	I 7—18201 18202	5	Chief Paymaster East Indian Railway Calcutta
11	I 12—81766 81767	20	F M Avern, Esq Executive Engineer, Jhelum
16	F 12—93882 93886	20	Captain H F Smyth R A, Dera Ismail Khan
17	I 16 24871 —24877	10	Mrs C Fawney Fort Allahabad

LAHORE
The 8th August 1879

C G. VANSITTART
Asstt to Acctt Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
41	B 46—71511	5	P Pragasam Mudali Madras
42	B 51—31660	500	Moonesawmy Chetty Salem
	, —31714	500	Merchant Salem

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
76	B 56—00374	10	P Arunachella Moodeliar Madras
	B 42—36196	20	
77	B 59—66950	100	Pilum Narasimha Shastry Bangalore
78	B 56—86651	10	C Sadasiva Rao Madras
	B 57—29703	20	
	—29533	20	
	B 61—14131	50	
79	B 57—17443	20	P Ramanjulu Naidu, Madras
80	B 51—31712	500	A Dirmalinga Pillai Pondicherry
	, —33012	500	
81	B 59—14576	100	Conthan Veljee, Madras
	, —94521	100	
	„ —98214	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 8th August 1879

WILLIAM H DOBBIE
Offg Asstt Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept, for Offg Commissioner

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 15th August 1879

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th August 1879, at 6 P M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday the 19th August 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th August 1879

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O Steamer *Poona*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th August 1879, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th August 1879, at 6 P M

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Japan* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th August 1879, at 6 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Pomha*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday the 22nd August 1879, at 6 P M

Mails for Akyab for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd August 1879, at 6 P M.

Mails for Persian Gulf for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday the 23rd August 1879, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th August 1879.

Anderson, John.
Argles, W. H.
Barbor, Mrs.
Bayley, E. H
Bell, Mrs. C. W.
Bengchin, Mrs.
Bewby, A.
Bibby, Louisina.
Bragg, S.
Brewer, William Jno.
Cornolius, Mrs J. A.
Casey, T P
Christiana A.
Cockey, E. N.
Collins, R. A.
Cowey, George.
Cumming, Mrs.
Davis, Mrs. C.
D'Cruz, Mrs. C. P.
Dran, —.
Desilva, Mrs. W.
D'Silver, Mrs. E.
Dug, C. H.
Evans, J.
Faithful, S.
Fernandes, C.
Fleming, G. W.
Fleming, Mrs.
Florance, Miss.
Forbes, Mrs. G. J.
Gettie, Mrs.
Gomes, L.
Greenfield, W. H.
Harcourt, Mrs. L.
Hill, William P.
Howell, A., care of Jailor.
Hukly, Mrs. C. F.
Hyde, E.
Jackson.
Johnson, J. (Pensioner).
Johnson, J. W.
Johnstone, J.
Joseph, C.
Lazarus, C.
Lewis, W. R.
Mair, Alex.
McCannah, Mrs. R.
McNeil, Miss J.
Martin, Miss (Lady Supdt., Free School).
Oliver, Master C.
Palmer, F.
Partridge, Mrs. J.
Pope, R.
Primrose, Mrs.
Schmidt, Francis.
Shelly, W. D.
Smart, Mrs. C. B.
Smith, T. S.
Stephenson, Mrs. M.
Steel, Colonel J. A.
Swan, W. H. F.
Taylor, Mrs. Emily.
Winter, Captain.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.
Aiton, George.
Anando Chunder Mitter
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Batson, John.
Benett, W. C.
Bowkett, W.
Brown, Phil.
Craik, W.
Castello, Mrs. P
Collings, Arthur.
Croghan, W. J.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Darling, C. N. (s.s.)
Davison, T. W.
Dutt, R. K.
E. F. G.
Forward, S.
Frances, F. H.
Fritsch, J.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gage, W. H St. G.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Hall, James
Hayter, W J.
Hervisede, R.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Holme, Capt.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W
Hunderson, F.
Hurmir, Miss A.
Jackson, John.
Johnstone, B
Jones, Pryn.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
Lloyed, William C.
M. E. K.
Macneg, John.
Mac Intyre, A.
Maltby, R.
Macleod, C. H.
Mailly, Chalni, Monsieur.
McMahon, James.
Moodoo Krishun S.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —.
Muller, M J.
Murray, L. DeB
Nederham, Capt. J.
Nicholson, T.
Papi, W. S.
Page, E.
Pathel, W.
Pesslitten, David.
Rascher, J.
Remblebuiski, Stanislas.
Richards, H. M.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Skelton, P. H.
Solomon, A.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs. M.
Stoken, Master H.
Stout, J. A.
Southgate, W.
Stuart, W. G.
Sulton, Rev. Geo.
Taylor, J. F.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Tindal, W.
Todd, Jas. C.
Upsdale, Harry.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Williams, W. J
Whitaker, F.

Newspapers.

Aveling, Harry.
Caleman, Geo.
Craik, William.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, —.
Nielson, N. C.
Schmidt, F.

Registered Letters.

Dunphy, Mrs M
Hodges, J. R.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Preggen, Mrs.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 22nd May last, 4 copper idols valued at Rs. 100, were found by Vythilingapurayan, Mirasidar of Ayamur in the Tritrapundy Taluk of the Tanjore District.

2. All persons claiming the whole or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office on the 1st January 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,

Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; CAMP VALLAM, *The 21st July 1879.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta

Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage	With Postage
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ..	Rs. 35	Rs 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES .	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper It will, however, never be below the following —

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES .	Rs 3 8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES	„ 1 0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES .	„ 1 0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 1 0
Complete set	„ 4 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA,
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO, BOMBAY,
MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO, MADRAS,
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY,
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing 8, Hastings Street

INDIAN OCEAN

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877 By R. C Carrington *Price Annas 8*

INDIA, WEST COAST

Kurrachee to Vingorla Compiled from the latest Government Surveys by R C Carrington 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A D Taylor May 1877 *Price, Annas 8*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River By Navigating Lieutenant W P Hayes R N 1876 *Price, Annas 8*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A D Taylor, 1877 *Price, Annas 12*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys 1878 *Price Annas 8*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I N, 1868 *Price, Annas 8*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I N, 1848 *Price, Annas 12*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I N, 1848 *Price, Annas 8*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Eneiam Rocks Surveyed by M Chapman, I N, 1875 *Price Re 1 8*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar by Lieutenants C G Constable and A W Stiff in 1853 with corrections by Commander A D Taylor Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879 *Price Re 1*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadevi Bays Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant I W Jarrad, R N 1878 *Price, Rs 1 4*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant I W Jarrad R N, 1878 *Price Rs 1 4*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL CEYLON, &c

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys 1878 *Price Re 1*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman I N 1878 *Price, Re 1*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M Chapman, I N, 1878 *Price Re 1*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878, *Price, Annas 8*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon By I H Inman and Commander A D Taylor, 1877 *Price Re 1*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington F R A S, 1878 *Price, Rs 2*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15 to 16° 30 N *Price, Re 1*

Sheet No 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re 1*

Sheet No. 4 Lieutenant M. A Sweny, I N, 1859 60 *Price, Re 1*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant I W Jarrad R N, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point adapted to the latest determinations of the G T S and observations by Commander A D Taylor Compiled by R. C Carrington, F R A S, corrected to 1878 *Price, Re 1*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R N 1875 *Price Re 1 8*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R N 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Hooghly River —Luff Point to Anchoring Creek showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R N, 1875 *Price, Re 1 8*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads From the latest Government Surveys Compiled by R C Carrington F R A S corrected to 1878 *Price Re 1*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Compiled from the latest Government Surveys by R C Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G C Hammond R N, 1876 *Price Re 1*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington, F R A S, corrected to 1878 *Price, Re 1*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F W Jarrad, R N, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F W Jarrad R N, 1877 *Price, Re 1*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R Moresby with Corrections and Additions by Commander A D Taylor, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River British Burma, Pegu Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A Dundas Taylor I N, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts by R C Carrington, F R A S 1879 *Price Re 1*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A de Richelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877 *Price Re 1*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A D Taylor 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A de Richelieu H M Siamese Navy 1876 *Price Re 1*

Junkseylon, East Coast —Puket or Tonkah Harbour By Commander A de Richelieu H M Siamese Navy 1876 *Price Re 1*

GULF OF SIAM

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Light —Surveyed by Captain A J Loftus, Siamese Navy 1872 *Price, Re 1*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Tam Ching Pia Surveyed by Captain A J Loftus, Siamese Navy 1872 *Price Re 1—(Shortly)*

Patani Bay Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus Siamese Navy 1872 *Price, Annas 8*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A J Loftus Siamese Navy, 1872 *Price Re 1*

—

SAILING DIRECTIONS &c

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America with Charts, by Commander A D Taylor F R G S Super Royal 8vo, cloth, lettered *Price Rs 10 exclusive of packing and postage, Re 1-12*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred Prepared by R C Carrington F R A S, F R S L, Registrar of Wrecks *Price Rs 2*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore) corrected from official information By R C Carrington, F R A S 1878 *Price Re 1*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the parallel, shewing the length in feet of a degree, minute and second of latitude and longitude the correction ... [illegible] ... by R C Carrington F R A S 1877 *Price Re 1*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions By R C Carrington F R A S Marine Survey of India, 1879 *Price Annas 12, packing and postage, Annas 2*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department Calcutta Compiled by R C Carrington Marine Survey of India, 1879 *Price, Annas 8 packing and postage Annas 2*

Hydrographic Notices

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, R N 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A D Taylor I N, 1876 *Price, Annas 4 (Cancelled)*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A deRichelieu and A. D Taylor, I N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G C Hammond, R N, 1876 *Price, Annas 4*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, R N., F R A S, 1877. *Price, Annas 4*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, R N, F R A S, 1877 *Price, Annas 4*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A D Taylor, I N, 1877 *Price, Annas 4*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A D Taylor, I N, 1878 *Price, Annas 4*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A W Stiffe, I N, and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee 1877 *Price, Annas 4*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I N, 1878 *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J Tully, R N, 1878 *Price, Annas 4*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L Wharton, *Price, Annas 4*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar *Price Annas 4*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast *Price, Annas 4*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad *Price, Annas 4*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast *Price, Annas 4*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast *Price Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878 *Price, Anna 1 each* —

No 1 Position of Middle Ground Bombay
„ 2 Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light vessel
„ 3 New lights in Sunda Strait &
„ 4 Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light vessel
„ 5 Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light Bombay
„ 6 Alteration of Malwan Light
„ 7 Kintoan Light vessel Yang tse Kiang
„ 8 Furgess Rock off Hunghie Island Bassein River Burma
„ 9 Fairway Pass at False Point Orissa
„ 10 Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Basses Rocks Ceylon
Intended alteration in Great Basses Rocks Fog Signal
„ 11 Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands Jebel Zukur and the Hanish Islands Red Sea
„ 12 Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light vessels, River Hooghly
„ 13 Exhibition of light on Little Basses Rocks, Ceylon
„ 14 Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay
„ 15 Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf
„ 16 Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon
„ 17 Upper Gaspar Light vessel, entrance to River Hooghly
„ 18 Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19 Reported Shoal, N N E of Bahrain, Persian Gulf
„ 20 Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca Salangore—Mala Coast
„ 21 Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N N E of Bahrain
„ 22 Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras
„ 23, Reported shoal, North West of Cheduba Island
„ 24 Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel
„ 25 Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras (Additional information)
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the main land
„ 27 Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879 *Price, Anna 1 each* —

No 1 Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light vessel
„ 2 Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago
„ 3 Revolving Light at Vakalapudi
„ 4 Intended alteration in False Point Light
„ 5 Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore
„ 6 Fixed Light at Rop (Nowa Nugga)
„ 7 Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek
„ 8 Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck marking vessels
„ 10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Poonco Port Light
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12 Delagoa Bay —Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather
„ 13 (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance (2) Fixed Light on Flap Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour
„ 14 Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal
15 Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand
„ 16 Dangerous rocks N N W and S E of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands —Andaman Islands
„ 17 Australia—South-coast Gulf of St Vincent (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable Port Phillip (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef
„ 18 River Hooghly —Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light House
„ 19 (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point —Sunda Strait Java
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef - Madura Strait
„ 20 (1) Shoal [illegible] and westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast
(2) Entrance to Tugela River
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River
„ 21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashegur)
„ 22 (1) Alterations in Lights at St Paul and St Denis, Reunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St Pierre
„ 23 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashegur) India —West Coast
24 Buoys and Beacons Zanzibar Harbour
„ 25 Alteration of False Point Light Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa

** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment, they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863 *Price, Rs 8, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871 *Price, Rs 6, packing and postage, 12 annas*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8;* *packing and postage, 9 annas*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8;* *packing and postage, 6 annas*

Vol. VI —The North-Western Provinces Code *Price, Rs 9, packing and postage 6 annas*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs 3 packing and postage 6 annas*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price,* *Rs 4 8, packing and postage 5 annas*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol I *Price, Rs 8, packing and Postage 8 annas*

Vol XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs.* *3, packing and postage, 6 annas*

In the Press

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II *Price, Rs 8, packing and postage, 8 annas*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H M s Forces in Bengal to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List &c *Price Rs 4, packing and postage, 6 annas*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I —Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries *Price 8 annas, packing and postage 2 annas*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure) bound in one volume *Price Re 1, packing and postage, 3 annas*

Just Published

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca Re 1 8 Geology Re 1 8 Ichthyology Rs 3 8, Reptilia and Amphibia Rs 2 8 Hymenoptera Re 1 8 Neuroptera, Re 1-12, *packing and postage 2 annas each*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal 1876 *Price 4 annas, postage, 1 anna*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District for 1875 76 *Price 8 annas, packing and postage 2 annas*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the year 1877 *Price 8 annas packing and postage 2 annas*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877 78 *Price Rs 2 packing and postage 6 annas*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills for 1876 77 *Price 8 annas packing and postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876 77 *Price, 12 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876 77 *Price, Re 1 8, packing and postage, 3 annas*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills for 1876 77 *Price, 8 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency for 1875 76 *Price 8 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency for 1876 77 *Price 8 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency for 1877 78 *Price, 8 annas, packing and postage 2 annas*

Super-royal 8vo cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts by R B Shaw, F R G S *Price, Rs 5, packing and postage 8 annas*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo, cloth, lettered

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries Compiled by C U Aitchison B C S Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A C Talbot B S C, Attaché in the Foreign Department Super royal 8vo, cloth *Price per Volume Rs 6 to the General public, and Rs 4 8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination Packing and postage, Vols I II and III 8 annas each, Vols II, III IV and VI, 10 annas each*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah and the Eastern Archipelago

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelkund and Baghelcund

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa

Vol IV—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency

Vol V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peshwa Nagpore and the Central Provinces Hyderabad Mysore Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations Part I (1877) *Price As 1*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878) *Price, As 6*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs 3 packing and postage 1 anna*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations Part I *Price 12 annas, packing and postage 3 annas*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations *Price, Rs 9, packing and postage Re 1 4*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected to 1st April 1879 *Price, Rs 2, packing and postage 4 annas*

Cloth, Demy 4to

A Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) language by Colonel G B Mainwaring, B S C *Price Rs 5, packing and postage 6 annas*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways Chapters I to IV *Price, Re 1, packing and postage 3 annas*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules *Price, Rs 2, packing and postage 12 annas*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules *Price, Re. 1-4, packing and postage, 10 annas*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways *Price, Re 1, packing and postage, 3 annas*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules *Price Rs 2, packing and postage, 14 annas*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879 *Price, 8 annas*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India corrected up to 1st May 1876

Vol I—British Troops *Price, Rs 4, packing and postage 8 annas interleaved copies, Rs 5, packing and postage, 12 annas*

Vol. II—Native Troops *Price, Rs. 2, packing and postage, 4 annas, interleaved copies, Rs 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879, royal 8vo, limp covers, with copious Indices*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage 3 annas*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 3 annas*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs 3 8, packing and postage, 6 annas*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as per quarter, including postage

Trade and Navigation Returns

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879 in monthly parts Published by order of the Governor General in Council *Price, Re 1 per copy, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867 68 and Estimate of Revenue Expenditure and Cash Balances for 1868 69 with a comparison of the two years For 1868 69 and Estimate of Revenue Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869 70 with a comparison of the two years For 1869 70 and Estimate of Revenue Expenditure and Cash Balances for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years For 1870 71 and Estimate of Revenue Expenditure and Cash Balances for 1871 72 with a comparison of the two years —*Price Rs 2, packing and postage, 2 annas each volume*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts *Price, Rs 9 8, packing and postage, Re 1*

Part I—*Rs 2 8, packing and postage 6 annas*
Part II—*Rs 3 8, packing and postage 6 annas*
Part III—*Rs 3 8 packing and postage 8 annas*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics &c

No 10, for 1875 76—			
Vol I	*Rs 5*	*by post Rs*	6
„ II	„ 5	„	„ 6
No 11, for 1876 77—			
Vol I	„ 5	„	6
„ II	„ 5	„	6
„ I for 1877 78, with a Review of the Trade	„ 5	„	„ 6

Miscellaneous.

A Compendium of Orders and Guide Book for the use of Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Service, August 1852 *Price, Re. 1 1, packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Hand Book of the Regimental and Circular Orders and Instructions issued from the year 1832 for the guidance of Officers of the Revenue Branch, Survey Department, India *Price, Rs 2 8, packing and postage, 3 annas*

Circulars and Departmental Orders of the Revenue Survey Department from 10th February 1832 to 31st August 1865 *Price, Rs 2-8, packing and postage, 4 annas*

Index to General Orders relating to, and Circulars issued from, the Quarter Master General's Office, 1868 *Price, Rs 3, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Ditto ditto, Barrack Department, Bengal, 1868, *Price Re 1, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Reports of Cases on appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from the establishment of the Court (civil cases), by Walker Marshall, Esq, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, Official Reporter to the Courts Parts I to V *Price, each part Rs 2, packing and postage, 2 annas*

The Rent Case including the Judgments delivered by the High Court on the 19th of June 1865 *Price, Rs 2, packing and postage, 2 annas*

The Bengal Civil Service Gradation List, with appointments, &c published every quarter, as above *Price per quarter Re 1, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency, Compiled under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon I M Bleckley M A, M D II B Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals Her Majesty's British Forces *Price, Rs 10 packing and postage, 12 annas*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court *Price 4 annas, by post, 5 annas*

Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and Political Departments of the Government of India *Price, 8 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

A Collection of the existing Rules for the sale in Fee Simple of Waste Lands in India, compiled in the Home Department of the Government of India from 5th March 1863 to 11th June 1861 *Price, 12 annas, packing and postage, 2 annas*

Foreign Postage Schedule, containing the rates of postage chargeable in India upon letters news papers &c addressed to places abroad Rules relative to the treatment of unpaid or insufficiently paid covers, Regulations regarding Book and Sample Posts *Price, 4 annas packing and postage 1 anna*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo, illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North West Frontier Tribes compiled from the Military and Political Despatches Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources by Lieutenant Colonel W H Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry *Price, Rs 5, packing and postage, 8 annas*

Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan via Bhamô by John Anderson, M D, 1871 *Price, Rs 8 packing and postage, 8 annas*

A Narrative of the Russian Military Ex-pedition to Khiva under General Perofski in 1839 *Price, Rs 2 packing and postage, 4 annas*

Diary of a Journey through the Districts of Minow Shamil, and Kow Gunow, during the month of August 1873 *Price, 4 annas, postage, 1 anna*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma By Surgeon-Major Francis Day F L S & F Z S Inspector-General of Fisheries in India *Price, Rs 2, packing and postage, 6 annas.*

8vo, cloth.

Reports on Forest Management in Ger-many, Austria and Great Britain, by Captain Campbell Walker, F R G S, Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, with Extracts from Reports by Mr Gustav Mann, Mr Ross, and Mr T W Webber, and a Memo by D Brandis, PH D, Inspector-General of Forests *Price, Rs 3, packing and postage, 6 annas*

Second Report on the Provinces of Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui, on the Tenasserim Coast, by J W Helfer, M D *Price, Re 1, packing and postage, 4 annas, extra*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1871 72, with Appendices and Tables *Price Re 1 8 packing and postage, 6 annas* For 1872 73 *Price, Rs 2, packing and postage, 8 annas* For 1873 74, *Price, Re 1, packing and postage, 5 annas*

Administration Report by the Resident at Hyderabad for 1871-72, for 1872 73, for 1873 74 *Price for each year, Re 1, packing and postage, 6 annas*

Report on the Administration of Coorg for 1871-72 *Price, Re 1 packing and postage 2 annas*

Report of the Commission to enquire into the operation of Act XIX of 1861 being an Act "to provide for a Government Paper Currency In two volumes *Price, Rs 2 8, packing and postage, Re 1 8*

Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India 1867 With Appendices containing Returns of Sickness and Mortality among the British and Native Troops and also among the Prisoners in the Bengal Presidency for that year *Price, Rs 6, packing and postage, 14 annas*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878 compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department *Price, Rs 2 packing and postage 5 annas*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni By Rajendralala Mitra LL D C I E Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences Vienna Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies of the Royal Academy of Science Hungary and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries Copenhagen &c &c *Price Rs 30 packing and postage Re 1 4*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal Revised edition Vol I *Price Rs 4 postage 6 annas interleaved copy Rs 5, postage 8 annas*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs 2 per annum, including postage*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling *Price, 3 annas postage ½ anna*

List of the Trees, Shrubs and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District Bengal By J S GAMBLE M A, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal *Price Re 1 8 postage, annas*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces Interleaved. Price, Rs 1 8 postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector on special duty *Price, Rs 1 8 postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map by HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty *Price, Rs 8; postage, 7 annas*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1, postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78 Published by the Government of Bengal *Price, Rs 2-8 postage, 4 annas*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77 Published by the Government of Bengal Price Report with Map complete, Rs 6, Report separately, Rs 5, Map separately, Rs 2, Colored Map Rs 2-8

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J Eliot, Esq, M A, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs 3 postage, 4 annas*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W W Hunter, B A, LL D, Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol	I.	24 Pergunnahs and Sunderbans.
Vol	II	Nadiya and Jessore
Vol	III	Midnapur Hughli and Howrah
Vol	IV	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum
Vol	V	Dacca Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing
Vol	VI	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah
Vol.	VII	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur
Vol.	VIII	Rajshahi and Bogra
Vol.	IX	Murshidabad and Pabna
Vol	X	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State
Vol	XI	Patna and Saran
Vol	XII	Gaya and Shahabad
Vol	XIII	Tirhut and Champaran
Vol	XIV	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas
Vol	XV	Monghyr and Purniah
Vol	XVI	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga
Vol	XVII	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum
Vol	XVIII	Cuttack and Balasor
Vol	XIX	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol	XX	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index
Vol	XX	General Index only

Price, per volume Rs 4, postage, 5 annas

The Bengal Embankment Manual: con-taining an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement, a discussion of the principle of the Act of 1873, a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them By Henry Leland Harrison, B A, C S late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford *Price, Rs 2, with map, Rs 3-4*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78 *Price, Rs 4-8, postage, 8 annas*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77 *Price, Rs 4-8 postage 6 annas*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76 *Price Rs 4-8, postage, 7 annas*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75 *Price Rs 4-8, postage, 7 annas*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re 1, separately, price, Rs 2, postage, 2 annas*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74 *Price Rs 4, postage, 5 annas*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73 *Price, Rs 7-8, postage, 10 annas*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re 1, separately, price, Rs 2, postage, 2 annas*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H Beverley, Esq, C S Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price Rs 10 postage, 9 annas*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali *Price, 6 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price 4 annas or including postage, 5 annas*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal *Price, Rs 3, postage, 3 annas*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities its History and its Commerce (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected) By J Westland, Esq, C S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore *Price, Rs 3, postage, 4 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol II By E G Glazier, Esq, C S Officiating Magistrate and Collector Rungpore *Price, Re 1 postage 2 annas*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmapootra *Price Rs 5, postage, 4 annas*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports 1872-73 with the Government Resolutions on them *Price Rs 5, postage 6 annas*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874 Price, Rs 2-8, postage, 8 annas*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia and Administration of various Drugs, &c in India and Australian Snake-poisoning and the Physiological Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake poisons By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject *Price, Rs 3, postage 4 annas*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879 *Price Rs 3, postage, 4 annas*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces Price Rs 2 postage 2 annas*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated) By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin B S C Deputy Commissioner Chittagong Hills *Price, Rs 6, postage 2 annas*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74 By A P MacDonnell of the Bengal Civil Service *Price Rs 3-8, postage 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Edward Tuite Dalton, C S I, Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Price—Bound copies	Rs 45	0	0
„ Unbound copies	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office By J C Price, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol I *Price, Rs 3, postage 3 annas*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. Blanford, Esq, Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re 1 per copy, postage, 2 annas*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S Cotton, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Vol I, bound in full cloth, lettered	Rs 10	0	0
Vol II ditto ditto	„ 10	0	0
Vol III, ditto ditto	„ 6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos	„ 2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76 Vol I. *Price, Rs 12, postage, 10 annas*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted —

West India Pilot, Vol II . Rs 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ..	.. Rs 15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ..	... „ 20	0	0

"Bengal Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage ..	.. Rs. 10	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	.. „ 12	8	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

E. C. Badham *vs* M. A. Badham.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th June last, all persons who are indebted to the business lately carried on by the above-named defendant at No 16, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Badham Brothers, and whose debts were incurred prior to this date, are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned who is alone entitled to grant valid receipts and discharges

J C Macgregor,

Receiver, High Court

RECEIVER'S OFFICE HIGH COURT
CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1879

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 016542 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs 10,700, originally standing in the name of H Palmer, and last endorsed to the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, Junior, and Miss Alicia Mary Taylor, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

Michael Gould,

Administrator General of Madras.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, No 090215, for Rs. 1,000 and No 107595 for Rs 500, originally standing in the names of Boroda Persaud Mookerjee and Ramjeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

Ishan Chunder Bose,

36, Chandmaree Road, Howrah

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 011859 of the 4 per cent of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, and last endorsed to Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors

Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons,

No 77, Clive Street

The 7th August 1879

Partially destroyed by White-Ants.

The under-mentioned eight Government Promissory Notes originally standing in the names of the parties specified below, and last endorsed to V. Kistnama Chetty, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor :—

	Originally standing in the names of—
No. 056370 of 1842-43, for Rs 1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
No. 056153 of 1842-43, for Rs 2,000 ...	
No. 056371 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	
No. 056372 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	
No. $\frac{080125}{80207}$ of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited.
No. 063895 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Bank of Bombay.
No. 059414 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.
No. $\frac{098542}{043400}$ of 1865, for Rs. 1,000	Colonel W. C. Parr and H. H. Tukutsingjee, Administrators of the Bhownugger State.

V KISTNAMA CHITTY,
Merchant of Vuithamootheappen Street,
Black Town, Madras,
Door No. 24.

The 21st July 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by L[illegible] which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1878.

Circular No 24 R, dated Simla, 31st July 1879

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879.

Ditto ditto No. 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Ditto ditto No. 15R. of 29th May 1879

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c, on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., during the 4th quarter of 1878, was 711, against 601 in the previous quarter. The casualties resulting from these accidents were, among passengers, 3 injured, against 1 killed and 6 injured, and among servants, 1 killed and 5 injured, against 7 injured.

2. There was 1 collision between the two parts of a mixed train which had got separated, causing injury to 2 passengers; 17 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which 1 servant was injured; 25 collisions between goods trains, or

parts of goods trains, by which 1 passenger and 2 railway servants were injured; 9 collisions between light engines; 11 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails; 88 cases of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, by which 1 servant was killed, and 1 injured; 22 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; 4 cases of trains running into stations or sidings, at too high a speed; 149 cases of trains running over cattle on the line; 28 cases of trains running over obstructions; 13 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings; and 9 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. There were 31 failures of engine machinery, 1 of tyres, 13 of axles, by which 1 servant was injured, 1 of brake apparatus and 12 of couplings.

3. Out of the 13 cases of failures of axles, 6 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and of the 42 cases of failures of couplings, 9 were on the East Indian Railway, 8 on the Rajputana, 7 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 6 on the Punjab Northern.

4. There have also been reported 2 cases of broken rails; 5 cases of flooding of permanent-way; 6 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments, 66 cases of fire in trains; 2 cases of fire at stations; and 166 miscellaneous accidents.

5. As observed in the returns for the three previous quarters, the number of miscellaneous accidents is the largest on the East Indian Railway, *viz.*, 115, out of a total of 166. This is due to a great extent to the inclusion of all cases of damage done to points. In Public Works Department Circular No. 1R. of 6th February 1879, reviewing the accident returns for the first quarter of 1878, it was laid down that the discretionary powers relegated to Consulting Engineers in paragraph 2 of Circular No. 27R. of 16th September 1878, should be exercised in the exclusion from the returns submitted to Government of such accidents as damage to points resulting in no further mischief. But this has not been done, though the returns of the East Indian Railway were not forwarded by the Consulting Engineer until 3rd May 1879, or about three months after the issue of the Circular just referred to

6. The numbers of accidents from trains running over cattle, and cases of fire in trains, were the largest on the Indus Valley State Railway: the former being 34 out of a total of 149; and the latter 16 out of a total of 66. The frequency of cattle accidents on this line is stated to be due to the want of fencing. In regard to the accidents from fire, it is not stated in all cases whether the engine was fitted with spark-arrester, and what description of fuel was used, as required by Clause VII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878.

7. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., and to other persons, were as follows :—

	Killed	Injured
Passengers	6	11
Other persons—		
Whilst passing over the line at level crossings	2	..
Trespassers	24	5
Suicides	6	..
Miscellaneous	5	3

8 Of the passengers killed and injured, 1 was killed by falling between carriages and platforms, 3 killed and 2 injured by falling on to the platform,

ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains; 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 2 killed and 4 injured through other causes.

9. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., consisted of 40 killed and 73 injured. Of these, 1 was killed and 4 injured during shunting operations; 8 killed and 14 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with a bridge, during the travelling of trains, 2 killed and 5 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 1 killed and 4 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 1 injured whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels; 2 killed and 1 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 2 killed and 2 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 9 killed and 13 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 killed whilst passing between vehicles, 5 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 3 killed whilst attending to gates at level crossings; 1 killed and 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 2 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 5 killed and 9 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 5 killed and 10 injured from miscellaneous causes.

10. The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous quarter:—

	Third quarter 1878		Fourth quarter 1878	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers—				
From causes beyond their own control	1	7	2	1
From misconduct, or want of caution	3	8	4	13
Servants—				
From causes beyond their own control	10	21	7	19
From misconduct, or want of caution	29	39	31	59
Others—				
Whilst passing at level crossings	2	1	2	
Trespassers (including suicides)	61	10	30	5
Other persons	10	1	5	3
	116	87	84	103

11. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 33 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 128 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

12. It is observed that the returns of all the railways were received in February and March with the exception of those of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways which were not received until 10th and 6th May 1879, respectively. Owing to the late submission of these latter returns, the compilation of the general tables has been considerably delayed.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the attention of the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, be invited to the remarks made above in regard to miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway, and to the delay in the submission of the returns for the railways under his control. *These returns should in future*

be submitted in manuscript within a month of the date to which they are made up The Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway should state, in reporting accidents from fire caused by sparks, whether the engine was fitted with a spark-arrester, and what description of fuel was in use

---

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North Western Provinces and Oudh
Central Provinces, British Burma and Hyderabad
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government, Administrations and Officer marginally noted, for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab
Mysore and Coorg
Assam
Rajputana
Central India
Director of State Railways Western System

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the compiled returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J S TREVOR, *Major-Genl, R.E,*
Offg Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

Number of Persons reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, as Killed or Injured on the several Railways open for Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants and Other Persons; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between Accidents happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and Accidents happening otherwise.

	Mean Mileage open.	Railways.	Passengers.						Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors.						Other Persons.								Total all Classes.	
			From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.	1,503¼	East Indian	2	1	2	6	4	7	4	9	6	11	10	20	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	24	27
	(a)171¾	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
	545¾	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	5	7
	(b)553¾	Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Punjab Section ...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	3	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	9	6
	109¾	Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Sind Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	857	Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	6	5
	611	South Indian	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
	1,268½	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	8	21	8	22	...	...	8	3	1	1	9	4	18	27
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	7
State.	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27½	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	219	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	76	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	103½	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	482¾	Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	29	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	428½	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3
	35½	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	172	Holkar & Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Khámgaon (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	145½	Dhond-Manmád (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	121	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
	8,172½	Total ...	2	4	4	13	6	17	7	19	34	59	41	78	2	...	30	5	5	3	37	8	84	108

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Sindia.							Holkar and Neemuch.							Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Khamgaon.							Amraoti.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sindia.	Holkar and Neemuch.	Gaekwar of Baroda's.	Khamgaon.	Amraoti.
Number of passenger-miles...	1,216,152	7,393,507	395,432	55,544	159,293
Number of servants employed	143	1,242	61	57	44
Train mileage of all descriptions	13,285	101,447	4,160	1,528	1,132

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Wardha Valley.							Dhond-Manmad.							Nizam's.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	394,549							1,234,297							4,366,063						
Number of servants employed	79							429							928						
Train mileage of all descriptions	9,090							16,253							71 671						

	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	2	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	88	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	41	...	2	1	1	1	3	711	...	3	1	5	1	8
Number of passenger-miles	13,699,886							568,631,722						
Number of servants employed	3,902							103,478						
Train mileage of all descriptions	96,212							7,618,068						

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		East. Via Amur.		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Burma.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,455	7,821 15	127	387 9	64	369 3	4,052	16,460 15		...	900	3,197 7	140	717 11	536	1,051 1	7,274	30,006 0
Received ...	906	6,396 13	82	321 15	58	325 15	4,150	16,064 12	...	...	862	3,064 4	145	501 6	386	778 15	6,589	27,454 0
TOTAL ...	2,361	14,218 12	209	709 8	122	695 2	8,202	32,525 11	..	..	1,762	6,261 11	285	1,219 4	922	1,830 0	13,863	57,460 0
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Via Madras ...	4	20 10	...	...	9	30 6	2,802	14,776 14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815	14,827 14
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 5
From West to East—																		
Via Madras...	324	1,443 12	6	84 6	4	13 2	2,482	12,424 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	13,066 0
Via Rangoon	..	...	...	..	...	...	4	37 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37 13
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28 0
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	5 4	2	3 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	4 8	1	6 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	328	1,464 6	8	94 2	16	53 4	5,295	27,280 12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,647	28,892 8
GRAND TOTAL ...																	19,510	86,352 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	906	1,455	2,361	17·44	25·54	21·67
	„ Turkey	82	127	209	1·58	2·23	1·92
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	58	64	122	1·11	1·12	1 12
RED SEA ...	*Vid* SUEZ	4,150	4,052	8,202	79·87	71·11	75·29
TOTAL ...		5,196	5,698	10,894	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

STATEMENT SHOWING IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR 1877-78.

No 3911, dated 10th July 1879

Read the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th May 1879, No 1352

Read the following statements showing the irrigation and rainfall for 1877-78 :—

From the Collector	of Ganjam,	dated	10th Dec.	1878,	S. No	265
„ „	of Vizagapatam,	„	30th Nov.	„	„	——
„ „	of Godavari,	„	16th Sept.	„	„	266
„ „	of Kistna,	„	11th Jan.	1879,	„	——
„ „	of Nellore,	„	1st April	„	„	1132
„ „	of Cuddapah,	„	14th March	„	„	78
„ „	of Bellary,	„	17th Jan.	„	„	11
„ „	of Kurnool,	„	—— „	„	„	——
„ „	of Chingleput,	„	29th „	„	„	61
„ „	of North Arcot,	„	21st Sept.	1878,	„	——
„ „	of South Arcot,	„	12th March	1879,	„	102
„ „	of Tanjore,	„	12th Dec.	1878,	„	1615
„ „	of Trichinopoly,	„	31st July	„	„	219
„ „	of Madura,	„	3rd Nov.	„	„	141
„ „	of Tinnevelly,	„	25th Sept.	„	„	704
„ „	of Coimbatore,	„	20th Dec.	„	„	——
„ „	of Salem,	„	29th Nov.	„	„	——

A STATEMENT compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. The area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1877-78 is considerably in excess of that irrigated in the previous year as shown below :—

	Government	Inam.	Zemindari	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-77 . . .	3,003,281	687,989	173,853	3,865,126
1877-78 . . .	3,591,945	804,186	188,047	4,584,178
INCREASE .	588,664	116,197	14,194	719,052

3. The increase is due to the favorable character of the season.

(A true Extract.)

C. A. GALTON,

Acting Secretary.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1876-77 and 1877-78, in the several Districts.

Districts.		Total area in Acres.	Cultivable area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Sown from April to November 1877. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1877 to March 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year of 1877-78. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	Rainfall. 1876-77	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam	Government Land	466,560	332,160	282,035	124,760	...	1,854	20,674	15	...	144,843	...	1,839	− 1·25	...	..	..
	Inam do.	126,080	112,640	127,214	62,245	17,113	...	3,271	947	..	65,516	18,060	...	+ 38·05	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	1,727,680	*547,360	274,207	19,980	757	..	774	...	175	20,751	582	.	− 2·88	..	...	.
	Total	5,320,320	1,292,160	683,456	206,994	16,016	...	21,119	787	..	231,113	16,803	...	+ 7·84	41·17	23·94	− 41·85
Vizagapatam.	Government Land	3,343,360	117,760	103,353	19,715	...	2,118	2,369	812	...	22,084	...	1,306	− 5·58	...	...	...
	Inam do.	282,240	254,080	39,397	6,604	...	5,511	2,470	505	...	9,074	...	5,006	− 35·55	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	9,137,920	+590,720	11,568	5,891	..	281	...	...	...	5,891	...	281	− 4·55	...	...	...
	Total	12,763,520	962,560	151,318	32,210	...	7,910	4,839	1,317	.	37,049	...	6,593	− 15·10	36·14	32·32	− 10·57
Godavari	Government Land	1,377,920	1,088,000	671,256	304,193	12,971	...	8,252	...	2,186	312,445	10,785	...	+ 3·57	...	.	..
	Inam do.	452,480	433,920	355,031	164,898	9,547	...	3,982	...	2,761	168,880	6,716	..	+ 4·16	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	1,435,520	1,027,840	161,709	131,759	16,426	.	4,777	...	3,814	136,536	12,612	...	+ 10·18	...	...	.
	Total	3,265,920	2,549,760	1,187,996	600,850	38,904	...	17,011	...	8,761	617,861	30,143	...	+ 5·12	26·22	26·37	+ ·57
Kistna	Government Land	3,429,120	2,254,080	1,136,031	170,535	7,043	...	17,284	...	466	187,819	6,577	...	+ 3·63	...	...	...
	Inam do.	664,960	629,760	103,471	40,266	...	1,895	...	...	...	40,266	...	1,895	− 4·49	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	912,000	712,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,006,080	3,596,160	1,839,502	210,801	5,148	...	17,284	...	466	228,085	4,682	..	+ 2·10	20·16	28·18	+ 39·78
Nellore	Government Land	2,307,200	1,404,400	753,716	104,439	39,694	...	85,293	62,885	...	189,732	102,579	...	+ 117·69	...	...	...
	Inam do.	715,520	543,360	277,914	36,520	5,147	...	16,900	5,101	..	53,420	10,248	...	+ 23·74	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	1,774,080	‡ 49,920	68,378	2,815	1,818	..	416	..	520	3,251	1,298	...	+ 67·15	...	...	...
	Total	4,796,800	2,087,680	1,100,038	143,771	46,659	..	[illegible]	67,186	...	246,383	114,125	...	+ 86·29	12·32	31·46	+ 155·36
Cuddapah	Government Land	4,485,760	2,747,520	1,005,805	63,882	20,826	..	33,165	19,137	..	97,347	39,963	...	+ 69·64	...	...	...
	Inam do.	666,240	636,800	434,487	28,518	7,549	...	13,033	7,531	...	41,551	15,071	...	+ 56·91	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	5,152,000	3,384,320	1,140,292	92,400	28,366	..	16,498	26,668	.	138,898	55,034	...	+ 65·66	9·21	25·34	+ 175·14

District																	
Bellary	Government Land	5 621 760	2 469 760	1 698 562	75 224	15 412		30 887	28 343		126 211	43 755		+ 53 06	...	.	
	Inam do	1 428,480	1 108,000	674,470	30 124	11 406		16 024	9 530		40 148	20,936		+ 83 04	...	..	
	Zemindari do													...			
	TOTAL	7 050 240	3,877 760	2 373 032	105 348	26 818		67 [illegible]	37 873		172 359	64 691		+ 69 08	7 75	26 84	+ 216 32
Kurnool	Government Land	[illegible] 158 560	2 074 880	896 052	29 [illegible] 7	10 [illegible]	.	7 [illegible] 7	3 941		37 [illegible] 24	11 257		+ 62 62			
	Inam do	1 052 800	1,041 920	619 691	17 [illegible]	[illegible] 51[illegible]		3 [illegible] 51	1 881		2 [illegible] 51	8 421		+ 67 75			
	Zemindari do	—											...	..	.		
	TOTAL	1 511 360	3 116,800	1 515 743	47 217	16 853		10 658	5 825		57 875	22 678		+ 61 43	8 74	21 [illegible] 8	+ 148 05
Chingleput	Government Land	1 2[illegible]8 960	900 480	467 297	133 913	..	55 696	178 100	146 679		312 013	90 983		+ 41 16			..
	Inam do	256 880	211 [illegible]	106 203	24 489		3 291	16 122	10 952		[illegible] 11	7 [illegible] 58		+ 23 24		..	
	Zemindari do	215 680	158 720	33,870	1 341	80		2 052		528	3 396		148	— 11 65			
	TOTAL	1 691 520	1 271 040	608,070	159,746		58 910	196 274	157 103		356,020	98 193	.	+ 38 08	21 58	41 05	+ 104 12
North Arcot	Government Land	2 323 200	1 023 360	505,827	142 837	24 822		59 731	32 394		202 568	62 216	...	+ 44 33			
	Inam do	228 480	188,160	92,775	28 544	6 271		8 910	4 259		37,454	10 510	...	+ 39 01			
	Zemindari do	1 727 360	695,680														
	TOTAL	4 279 040	1 907,200	598,602	171 381	36 093		68 641	36 633		240 022	72 726		+ 13 47	18 40	38 10	+ 108 [illegible]
South Arcot	Government Land	2 977 920	2,192 000	1 050 693	259 195	38 710		89,335	26,779		348,530	65 525		+ 23 15			
	Inam do	157 440	138 240	86 490	20 387		376	14 280	6,116		34,667	5 740	..	+ 19 84		..	
	Zemindari do	24 320	1 088	7 678													
	TOTAL	3 159 680	2 331,328	1 144 861	279 582	38 870		103 615	32 895	.	383 197	71 265		+ 22 84	25 08	45 25	+ 80 42
Tanjore	Government Land	1 571 8[illegible]	1 151 360	963 830	775 160	24 193		161		120	775 324	24 073		+ 3 29			
	Inam do	[illegible]	495 [illegible]	267 911	169,979	14 220					169 979	14 220		+ 9 13			
	Zemindari do	1 [illegible]	116 560	47 524		.									..		
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible] 763 840	1 279 265	945 139	38 413		161		120	945 303	38 293		+ 4 22	28 38	50 [illegible]	— 78 61
Trichinopoly	Government Land	1 [illegible] 180	1 28[illegible] 000	854 578	149 845	[illegible] 53		73 801	1 [illegible] 59		223 [illegible] 19	19 912		+ 9 77			
	Inam do	[illegible]	1 [illegible] 080	119 336	17 268	430		3 [illegible]	1,212		20,977	1 642		+ 8 49			
	Zemindari do	428 160	33 140	61,333				.									
	TOTAL	2 [illegible] 240	1 [illegible] 3 120	1 035 247	167 113	4 383		77 [illegible]	17 171		244 [illegible] 26	21 554		+ 9 [illegible] 6	23 02	37 [illegible]	+ 61 46
Madura	Government Land	1 [illegible] 120	1 [illegible]	7[illegible] 3 720	9[illegible] 410		2 503	10 580	28 170		127 029	25 607		+ 25 25			
	Inam do	2 [illegible]	1 2[illegible]	118 552	8 472	11 57		3 8[illegible]	2 006		12 [illegible] 61	[illegible] 113		+ 35 24			
	Zemindari do	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 814	[illegible]	5					5	5		+ 100 00			
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91 617		1,121	11,478	30 176		139 0[illegible]5	28 735		+ 26 [illegible]	18 82	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

* [illegible]

† Exclusive of Jeypore and other hill tracts for which particulars are unknown

‡ [illegible] of Venkatagiri Zemindari and Parni Taluk of [illegible] particulars are unknown

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1876-77 and 1877-78 in the several Districts—*continued.*

Districts.		Total area in Acres.	Cultivable area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1877. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	In comparison with 1876-77. Decrease.	Sown from December 1877 to March 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	In comparison with 1876-77. Decrease.	Whole year of 1877-78. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	In comparison with 1876-77. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	RAINFALL. 1876-77.	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tinnevelly	Government Land	1,921,661	1,485,030	1,120,115	96,463	19,965	...	180,396	35,255	...	276,859	55,220	...	+ 24·91	...	...	...
	Inam do.	264,765	232,492	173,904	7,070	920	...	13,065	...	958	20,135	...	38	— ·19	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	928,916	749,464	609,216	6,913	1,478	...	10,666	...	1,052	17,609	426	...	+ 2·48	...	...	...
	Total	3,118,342	2,466,986	1,912,235	110,476	22,363	...	204,127	33,245	..	314,603	55,608	...	+ 21·47	18·62	47·18	+ 153·38
Coimbatore.	Government Land	3,666,960	3,112,320	1,964,938	87,085	6,186	...	18,790	8,719	...	105,875	14,965	...	+ 16·38	...	...	...
	Inam do.	314,880	311,040	227,921	10,839	247	...	1,505	489	...	12,344	736	...	+ 6·34	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	94,080	86,400	63,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,075,920	3,509,760	2,256,168	97,924	6,133	...	20,295	9,208	...	118,219	15,641	...	+ 15·25	18·14	30·16	+ 66·26
Salem	Government Land	2,709,120	1,738,880	1,049,587	59,744	...	3,059	42,849	18,508	...	102,593	15,449	...	+ 17·73	...	...	...
	Inam do.	233,600	185,600	142,534	8,364	6	...	1,888	...	1	10,252	5	...	+ ·05	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	889,600	551,040	290,711	392	...	...	233	...	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,832,320	2,475,520	1,482,832	68,500	...	3,053	44,970	18,507	...	113,470	15,454	...	+ 15·77	18·67	35·55	+ 90·41
Total	Government Land	44,226,501	26,784,230	15,566,425	2,682,856	163,834	...	909,089	424,827	...	3,591,945	588,661	...	+ 19·60	...	...	...
	Inam do.	7,933,885	7,176,492	4,297,981	682,117	69,408	...	122,069	46,789	...	804,186	116,197	...	+ 16·89	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	24,681,516	6,413,912	1,633,317	169,129	20,283	...	18,918	...	6,039	188,047	14,194	...	+ 8·16	...	...	...
	Total	76,841,902	40,374,634	21,497,723	3,534,102	253,525	...	1,050,076	465,527	...	4,584,178	719,052	...	+ 18·60	20·73	34·69	+ 67·34

Exclusive of Ramnad and Shivaganga Zemindaries, for which particulars are unknown.

Order thereon, 10th July 1879, No. 3901, by the Govt. of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

JOHN MULLINS, *Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

(Docket No. 391 I., dated 10th July 1879.)

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of India.

JOHN MULLINS, *Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 30th JUNE 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second		Navigation return canal: Principal items of traffic		Land irrigated (approximate)		Rainfall		Chief crops (approximate)		Remarks.
	Full supply	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout.	Up	Down.	Zila.	Acres.	Average	During month.	Name	Area in acres.	
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division ...	4·90	4·49	3073·60	1169·77	..	..	Gurdáspur	12,401	3·27	5·94	Cotton ..	19,795	2770·60 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bari Doab Canal, of this 2683·48 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is an increase of 8,218 acres in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, due principally to new irrigation from the Kasur and Sobraon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·18		910·04	..	...	Amritsar ..	28,729	1·68	5·05	Rice ...	9,172	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·13		603·67	..	...	Lahore	33,041	1·89	3·20	Sugarcane ...	9,346	
											Others ..	35,858	
Total Bari Doab Canal ..	...	...	3073·60	2683·48	...	...	.....	74,171	...	...	.. .	74,171	
Corresponding period of last year ..	...	...	3073·60	1726·81	...	..	.. ..	65,953	...	...	......	65,953	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division	4·33	4·31	2,546	578	...	207,282 Logs, kurries, &c., and 1,515 mds of firewood	Umballa ...	932	6·01	4·84	Cotton ...	32,445	The whole of the water entering the Western Jumna Canal was utilized. There is a slight increase in the irrigation of the Kurnal and Delhi Divisions; in the Hansi Division, however, there is a considerable decrease, principally in the Jhind State; the net decrease on the whole Canal is 7,748 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The Superintending Engineer reports that it is as yet too early in the season to know what the crop will really be, but that the Executive Engineers consider that the prospect is favorable.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·37		769			Karnál . .	15,366	3·14	2·90	Rice ...	4,394	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·93		926			Delhi ...	27,862	1·60	8·20	Sugarcane ..	48,637	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·34		270			Rohtak ..	21,329	2·10	2·40	Others ...	8,580	
							Hissár . .	19,124	2·20	1·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ..	5,933	...	2·20	. .	.	
							Bíkaner ...	..	...	...	. ..	...	
							Kalsia State ..	510	.	...	......	..	
Total Western Jumna Canal ..	..	...	2,546	2,543	...	207,282	...	94,056	...	..	.....	94,056	
Corresponding period of last year ...	..	...	2,546	2903·17	...	148,699		101,804	...	...	......	101,804	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Lahore . .	1,231	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The decrease in the Inundation Canals, as compared with corresponding period of last year, is due to the late rising of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Montgomery ...	15,538	1·55	1·75			
Indus Canals		...	...	...	...	..	Mooltan ...	48,370	0·49	1·7			
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	24,832	0·58	2·05			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...		..	89,971	...	...	.	89,971	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.. ...	351,396	..	...	......	351,396	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	.. / ...	...	...	..	..	...	Delhi ...	31	.	...	Cotton ...	...	
		...	...		.	...	Gurgáon ..	. .	3·49	1·60	Rice ...	4	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ..	27	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	31	.		.. ...	31	
Corresponding period of last year ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	168,227	...	...	......	168,227	
[illegible]								167,757				167,757	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF BORING AN ARTESIAN WELL IN THE JARDIN d'ACCLIMATATION AT PONDICHERRY.

The following paper is republished from the *Madras Gazette* of the 22nd July 1879 :—

Report on the operations of boring an artesian well in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry, dated Pondicherry, 24th March 1879.

Mons. l' Ordonnateur.—Conformably to your communication, No. 333, of the 15th February last, I have the honor to forward a full report on the operations connected with boring an artesian well in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry.

In order that the report may be complete, I have deemed it necessary to go back to the formation of the Commission appointed by Order of the 23rd February 1877, and to the commencement of the operations which decided the Administration to encourage and popularies an advance in the means of irrigation of the Colony, and of which the results ought to prove most beneficial to agriculture and rural requirements.

Consequent on the success achieved in sinking an artesian well by the aid of the "Savana" Machine as carried out by Mr. Charles Poulain, Manager of Poulain's Spinning Factory, a Commission appointed by an order of His Excellency the Governor, dated 23rd February 1877, under the Presidency of the Colonial Engineer and Chef du Service of Roads and Bridges, proposed to the Administration on the 20th of June of the same year that a complete set of machinery for boring should be procured. This Commission intimated their preference for that of Messrs. Dégousée and Lippman to any other, and suggested that a sum of 1,200 francs should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Charles Poulain (who found himself without funds) in order that he might carry on his work.

The machinery arrived in the Colony on the 4th September 1878, and the Commission, after visiting the Jardin d'Acclimatation, were unanimously of opinion that the well ought to be sunk in the centre of the basin in that garden, that situation being the one which offered the greatest facility for irrigating so large an exent of ground, presuming the probable success of the undertaking.

After fitting and erecting the crane, the works were carried on under the supervision and with the assistance of the Department of Roads and Bridges. First of all, a small well 1·80 metre deep was dug in the centre of the basin, at the bottom of which boring was begun on the 30th October 1878, commencing with tubes of a diameter of ·26 of a metre. The work which on this date has reached 79m 52c in depth has passed through the following series of geological strata :—

TABLE of Geological Strata of the Artesian Well bored in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry.

Number of Strata.	Dates.	Geological Strata.	Thicknesses of Strata.	Progressive Depths.	REMARKS.
			M.	M.	
0	30th October 1878	Natural earth	1·33	1·33	
1	30th „ „	Sand mixed with yellowish clay	0·75	2·08	
2	30th „ „	Clay mixed with clear gray sand	0·85	2·93	(m2·80) water level of surrounding wells.
3	31st October and 2nd November 1878.	Clear gray sandy clay	1·40	4·33	
4	4th November 1878	Coarse bluish sand mixed with small gravel.	0·30	4·63	
5	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th November 1878.	Fine clear gray sand, very fluid	1·37	6·00	(3·60) mean sea level.
6	12th November 1878	Bluish gray sand mixed with small gravel.	0·15	6·15	
7	12th and 13th November 1878.	Coarse clear gray sand	0·25	6·40	
8	13th November 1878	Coarse bluish sand mixed with small gravel.	0·30	6·70	
9	13th „ „	Coarse bluish sand, small gravel, fragments of charcoal and decayed wood.	0·35	7·05	
10	14th „ „	Coarse bluish sand, lumps of plastic black clay and decayed wood.	0·35	7·40	
11	14th „ „	Very fine bluish sand	0·15	7·55	
12	14th „ „	Coarse blackish sand mixed with black clay.	0·60	8·15	
13	15th November 1878	Black clay and fine sand	2·69	10·74	(10·24) First rise of water level.
14	15th „ „	Fine sand and diluted black clay	0·88	11·62	
15	15th and 16th November 1878.	Coarse sand with a little clay and small gravel.	0·40	12·02	

Note.—A Metre=39·37 inches.
A Franc=about 7 annas.

Number of Strata.	Dates.	Geological Strata.	Thicknesses of Strata.	Progressive Depths.	Remarks.
			M.	M.	
16	16th and 18th November 1878.	Fine sand and decayed wood . .	1·58	13·60	
17	18th, 19th, 20th and 21st November 1878.	Fine pure sand	2·20	15·80	
18	21st, 22nd and 23rd November 1878.	Close black clay with vegetable detritus.	5·40	21·20	
19	23rd, 25th and 26th November 1878.	Black clay mixed with fine and moderate-sized sand.	2·90	24·10	
20	26th November 1878 .	Black clay mixed with sand and small gravel.	0·20	24·30	
21	26th and 27th November 1878.	Black clay mixed with moderate-sized sand.	2·80	27·10	
22	27th November 1878 .	Fine sand stained with clay . .	0·20	27·30	
23	27th and 28th November 1878.	Fine grayish sand	1·10	28·40	
24	28th November 1878 .	Hard black clay mixed with very fine sand.	0·15	28·55	
25	28th and 29th November 1878.	Moderate-sized grayish sand . .	2·15	30·70	
26	29th November 1878 .	Black sandy clay	0·15	30·85	
27	29th „ „ .	Fine gray sand	0·55	31·40	
28	30th „ „ .	Black sandy clay	1·20	32·60	
29	30th „ „ .	Fine sand mixed with clay . .	0·40	33·00	
30	30th „ „ .	Fine sand and lumps of sandy clay .	0·30	33·30	
31	30th November; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 4th December 1878.	Close black clay mixed with very fine sand and quantities of gray limestone.	6·70	40·00	
32	5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th December 1878.	Black plastic clay with a few fragments of shells.	4·00	44·00	
33	11th December 1878 .	Compact black clay mixed with fine sand.	0·75	44·75	
34	11th, 12th and 13th December 1878.	Black clay mixed with moderate-sized sand.	3·30	48·05	
35	13th and 14th December 1878.	Fine sand and dark earthy clay .	1·35	49·40	
36	14th, 16th, 17th and 18th December 1878.	Fine sand, earthy clay, less dark .	5·30	54·70	
37	18th, 19th and 20th December 1878.	Coarse clayey sand mixed with small gravel conglomerates and ferruginous sandstones.	2·00	56·70	
38	20th, 21st December 1878, and 2nd January 1879.	Coarse pure sand (same materials as above).	2·50	59·20	(56·50) First gushing out of water. The interval of time between the 21st December 1878 and 2nd January 1879 was employed in clearing away the sand in order to obtain a larger discharge.
39	3rd January 1879 .	Coarse whitish sand mixed with small gravel, very white clay and ferruginous sandstones.	0·90	60·10	
40	3rd & 4th January 1879	White sandy clay	0·15	60·25	
41	4th, 6th, 7th and 8th January 1879.	White sand mixed with small gravel, ferruginous sand stones, fragments of white clay.	5·79	66·04	
42	9th January 1879 .	Grayish sand, small gravel, white friable sand-stone, quartzo-metallic conglomerates and ferruginous sandstones.	0·56	66·60	
43	10th January 1879 .	Blackish sand (same materials without the gravel).	0·80	67·40	
44	10th „ „ .	Coarse sand and quartzo-metallic conglomerates.	0·50	67·90	
45	11th „ „	Grayish sand, small gravel, metallic conglomerates and decayed wood.	0·70	68·60	
46	11th, 13th, 14th and 15th January 1879.	Gray sand, grits and metallic conglomerates.	0·50	69·10	(68·85) 2nd gush.
47	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th January 1879.	Coarse sand, sand, small gravel, decayed wood, fragments of white and gray clay and metallic conglomerates.	2·40	71·50	
48	29th, 30th and 31st January 1879.	Very fine and pure gray sand . .	0·90	72·40	
49	1st & 3rd February 1879	Fine black and gray sand, fragments of clay, decayed wood and vegetable detritus.	1·20	73·60	(73·60) 3rd gush.
50	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February 1879.	A moderate-sized sand, grits, small gravel, decayed wood and iron ore.	4·20	77·80	
51	7th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th February 1879.	Moderately gray sand, lumps of clay, grits, small gravel, decayed wood and iron ore.	0·60	78·40	
52	12th, 13th, 14th and 15th February 1879.	Moderately gray sand, grits, decayed wood, small gravel and iron ore.	1·12	79·52	(79·34) 4th gush.

Drawn up by the Colonial Engineer, Chef du Service of Roads and Bridges.

A. CARRIOL,

24th March 1879. *Pondicherry.*

On the 15th November, after thirteen days of work, a rise of water-level was found at a depth of 10·74 metres. The water-level, which was originally 2·80 metres below the level of the soil, rose to 1·27 metres. The water was of the same character as that of surrounding wells, the water level of which remained stationary at 2·80 metres.

These first 10·74 metres (which gave a mean depth sunk of ·82 of a metre per diem of ten hours of actual work) consisted of alternate layers of ordinary gravel mixed with clay, fine and very fluid sand, lumps of black plastic clay, bits of decayed wood, and of coarse blackish sand mixed with black clay, and were bored either by a rotating auger (tarière), or by means of a "soupape à boulet." This last implement produced the best results, especially in quicksand, during the whole course of operations.

From the 15th November to the 20th December, boring continued without interruption; the level of the rising water rose higher and higher; from 1·27 metres which it had when first met with, it rose till it was not more than ·95 of a metre below the surface of the ground on the 18th. It remained at this level till the 20th December, on which date at a depth of 56·50 metres, a gush of water was encountered.

This outflow showed itself on the night of the 19th. The temperature of the water was 31° centigrade, and its hydrostatic level rose ·55 of a metre above the level of the ground. During the boring, the water rose and fell intermittently, varying between ·40 and ·44 of a metre. This was the result of the continuance of the operations. On the 21st December, the hydrostatic level rose to ·99 of a metre and gave a discharge of 140 litres a minute. Work was carried on at this time in a stratum of coarse gravel mixed with clay and small gravel. The water-level remained stationary for some time; the discharge increased considerably, rising from 140 to 224 litres between the 21st and the 24th December. The temperature of the water was 31°, and on analysis by Mons. Cazalis, 1st-class Chemist of Marine, showed the following composition, as embodied in the Proceedings of the Commission of the 28th December 1878:—

Sulphate of Lime	0,1050	Substances precipitated by soap and water.
Corbonate of Lime . . . . } Silica . . . . . Magnesia . . . . Iron (traces of)	0,0210	
Chloride of Soda	0,1800	
	0,3060	

These proportions not constituting a perfectly drinkable water, though very useful for watering the garden, the Commission determined to carry on operations to a greater depth. The tubing was accordingly continued with pipes of the same diameter as at the beginning. From the 30th December, under the impetus given to the works, the hydrostatic level commenced to fall, and in consequence the discharge of water underwent the same diminution. From 1·28 metres which it had attained, there was not more than 1·005 of a metre on the 31st December, ·83 on the 4th January 1879, and on the 6th (having attained a depth of 62·54 metres), the level was ·01 below the level of the ground.

From the 6th to the 13th January, the works were continued and pushed on to 68·75 metres. On the 13th, a second gush of water showed itself, which rose at length to 0·40 of a metre above the ground, but the piping became more and more difficult. A deviation of ·07 of a metre had already been noticed in the vertical projection of the column which caused friction at the bottom of the last pipe, the soupape à boulet continued to act, but the results were very poor. At one time, every effort that was made could not overcome the resistance in sinking the column on account of the pressure of the sand against the sides. The situation was serious and very embarrassing. It was seen, moreover, that the hoop which protected the bottom of the first pipe was displaced, and that the "trépan" of the "soupape" struck it at every stroke and brought away fragments of it. It was necessary to use repeatedly the large trépan which entirely detached the hoop and ground it into small pieces. The crane which was lifted by the pressure of the jackscrews was successively charged with weights varying from 1,920 kilos to 5,070 kilos. Notwithstanding this pressure, the resistance was still great. The "soupape à boulet" continually brought up the débris of the hoop and the pipe to which it was rivetted; the work of boring was almost at a standing, and the crane continued to rise. It was then loaded with a total weight of 19,290 kilos. A small sounding probe was lowered down the tube, which penetrated to a depth of ·55 of a metre in the ground and brought away traces of bluish clay. The boring was then at 68·81 metres which showed the depth sunk during the day to be only ·06 of a metre. The hydrostatic level which rose for a moment to 1·03 fell to 0·95, and on the 16th January was not more than ·25 of a metre above the ground. It rose and fell, alternately, from ·73 to ·69 of a metre, and eventually fell down to ·12 below the ground-level, while the tubes were not able to be driven in more than ·67 of a metre in a week.

The works were proceeded with nevertheless, but the results were very poor. We were, however, on the point of overcoming the resistance to the driving in of the pipe. When the column had passed the water-bearing strata, the water caused an opening between the exterior of the pipes and the ground penetrated. From that time the work became easier; resistance diminished, and the "soupape" having reached the coarse sand, operations became a great deal more satisfactory.

On the 3rd February, there was a third gush of water, the hydrostatic level of which rose to ·38 of a metre above the level of the ground. The boring had then reached to 73·60 metres. This fresh gush of water, like the one which preceded it, made the sand flow back from ·50 of a metre to 1·20 metres into the interior of the tube. The work continued by means of the small soupape à boulet, and we then attained a depth of 79 34 metres.

At length, on the 13th February, after penetrating a stratum of very fine sand mixed with grits and remains of decayed wood, the hydrostatic level which had remained at about the level of the ground rose to ·52 of a metre, and continued under the impetus given to the work, to rise gradually to 1 18 metres in twenty-nine days. This is the jet we now have. The water is very clear, does not taste bad, and boils vegetables perfectly. It marks 9 on the hydrometer. Its temperature is 31° 30′.

The discharge of water was on the 13th February at 10 A M, 110 litres; in the evening it was 268 litres, and today, the 20th March, it has reached to 666 litres a minute,—a quantity more than sufficient to irrigate the Jardin d' Acclimatation. After several attempts to extract the bottom of the pipe, it was discovered that the force of the rising water brought up sand to the surface, and that the detachment had been effected spontaneously. The boring has reached to 79·52 metres. It took 89 days of 10 hours each of actual work. This gave an average per diem of $\frac{79\ 52}{89}$ = ·89 daily.

The following have been the general expenses.—

	F c		F c
Construction of the crane	1908 52 }	.	2570 55
Transport and setting up, &c.	662 03 }		
Value of 80m of pipes	2340 00 }	.	3120 00
Expenses of packing, freight and insurance	1080 00 }		
Hire for driving in the pipes	1630 12	. .	1630 12
		TOTAL .	7620 67
			2570 55
			5050 12

If from this sum the cost of the crane be deducted, which was Fr 2570 55, the real cost of the well will be only 5050 12.

This makes the cost of each running metre in boring $\frac{5050\ 12}{79\ 52}$—63f 50c.

This expenditure is really very small when we take into consideration the dreadful famine which raged through this country in 1877 and 1878 in consequence of want of water.

One can now assert with certainty after the success achieved in boring three wells within a radius of about 800 metres of each other, and at depths varying from 38 53 to 79 52 metres, that if the calamities which famines involve on the Coromandel Coast are not completely overcome, their disastrous consequences can be considerably mitigated by sinking artesian wells.

* * * *

This being the first attempt at boring to such a great depth in this country, I have thought that, from a scientific point of view, it would be useful to have in France a complete collection of geological specimens of the strata penetrated. With this view, I have caused a case containing an extract from the register of borings with all the specimens and four bottles of the water now issuing from the well to be deposited in the Magasin Général. I think M l'Ordonnateur that this case should be forwarded to His Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies who would probably make it over either to the School of Roads and Bridges or the School of Mines.

A CARRIOL,

L'Ingénieur, Colonial

Chef du Service des Ponts et Chaussées

J H. GARSTIN

Acting Secretary to Government

Ootacamund, 3rd July 1879

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first four months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL . . .	31.12,572	5,90.119	37.02,691	24,66.235	3,63,611	28,29,846	30,84,596	3,72,318	34,56,914	25,59,859	4,61,138	30,20,997	23,54,135	2,76,146	26,30,281
BOMBAY . . .	16,02,885	3,07,557	19,10,442	13,61,095	32,857	13,93,952	16,28,977	46,087	16,75,064	15,45,500	69,702	16.15,202	13,39,994	70,993	14,10,987
SIND . . .	75,146	80,309	1,55,455	58,533	8,829	67,362	1,00.439	13,829	1.14,268	76,873	8,679	85,552	1,28,514	7,262	1,35.776
MADRAS . . .	6,29,457	4,21,306	10,50,763	5,88,111	2,59,872	8,47.983	4,03,110	49,063	4,52,173	5,47,226	1,51,982	6.99,208	4,50.655	1.73.620	6,24,275
B. BURMA . . .	2,67,586	15,72,360	18,39,946	3,39,178	10,61,859	14,01,037	3,74,717	8,86,619	12,61,336	5,03,363	10,99,499	16,02,862	4,23,034	14,47,991	18,71,025
TOTAL . . .	56,87,646	29,71.651	86,59,297	48.13,152	17.27,028	65,40,180	55.91.839	13,67,916	69.59.755	52,32,821	17.91,000	70.23,821	46,96,332	19,76,012	66.72,344

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to June only.
2. The Land Customs Revenue is included only for the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80, the figures not being available for the previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 11th August 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[SUP]PLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 810 AND 811, AND THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 930, AND 931 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879, AND 9TH AUGUST 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS (S. C.)

Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight	Wheat. Past fortnight	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley. Present fortnight	Barley. Past fortnight	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort. Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort. Past fortnight	Rice, Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common. Present fortnight	Rice, Common. Past fortnight	Rice, Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2nd Half of June 1879												
Bangalore	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 11	7 4	9 0	8 6	6 0	10 5	9 5	6 12
Kolar			..	6 10	6 5	6 2	10 12	11 0	7 [illegible]	12 8	12 3	7 13
Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	7 0
Mysore	4 0	4 0	3 6				10 4	10 0	5 10	10 12	11 0	6 0
Hassan	5 4	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8
Shimoga	4 7	4 3	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	8 6	9 6	5 4	12 9	12 9	7 4
Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0				12 0	11 0	6 8	14 0	13 0	7 0
Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	7 3
Coorg	5 5	5 9	6 0	5 8	5 13	5 10	9 0	8 12	7 6	13 9	13 3	7 14
1st Half of July 1879.												
Bangalore	6 3	6 12	6 3	7 15	7 12	7 3	9 7	9 0	6 0	10 12	10 5	6 11
Kolar			..	6 10	5 12	6 5	10 12	10 12	7 3	12 4	12 8	7 8
Túmkúr	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0
Mysore	4 0	4 0	3 6			..	9 12	10 4	6 0	10 0	10 12	6 5
Hassan	5 0	5 4	5 11	6 0	5 8	6 3	10 0	11 0	6 3	11 0	12 0	6 11
Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	4 11	8 6	8 6	5 3	12 9	12 [illegible]	7 3
Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0				11 0	12 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	7 8
Chitaldroog.	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8
Coorg	5 9	5 5	5 3	5 6	5 8	5 5	9 0	9 0	6 3	13 1	13 9	7 2

Districts	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight	Great Millet. Past fortnight	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Vara go Sawee Cheena, Coral Marhwa, ... *Eleusine Coracana*). Present fortnight	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram. Present fortnight	Gram. Past fortnight	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2nd Half of June 1879												
Bangalore						..	21 0	20 6	9 4	17 12	16 14	9 12
Kolar			10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 11	22 11	9 4	20 7	20 7	11 6
Túmkúr			9 0				14 4	13 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	9 0
Mysore							23 0	25 0	8 2	20 0	20 0	9 6
Hassan							22 0	22 0	7 4	17 0	17 8	8 0
Shimoga	18 14	18 11	8 8				29 14	29 14	9 4	15 12	15 3	9 8
Kadur							24 0	24 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	30 0	8 0	26 10	26 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0
Coorg							25 7	25 7	10 5	18 9	19 2	9 10
1st Half of July 1879.												
Bangalore	17 11						22 1	21 0	9 3	18 3	17 12	9 3
Kolar			10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 10	22 11	9 3	20 7	20 7	11 6
Túmkúr			8 0				14 8	14 4	7 8	14 0	20 0	8 11
Mysore							23 0	23 0	8 5	20 0	20 0	9 10
Hassan							22 0	22 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	7 8
Shimoga	18 14	18 11	8 8				30 15	29 14	9 3	16 4	15 12	9 3
Kadur							24 0	24 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	8 0
Chitaldroog.	17 0	16 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	27 5	26 10	7 0	17 0	16 0	7 0
Coorg							25 0	25 7	10 11	18 0	18 9	9 5

Districts	Firewood. Present fortnight	Firewood. Past fortnight	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt. Present fortnight	Salt. Past fortnight	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Average Wages per Month. Able bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse keeper	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd Half of June 1879									
Bangalore	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	4 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	13-2 to 22-8
Kolar	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 7	11 7	11 8	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Túmkúr	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
Mysore	75 0	30 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hassan	132 0	131 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Shimoga	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 6	8 6	7 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
Kadur	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 30-0
Chitaldroog	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	12-0 to 20-0
Coorg	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 8	7 5	7 8 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
1st Half of July 1879.									
Bangalore	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	10 12	10 11	...		...
Kolar	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 7	12 6			...
Túmkúr	130 0	130 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 5			...
Mysore	78 0	78 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5			.
Hassan	128 0	132 0	132 0	7 8	7 8	7 0			..
Shimoga	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 5	8 6	6 11			.
Kadur	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0			
Chitaldroog.	100 0	100 0	100 [illegible]	8 0	7 0	6 0			
Coorg	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 5	6 13			.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

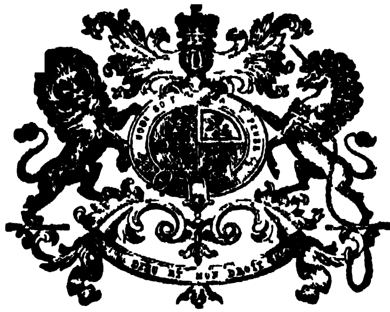
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS APRIL TO JULY

YEAR	Bengal		Inland Customs		Madras		Bombay		Sind		British Burma		Total	
	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity *	Duty	Quantity	Duty
	Maunds	Rs	Maunds	Rs	Maunds	Rs	Maund	Rs	Maunds	Rs	Maunds	R	Maunds	Rs
1875-76 . . .	2,602,558	83,45 043	1,498 356	41 09 737	2,068 791	37,68 894	1 504,311	29,25,512	93 318	44 898	381 884	72 440	8,147 223	1 95,66 601
1876-77 . . .	2,497,725	80,58,080	1 482,539	43 66 656	1 933 440	35,36 736	1 575,918	31,18 546	97,847	47 701	340 109	60,067	7,927,578	1 91 88,386
1877-78 . .	3,041,642	97 63,351	1,778,731	52 51 087	2,010,847	36 75 353	1 792 992	34,88 968	110 993	56,000	288 078	48 004	9,023,283	2,22 83,363
1878-79 .	2,784,229	86,58 684	1,510 209	40,88,256	1 788 730	44,65 002	1,755 100	43,16,324	46,970	45 420	248,559	39,715	8,133 797	2 16,13,401
1879 80 . .	3,025,154	86,40 322	1,703,838	42,08,650	1,976,202	49,42 386	1,803 990	44,33,692	37,231	93,054	2 18,515	40 035	8 844 930	2,23 64,139
Average	2,790,261	86,93,096	1 594 735	14,64,877	1,955,202	40 77,674	1,686 462	36,56 625	77,272	57,535	311 430	53,372	8,415,362	2,10 03,179

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included

Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch),
Calcutta, 15th August 1879.

R. B CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(Nothing for publication.)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

Report of Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue-agents Act, 1865.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd August 1879.

No. 1534.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules, which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of Members present:—

I.—Each Local Government may nominate persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of the said Act, for employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India within the territories subordinate to such Government. Such nominations shall be made not later than the first day of October in each year. No person shall be nominated for employment in the said Service after he has attained the age of 25 years, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession.

II.—Nominations under the foregoing rule shall, if approved by the Governor General in Council, be provisionally sanctioned by him. The total number of nominations so sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said Service in such year; provided that the total number of such nominations sanctioned in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 may exceed the said proportion by two. On sanction being given by the Governor General in Council, the nominee shall be admitted on probation to employment in the said Service; such admission may be confirmed by the Governor General in Council, but shall not be so confirmed until the Local Government shall have reported to the Governor General in Council that the probationer has acquitted himself satisfactorily during a period of not less than two years from the date of his admission, and that he has, unless specially exempted by the Governor General

in Council, passed such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. In case of persons admitted under these rules after they have attained the age of 25 years, the Governor General in Council may confirm their admission without requiring them to serve for any period of probation.

III.—Persons admitted under these rules to employment in the said Service shall ordinarily be appointed only to offices in the Province wherein they were first admitted. But the Governor General in Council may transfer from one Province to another a person finally admitted to employment in the said Service.

IV.—Any person admitted under these rules may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be declared by the Local Government to be disqualified for further employment in the said Service.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st August 1879.

No. 489.—*Appointments.*—Balwant Rao is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 22nd April last, *vice* Synd Hussan Ali, promoted by Home Department Notification No. 379, dated 6th June 1879:

C. Rangia is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 20th June last, *vice* Bhargo Rao, whose appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, announced in Home Department Notification No. 151, dated 27th February 1879, has been cancelled.

MEDICAL.

The 19th August 1879.

No. 434.—The services of Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st August 1879.

No. 932.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Sen are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FORESTS.

The 21st August 1879.

No. 693*F*.—Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in British Burma, officiated as Conservator of Forests of the Pegu Circle from the 12th May to the 30th June 1879, on which date Major Seaton assumed charge of the Pegu Conservatorship in addition to his own duties.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 15th August 1879.

No. 78*G.-M.*—*Promotion.*—The following promotion is made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 29th June 1879:—

1st Regiment.

Duffadar Fahim Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ramadin, deceased.

POLITICAL.

The 15th August 1879.

No. 1256*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1107G.-P., dated 29th April 1879, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. A. Barckhausen, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Scheppelmann, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 18th August 1879.

No. 1259*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1130G.-P., dated 12th May 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. G. Grieve, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August 1879.

No. 2449.—*I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year* 1879.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of July	17,43,619	2,48,388	14,95,231	20,26,004	3,15,500	17,10,564	37,69,683	5,63,888	32,05,795
First seven months	90,77,118	1,19,44,598	Exports. 28,67,480	5,77,94,302	1,53,65,164	4,24,29,138	6,68,71,420	2,73,09,762	3,95,61,658

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

	Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)			Coined and Examined.		
	Calcutta	Bombay	Total	Calcutta	Bombay.	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
In the month of July ..	28,010	52,76,434	53,04,444	6,79,933	58,90,220	65,70,153
First seven months ...	1,25,30,327	4,94,18,184	6,19,48,511	1,31,25,711	5,03,93,790	6,35,19,501

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 775.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles James Orr, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent,—28th June 1878.

Lieutenant Herbert Mansfield, 83rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—5th July 1878.

No. 776.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, including eight years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major James Clephane Minto, Bengal Staff Corps,—19th August 1879.

No. 777.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain David William Inglis, General List, Infantry,—20th August 1879.

No. 778.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major G. A. Way, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Brevet Major R. Morris, General List, Cavalry, whose tour of staff service expired on the 10th August.

No. 779.—The acting promotions in G. G. O. No. 462 of 1879, in room of Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, who was temporarily employed under the Foreign Department, are to have effect from the 14th April 1879.

No. 780.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major G. A. Watson, Medical Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Officiating Medical Store-keeper, Mean Meer, to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. Picthall, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 781.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions in the Warrant Grade of the Public Works Department are made with effect from the 23rd May 1879, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Patrick Grace, transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

To Deputy Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Roberts.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Patrick Riordan, *Supernumerary.*

To Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Andrew Connell.

To Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Michael Moloney.

To Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Philip Justin Ryan.

No. 782.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Department from the date specified:—

Rank and Names	To what rank promoted	From what date	In whose room	
Permanent				
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James Combe	Conductor	7th July 1879	*Vice* Conductor William Traynor, reduced to the rank of Sub-Conductor.	
Temporary				
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) James Williams	Temporary Conductor	Ditto	*Vice* Temporary Conductor James Combe, promoted	Or until further orders.
Officiating				
Sub-Conductor Patrick Wyer	Officiating Conductor	Ditto	*Vice* Officiating Conductor James Williams, promoted	

No. 783.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Buddhnath, from the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Jemadar, *vice* Zubber Sing, invalided,—1st May 1879.

No. 784.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Sher Baz, to be Subadar, *vice* Amir Buksh, deceased,—15th June 1879

Havildar Sher Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Baz, promoted,—15th June 1879

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 785.—CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALION, PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEERS—

In G G O No 1083 of 1878, for Major G F Graham, Bengal Staff Corps to be "Commandant," read *Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*

EQUIPMENT.

No 786—The following corrections are to be made in G G O No 598 of 1879 —

For—

"*Traces, Rope, Saddlery*

Breast harness, pairs"

Read—

"Traces, Rope, Saddlery, breast, Harness, pairs"

Opposite—

"Straps, Trace Breast Harness

Tugs Trace " " "

Dele—

"pairs," and *substitute* "No"

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 787 The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H M Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps,—(p a) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Major F F Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(m c) for 1 year 182 days, 1 year and 2 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant L S Peyton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—(m c) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation

Lieutenant G L Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—(m c) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Major J Pitthall, M D, Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts Bengal —(p a) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

First Class Assistant Apothecary C Archer,—(m c) for 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868

No 788—Captain A G Yaldwyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is granted leave in India for 121 days on medical certificate, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same The first two months will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary Rule III of G G O No 1316 of 1875.

No 789—The following extract from List No 30, dated the 25th July 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain A. J Garrett, Staff Corps.

" T J Bailey, "

The permission to return granted to Captain J. W Ridgeway, Bengal Infantry, has been cancelled.

Granted extension of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J B Saunders, Cavalry,—three months, medical certificate

Major G B Stevens, Staff Corps,—two months, urgent private affairs

Surgeon-Major A M Garden,—six months, medical certificate.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No 790—Lieutenant C F Vice, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to assume the surname of *Lyse*, in lieu of that of "Vice"

ORDNANCE.

No 791—STORES—

It is directed that the limber boxes "off" and "near" of the 8-inch mortar ammunition wagon be lined with metal, and that the metal lined case, or "copper magazine," with which some of these boxes are at present fitted, be abolished

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

No 792—With reference to Military Department letter No 350 of 22nd May 1876, making Clause 2817 of War Office List of Changes applicable to India, it is notified that one board range for batteries, 22"×17½", painted black, will be supplied for each battery in a fort, irrespective of the nature of ordnance forming the equipment of the battery

2 When guns for saluting purposes only are mounted, a board will not be supplied

3 The painting of the distances of prominent objects within the range of guns mounted in the battery will be done locally, and bills for the cost incurred submitted to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts

4 This order is applicable to the three presidencies

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

No 793—In continuation of G G O No 1010 of 1878, it is notified that trained Army Schoolmistresses, when travelling without troops, under the circumstances mentioned in the above order, will receive a daily allowance of Rs 1-12-0, in addition to travelling expenses, pay and rations, or compensation in lieu

PENSIONS.

No 794—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay.—

Edward Malone, late 1st Battalion, 17th Foot,—one shilling and three pence per diem.

William Scott, late 33rd Foot,—eight pence per diem.

PRIZES FOR SKILL AT ARMS.

No. 795.—With reference to G. G. Os. Nos 515 and 889 of 1870, the following clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st June 1879, is made applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Clause 121.—"Prizes for lance practice."

A prize of £3 for the best lancer in each troop in which at least 30 men shall have competed, will be substituted for the Squadron Prize of the same amount granted in the regulations appended to clause 80, Army Circulars, 1869.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 796.—In continuation of G. G. O. No 769, dated the 15th August 1879, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d	£ s d	£ s. d		
13	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Henry Lowther.	Bengal Infantry.	456 5 0	668 12 0	...	22nd August 1879.	England.
14	Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	289 19 0	.. ..	24th August 1879	England.

REWARDS.

No 797.—ORDER OF MERIT—

Store Lascar Chukun Singh, E-4th Royal Artillery, is admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in having, when unarmed, opposed and disarmed a fanatic who rushed into the camp at Kandahar on the 6th February 1879.

No. 798—In G G O. No 736 of 1879, for "Naick Hakum" and "Sepoy Turai Singh," read *Naick Hakim* and *Sepoy Theraj Singh*.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No 799—With reference to G G O No. 375 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant J. W M. Newton, R A, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No 800—With reference to G G. O No 904 of 1877, the services of Lieutenant L J A. Chapman, R H A, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 801.—The services of Lieutenant G. D. King-Harman, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for appointment to the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

No. 802.—With reference to G G. O. No. 216 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant W A Urquhart, R.A, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 803.—With reference to G G. O. No. 677 of the 27th July 1877, and to the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 2980, dated 13th August 1879, the services of Surgeon-Major T. Ringer, M.D., Medical Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

SPECIAL.

No. 804.—DONATION BATTA—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in sanctioning a donation of six months' full batta to the troops engaged in the late Campaign in Afghanistan, including all who crossed the frontier before the 26th of May, and those in reserve in Beluchistan.

Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1879.

No 328—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Telegraphs for employment on special duty in Kashmir.

Lieutenant Wells will hold the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, during the continuance of this special duty.

The 18th August 1879.

No 329—Mr R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, open line, to the Western System of State Railways.

The 21st August 1879.

No 330—Mr. J. Conder, Traffic Superintendent, Class II, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Indus Valley Railway to be Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Palanpur Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 331.—Mr R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to Bombay for employment on State Railways.

No. 332—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names	Present Grade	Grade to which promoted	Date	
Monk, H L	Executive Engineer 4th	Executive Engineer, 3rd	17th Aug 1878	*Vice* Mr Tyndall
Rammessar Nath ..	Assistant Engineer, 1st	" " 4th	23rd " "	*Vice* Lieutenant Nicholson, R E, reverted to Military duty
Milsom B P	Tempy Assistant Engineer 1st	Assistant " 1st	23rd " "	
Liston, J	, Assistant Engineer 1st	" , 1st	17th Dec "	*Vice* Mr Jowett, deceased.
Baxter, B ...	, Assistant Engineer, 1st	" , 1st	18th Mar 1879	*Vice* Mr Birkenshaw, deceased.

The 22nd August 1879

No 333—Mr W C Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways for employment on the Bhopal Railway Survey

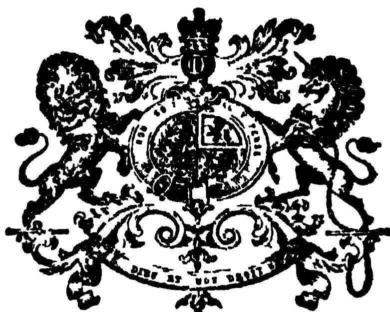
No. 334—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 89 of 13th February 1879, Captain R A Sargeaunt, R E, officiated as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 24th February to 23rd July 1879 inclusive.

No 335—The following officers, not being in active employ, are retired from the service under the terms of Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from 12th August 1879 —

Mr C J Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways

Mr J L Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways

ALEX FRASER, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as *settled* by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st August 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the papers specified in the annexed list and made some amendments which have been urged upon us as desirable.

2. We have, at the instance of the Local Governments concerned, made the Bill directly applicable to the Central Provinces and Coorg.

3. Sections 45 and 46 of Act XX of 1865 have been objected to on the ground that they enable an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court who has failed in practice, or perhaps is under a cloud in his own province but has not been struck off the roll, to withdraw to another province and practice in the subordinate Courts there, subject to no control, except such as might possibly be exercised over him by the circuitous process of moving his own High Court, which would have no longer any interest in his proceedings, to strike him off its roll. To guard against this, we have in sections 4 and 5 of the Bill made it a condition of an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court being entitled to practice in another province that he shall be *ordinarily* practising in his own province. The result of this will be that such Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys as may occasionally be retained to appear in a case in a neighbouring province can appear in the Courts there as at present, but that if an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney desires to migrate from his own province and settle down to practise in another province, he must have himself enrolled in that other province.

4. In order to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the functions which an Attorney practising under this Bill and a Mukhtár and Revenue-agent may discharge, we have in sections 5, 11, 16 and 17 empowered the High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to define those functions.

5. At the suggestion of Mr. Justice Jackson we have restricted the exceptional privilege conferred on Revenue-agents in Bengal by Act IV of 1876, of acting as Pleaders in the Munsifs' Courts, to Revenue-agents admitted before this Bill becomes law.

6. The power given by section 16 of Act XX of 1865 to any Court before which a Pleader or Mukhtár was charged with misconduct to suspend him from practising in *such Court* seemed to place the Pleader or Mukhtár so suspended in the anomalous position of being suspended in

one Court and being permitted to practise in another Court perhaps held in the next room. For this reason, as well as because it has been urged by several of the authorities consulted that Judges of the lowest grades should not have power to suspend a Pleader or Mukhtár on their own authority, we have (in section 14) restricted the power of suspension to the District Judge, District Magistrate and Collector, and inferior officers acting with their previous sanction; and we have made the suspension general and absolute instead of being restricted to the particular Court before which the offender may be charged.

7. In section 39 we have provided that when a person who holds certificates both as Mukhtár and Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed in one capacity, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed in the other as well.

8. We have carefully considered the question, which has more than once been discussed, and has now again been raised, as to the necessity of placing some restriction upon contracts, regarding the remuneration for services performed by legal practitioners. We are not prepared to recommend the adoption of the very stringent provisions on this point which appeared in the Bill introduced in 1871; but we think it desirable to provide, as we have done in section 28, that such agreements, when made, should be in writing and should be filed in Court. This we think will not only afford some protection to the client, but will also serve to inform the Court and place it on its guard in those cases in which the Pleader has by the agreement acquired a pecuniary interest in the result of the suit.

9. We have also thought it well to provide expressly in section 29, though it may be that we are here only confirming the existing law, that, when a suit is brought on an agreement between a legal practitioner and his client, the Court, unless such agreement is proved to be fair and reasonable, may reduce the amount payable under it, or set it aside altogether.

10. Section 36 has been framed to put a stop to what is commonly known as the "touting" system—a system under which certain legal practitioners reward a Mukhtár or other hanger-on of the Court who brings them business by allowing him a percentage on their fees. It is obvious that such a system, besides the degradation it involves to legal practitioners who resort to it as a means of obtaining business, also holds out to the Mukhtár or other go-between a strong temptation to retain for his employer, not the most skilful Pleader he can get for the fee allowed, but the Pleader who will pay him the largest commission.

The only objection we have heard to the abolition of this most objectionable system has proceeded from certain Mukhtárs, who urge that the commission allowed them by Vakíls is not a remuneration for procuring the employment of such Vakíls, but a payment for assistance rendered by them to such Vakíls by performing certain duties which would in other cases be performed by an Attorney.

The answer to this objection, it appears to us, is that, when the transaction is one *bonâ fide* of the nature thus described, the Mukhtár can find no difficulty in agreeing with his employer to receive direct from him any remuneration to which he may be entitled.

11. It has been suggested to us that we might shorten the Bill considerably and improve its form by consolidating into one series of enactments the portion of it relating to Vakíls and Mukhtárs and that relating to Revenue-agents. We have, however, abstained from doing so, as we fear that Local Governments desiring to extend the former portion without the latter, as, *e.g.*, it is probable the Government of Madras will wish to do, would not find the Act so convenient for their purposes if thus altered.

12. The Bill in its second stage and preliminary Report of the Select Committee were published in English in the *Gazette of India* and the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and in English and the vernacular in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Subject to further consideration of the request of the Government of the Panjáb, that the Chief Court of that Province should be empowered to enrol Advocates in the same way as the High Courts are empowered by their Letters Patent, we recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed; but, looking to the alterations we have made in the existing law, we think it well that it should first be published with this report, so as to allow an opportunity for criticism by the public before the subject is again brought up in Council.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.
B. W. COLVIN.

SIMLA;
The 21st August, 1879.

List of Papers.

From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 199—80, dated 8th February, 1879 [Paper No. 10].

" Bábú Srí Kúmár Sarkár, Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, dated 15th February, 1879 [Paper No. 11].

From Bábú Sharoda Charn Gánguli, Pleader, Berhampur, dated 21st February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
„ Bábú Mathuranáth Chatterji, Mukhtár, Berhampur, dated 24th February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
Memorandum by Bábú Parmeshei Das, Bárábanki, dated 28th February, 1879 [Paper No. 14].
From Pandit Bakht Naráyán, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 4th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Bábú Kakkú Mal, Pleader, Faizábád, dated 26th February, 1879 [Paper No. 16].
Memorial of Mukhtárs of Nadiyá [Paper No. 17].
Opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 18].
From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 15B, dated 7th March, 1879 [Paper No. 19].
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1458, dated 10th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
Memorial of Mukhtárs, Máldah, dated 4th March, 1879 [Paper No. 21].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 11678-J21, dated 15th March, 1879 [Papers No. 22].
Memorial of Pleaders and Mukhtárs, Alígarh District, dated 31st March, 1879 [Paper No 23].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1350-70, dated 20th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 649, dated 24th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 243, dated 26th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].
„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1984, dated 31st March, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 28].
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1356, dated 22nd March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].
„ Bábú Sharoda Charn Gánguli, Pleader, Murshidábád, dated 5th April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 30].
„ Officiating Advocate General, Calcutta, dated 16th April 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 31].
„ R. C. Saunders, Esquire, Vakíl, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 21st April 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1583, dated 22rd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 600, dated 15th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].
„ Babú Ambica Charan Ghosal, Pleader, Howrah Court, dated 15th April 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].
„ J. Crawfurd, Esquire, Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 778, dated 6th May, 1879, [Paper No. 36].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 336, dated 3rd May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].
Translation of a petition from Babú Radha Madhab Roy, Mukhtár, Nadiyá [Paper No. 38].
Note by Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 11th May, 1879 [Paper No. 39].
Memorial of Mukhtárs of Rajsháhi [Paper No. 40].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2398, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 41].
Petition of Pleaders, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 42].
Demi-official letter from A. W. Bainbridge, Esquire, Berhampur, to Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Chief Ju tice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th March, 1879 [Papers No. 43].
Petition of Attorneys, High Court, Calcutta [Papers No. 43].
Memorandum by J. Woodroffe, Esquire, dated 1st February, 1879 [Papers No. 43].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 14, dated 3rd July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 610, dated 11th July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].
Telegram to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, dated 31st July, 1879 [Papers No. 46].
„ from Ditto Ditto, dated 2nd August, 1879 [Papers No. 46].
From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 607C, dated 4th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 47].
„ Ditto Ditto, No. 682C, dated 16th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 48].
Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, dated 20th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 49].

No. III.
THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement of Act.
   Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
   Saving of rules, &c.
   References to repealed enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.*

4. Advocates and Vakíls of Chartered High Court.
5. Attorneys of High Court.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

6. Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of pleaders and mukhtárs.
   Publication of rules.
7. Certificates to pleaders and mukhtárs.
8. Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.
9. Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.
10. No person to practise as pleader or mukhtár unless qualified.
   Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.
11. Power to determine functions of mukhtárs.
12. Dismissal of pleader or mukhtár convicted of criminal offence.
13. Dismissal of High Court pleader or mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.
14. Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.
   Suspension pending investigation.
15. Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.
16. Power to make rules for mukhtárs on appellate side of High Court.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

17. Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.
   Publication of rules.
18. Certificates to Revenue-agents.
19. Enrolment of Revenue-agent.
20. No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.
21. Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.
22. Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.
23. Procedure when Revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.
24. Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

25. Fee for certificates.
26. Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

27. High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings.
   Exception as to agents mentioned in section 20.
28. Agreements with clients.
29. Agreements to exclude further claims.
30. Reservation of responsibility for negligence.
31. Power to modify or cancel agreements.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

32. On persons illegally practising as pleaders, mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.
33. On suspended or dismissed pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.
34. On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.
35. Revision of fines.
36. Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

37. Local Government to appoint examiners.
38. Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.
39. Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtárs and Revenue-agent's certificates.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Fees for certificates.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg; and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879": and shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.

Local extent.

This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the first day of November, 1879, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

Saving of rules, &c.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

References to repealed enactments.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Judge":

"Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court, by whatever title he is designated:

"Subordinate Court":

"Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of small causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865:

"Revenue-office."

"Revenue-office" includes all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents:

"Legal practitioner" means an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of any High Court, a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.*

Advocates and Vakíls of chartered High Court.

4. Every person now or hereaft r entered as an Advocate or Vakíl on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered and in any Revenue-office, subject, nevertheless, to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents:

Provided that no such Vakíl shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Attorneys of High Court.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter on the roll of which he is not entered, and in any Revenue-office.

The High Court of the Province in which an Attorney practises under this section may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of an Attorney so practising.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*b*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*c*) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(*d*) their suspension and dismissal.

Publication of rules

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law: Provided that in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

Certificates to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a Pleader or Mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in the Courts, and, in the case of a Pleader, also the Revenue-offices specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall, subject to any rules consistent with this Act which may from time to time be made by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as the High Court from time to time appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such Pleader or Mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer, and shall continue in force up to the end of the current year.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

8. Every Pleader holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any Court or Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court by which he has been admitted; and, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court or the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge or officer shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may appear, plead and act in such Court or office or in any Court or Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.

9. Every Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits; and, subject to such rules as the High Court may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may practise as a Mukhtár in any such civil Court and any Court subordinate thereto, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 186) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court and any Court subordinate thereto.

Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.

10. Except as provided by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall practise as a Pleader or Mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court or in some Court to which it is subordinate:

No person to practise as Pleader or Mukhtár unless qualified.

Provided that persons who have been admitted as Revenue-agents before the first day of November, 1879, and hold certificates, as such, under this Act in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may be enrolled in manner provided by section nine in any Munsif's Court in the said territories, and on being so enrolled may appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants and agents.

Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsif's Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

11. The High Court may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of Mukhtárs practising in the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, in such Court.

Power to determine functions of Mukhtárs.

12. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtar convicted of criminal offence.

13. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.

14. If any such Pleader or Mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any Revenue-office is charged in such Court or office with any such misconduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the Pleader or Mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the Pleader or Mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court may acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mukhtár.

Any District Judge, or with his sanction any Judge subordinate to him, any District Magistrate, or with his sanction any Magistrate subordinate to him, and any Revenue authority not inferior to a Collector, or with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend from practice any Pleader or Mukhtár charged before him or it under this section.

Suspension pending investigation.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(*a*) when made by any Civil Judge subordinate to the District Judge, be made through such Judge;

(*b*) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(*c*) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(*d*) when made by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, be made through such Revenue authorities as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time direct.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue authority through whom or which it is made.

15. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mukhtár has been acquitted under section fourteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (*a*), any High Court established by Royal Charter may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

Power to make rules for Mukhtárs on Appellate side of High Court.

(*a*) the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of such Court;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(*c*) the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct;

(*d*) their suspension and dismissal; and

(*e*) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties;

and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Revenue-agents;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(*c*) their suspension and dismissal; and

(*d*) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Certificates to Revenue-agents.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in such Revenue-offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or by any other officer, authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such Revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer and shall continue in force to the end of the current year.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority.

Enrolment of Revenue-agent.

19. Every Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under section eighteen may apply to be enrolled in any Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and, subject to such rules as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the officer presiding in such office shall enrol him accordingly, and thereupon he may practise as a Revenue-agent in such office and in any Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the time being in force, no person, other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a Revenue-agent in any Revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen and has been enrolled in such office or some other office to which it is subordinate:

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any Revenue-office.

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by the authority or officer granting the same.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when Revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.

23. If any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge, and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established, and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Any Revenue-officer not inferior to a Collector, and with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, or any Munsif in his district, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, suspend from practice any Revenue-agent charged before him under this section.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall transmit the report through such Commis-

sioner, who shall forward with the same an expression of his own opinion on the case.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority, in any case in which a Revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

25. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act shall be written upon stamped paper of the value prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed:

Fee for certificates.

Provided that a certificate issued on or after the first day of July in any year may be written on stamped paper of half the value so prescribed.

26. When any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court or officer at the head of the office before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

27. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Mukhtár or Attorney upon all proceedings (*a*) on the appellate side of such Court, (*b*) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (*c*) in subordinate Courts.

High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings

The Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Attorney, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Nothing in this section applies to the Agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

Exception as to Agents mentioned in section 20.

28. No agreement entered into by any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent with any person retaining or employing him respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

Agreements with clients.

29. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Power to modify or cancel agreements.

30. Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent beyond the terms of the agreement in respect of any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

Agreements to exclude further claims.

31. A provision in any such agreement that the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be wholly void.

Reservation of responsibility for negligence.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

32. Any person who practises in any Court or Revenue-office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act for a certificate authorizing him so to practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

On persons illegally practising as Pleaders Mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done or any disbursement made by him as Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

33. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-six shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

On suspended or dismissed Pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.

34. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent in any Court or Revenue-office, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.

35. Every order under section thirty-two, thirty-three or thirty-four shall be subject to revision by the High Court where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue authority where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

Revision of fines.

Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

36. Whoever commits any of the following offences :—

(*a.*) solicits or receives from any legal practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business:

(*b.*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any legal practitioner for such employment:

(*c.*) being a legal practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal practitioner :

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Local Government to appoint examiners.

37. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.

38. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen, and twenty-seven and in chapter VII, nothing in this Act applies to Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to Mukhtárs practising in such Court.

Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtárs and Revenue-agent's certificates.

39. When any person who holds a certificate as a Mukhtár under section seven and a certificate as a Revenue-agent under section eighteen is suspended or dismissed in one of such capacities, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed, as the case may be, also in the other.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

Number and date of enactments.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XX of 1865...	To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.	The whole.
Act XXIX of 1865	To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IX of 1866...	To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865.	The whole.
Act IV of 1876...	To authorize Revenue-agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XVII of 1877	The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877.	Section forty-five.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 25.)

VALUE OF STAMPS FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty :

(*b*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five :

(*c*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five :

(*d*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, and in Courts of small causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen :

(*e*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(*f*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five ;

(*g*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen :

(*h*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen :

(*i*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, and in Courts of small causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees ten :

(*j*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practies as a Revenue-agent—

(*k*) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and in any Revenue-office subordinate to such authority—rupees fifteen :

(*l*) In the office of a Commissioner and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten :

(*m*) In the office of a Collector and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 21st August, 1879.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion that the Report be taken into consideration and the motion that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Merchant Shipping. He said that the object of the Bill was to make eight amendments in the law relating to merchant shipping, which he would briefly specify:—

First, to extend to this country the principal provisions of the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80 (commonly called "Plimsoll's Act"), relating to the seaworthiness of ships, the stowing of grain-cargoes, and the marking of ships with deck and load lines;

Secondly, to provide for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and for prohibiting unlicensed persons from acting as marine surveyors in any port in which there might be a licensed surveyor;

Thirdly, to provide for the appointment of receivers of wreck, here following the precedent of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854;

Fourthly, to provide for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they were properly furnished with lights, and with the means of making fog-signals, in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea;

Fifthly, to provide for the appointment of a Port-inspector, who would not only perform the duties at present performed by the Health-officer, but

would inquire into any complaints which might be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any other of the crew;

Sixthly, to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which were at present unprovided for;

Seventhly, to empower the Local Governments to fix a minimum scale of provisions for lascars or Native seamen; and

Eighthly, to provide for the conveyance home of distressed Asiatic seamen in Indian waters, and to fix a reasonable rate of allowance for their subsistence when on the voyage.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865. He said, with the President's permission, that the changes made in the Bill since the presentation of the former Report were carefully enumerated in the present Report. Only two required special notice. One was the provision in section 28 that agreements between pleader and client regarding the remuneration for services rendered by the former should always be in writing and be filed in Court, and the further provision in section 29 that, when a suit was brought on such an agreement, the Court, unless the transaction were proved to be fair and reasonable, might reduce the amount payable under it or set it aside altogether.

These provisions were, it was thought by the Committtee, better suited to this country, than the elaborate rules contained in the English Statute 33 and 34 Vic., c. 28, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10.

The other was the penalty which section 36 would impose on the practice of giving or receiving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners. This shameful practice was injurious in many ways. First of all, it injured the interest of those whom the recipients of the commission were bound to protect. On this point MR. STOKES would quote Sir Richard Garth :—

"I will explain the way in which the evil works by an illustration founded on fact.

A mukhtár is employed by his client (a zamindár of eminence) to retain Counsel in Calcutta to conduct a case in the Mufassal.

He is entrusted for this purpose with a liberal retaining-fee (of say Rs. 1,000), with which it is of course his duty to obtain the best professional talent which such a sum can procure.

But the mukhtár's first object is to take care of himself; and, although, for his own credit as well as his client's benefit, he is willing to obtain the best assistance he can, he will only do so subject to his own interests being first provided for. Accordingly, he applies in the first instance to some gentlemen of eminence at the Bar, and offers him the case and the fee, provided he will return him some 25 per cent. of it for his own commission.

The offer is of course indignantly refused; whereupon the mukhtár descends lower, and eventually retains some far less competent, as well as less conscientious, Counsel, who is content to share with him both the fee and the dishonour, and to allow him a much larger commission than he would have dared to ask from a Barrister of good position.

The result is, that the mukhtár's client is cheated. The money which he gave for one purpose is fraudulently misappropriated to another; the case is not conducted nearly so well as it would have been in the hands of an abler Advocate; and the more honourable and eminent members of the Bar are thus supplanted by others of inferior character and position.

Secondly, it sometimes imposed an undue liability on the litigant to whom the practitioner giving the commission was opposed. Thus Mr. Stokes was credibly informed that in one of the Districts of Lower Bengal a wealthy litigant, who was constantly engaged in suits, habitually gave his mukhtár a certain sum, say Rs. 200, to fee his pleader. The mukhtár might get back any commission he could for himself, but it was an essential part of the arrangement that the pleader was to give back a certain percentage of the fee (say 20 per cent.) to the client himself. The pleader gave a receipt for the whole sum, Rs. 200; and if he was successful, and costs were decreed, the Rs. 200

were charged against the opposite party, so that the latter was made to pay a sum to the client under the name of pleader's fee, which the client had in fact never paid to the pleader at all.

Thirdly, the practice demoralized the practitioners who consented to give commission.

Fourthly, it inflicted great hardship on the younger men who honourably refused to submit to it.

Fifthly, it led to the bringing and maintaining of many frivolous suits and appeals.

This salutary addition to their penal law was strongly recommended by the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Madras High Court; and MR. STOKES trusted that nothing would prevent its enactment at an early date.

In the meantime the Committee would further consider and finally decide on the expediency of empowering the Chief Court of the Panjáb to make rules for the admission of Advocates in that Province.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-Carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills—

To provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

To make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 21*st August*, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for the 7th instant was postponed to the 21st instant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; general prospects are fair. In Bombay and Sind there has been heavy rain and a break is wanted, especially in the Deccan; locusts are still about in Sind, and have damaged crops in parts of Hyderabad; rats are doing injury to crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects continue good. In Bengal the rain has been general, and heavy in Behar, where the *bhadoi* crop on riparian and low lands has been much damaged by floods; inundations have also occurred in Cuttack and Pooree; more rain is still wanted in parts of the Burdwan Division for the *amun* rice; prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable throughout the Province, but the yield of the early autumn crops will be short by reason of the excessive rain and floods. Rain has fallen in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; a break is now needed in most parts; prospects remain fair. In the Punjab there has been slight rain during the week in most districts, but none in Hissar; recent telegrams report 2½ to 5 inches of rain at Ferozepore, Lahore and Jullundur, where rain was much needed; prospects are fair in the Province, except at Hissar and Sirsa, where they are still unfavourable. The rain in the Central Provinces has been heavy, and some injury has resulted to cotton; a break would be acceptable; prospects are on the whole favourable. In British Burma and the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable.

Heavy rain has fallen in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma during the week; in several places floods have occurred and crops have been injured; prospects throughout the Empire remain favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Aug. 20th)—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 16th)	·99 (average of 8 stations).	*Raggi* 18·82; crops reviving in Cumbum, thriving elsewhere; prices generally stationary, falling in Nandial; pasture and water abundant.
Kistna (" ")	1·21 (average of 11 stations).	*Raggi* 19·0; 139 inches water over aniout; canal supplies reported insufficient in Bandar and Gudivada taluks; upland tanks supply insufficient for wet cultivation.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 16th)	1·60 (average of 13 stations).	*Raggi* 15·91; 24 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura (" ")	·39 (average of 9 stations).	*Raggi* 15·89.
Malabar (" ")	2·52 (average of 14 stations).	*Raggi* 17·93; prices slightly falling in Palghat and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for existing cultivation; harvesting of first crops partially begun; pasture good.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 20th)—		
Kurrachee ...	3·22 at Koti, 1·0 at Manora, 1·0 at Sákro, ·90 at Ghorabari, 2·3 at Shahbandar, 1·32 at Mugalbhin, ·92 at Sujawal, ·50 at Kurrachee.	River at Kotri on 7th 17 feet 10 inches—last year 19½ feet; cattle-disease prevalent in 2 talukas; locusts still about in Sehwan division.
Hyderabad ...	2·40 at Badin, ·25 at Mirpur.	Young crops damaged by locusts in 4 talukas; river high and rising daily; clouds gathering.
Ahmedabad ...	5·97	Total rainfall 23·12; transplantation of rice progressing; crops thriving; slight cholera yet in Dholka.
Baroda ...	2·83	Total rainfall 36·49; crops and health very good.
Surat ...	1·62; heavy in Chikli, Pardi and Bulsar.	Total rainfall 27·34; all crops generally healthy; one cholera case in Surat.
Násik ...	2·8	Sunshine wanted; cholera in Sinnar; prices slightly higher; crops good everywhere.
Poona (Aug. 17th)	Maximum 9·62 at Mawal, minimum ·37 at Sirur.	Weather breaking; rain not required at present.
Ahmednagar ...	1·37; fall general	Crops good, but break desirable in some talukas for weeding; injury to crops by rats in parts of Newása and Párner.
Sholapur ...	...	Break much needed; crops in places damaged by rain; rats doing damage but being killed; fever in Sholapur and Malsiras; condition of poor not good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	12·86 at Karwar; maximum 15·48 at Yellapur, minimum 3·25 at Supa.	Total rainfall 97·49; all crops thriving.
Rajkot ...	1·53	Total rainfall 21·22; prospects good; insects doing damage in few places to *bajri;* crops and health generally good but fever and slight cholera continue. *General Remarks.*—Heavy showers general throughout the Presidency and Sind; some damage by locusts in Hyderabad, grasshoppers in Ahmedabad and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; break required generally, but prospects continue good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·41	Prospects good; cholera in Chakaria and Kutubdia.
Dacca ...	1·14	In south 6 to 12 annas *aus* lost, in most other parts 8 to 12 annas expected; *amun* promising, except in flooded localities in south; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·67	Transplantation still going on briskly; prices high; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·87	Prospects good except in low lands in north and east, where *aus* has suffered very much from floods; prices high; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·44	*Aus* being cut in some parts, winter rice promises very well, except where damaged by floods; Ganges unusually high.
Burdwan ...	1·67	In Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions crops doing well, in other sub-divisions, especially in Sudder, more rain very much wanted for transplantation; at present in these sub-divisions not more than half the usual quantity of land planted with *amun*, and unless there is plentiful rain during next two weeks and in October that crop will probably be a very short one.
Rungpore ...	8·39	Prospects good; public health good; small-pox much abated.
Bhágalpur ...	2·91	Unusual rise of Ganges, Kosi and Chundun has flooded great portion of district; *bhadoi* crop, except on highest land, already gone; rice prospects favourable; cholera and fever still prevalent.
Purneah ...	7·05	Reports of damage by floods on banks of large rivers and on low lands; indigo crop a complete failure; cholera prevalent.
Patna ...	6·77	A heavy flood in Ganges has done much damage to house and crops on dearahs and low lands, otherwise everything continues favourable.
Durbhanga ...	2·34	Rice prospects generally fair where seedlings are procurable; much *bhadoi* lost.
Hazáribágh ...	1·97	Prospects of all crops except *makai* good in all parts of district, but in north-eastern portion they are suffering from want of rain.
Cuttack ...	·63	Heavy rain on 9th and 10th: storm from west on 10th; high flood from 11th to 13th, but since subsiding; eastern portion of district under water; some embankments breached and damage to crops apprehended; a peculiar cattle-disease reported from Kendrapara. *General Remarks.*—Rain general; prospects of winter rice generally favourable, but in greater portion of Burdwan division more rain still much wanted for transplantation; *aus* and jute on low lands in places in Central and Eastern Bengal injured by excessive rain and floods: in Dacca *aus* will be below average, and in Furreedpore about a four-anna crop; in Behar, Ganges and other rivers have overflowed and *bhadoi* on riparian and low lands much damaged; *bhadoi* in Monghyr and Bhágalpur and indigo in Purneah have nearly failed; high floods also reported in Cuttack and Pooree and damage to crops anticipated; cholera much diminished; fever in some places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 19th)	Benares ... 3·2	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 21·0; rivers falling; prospects and health good.
Gorakhpur („ 18th)	18·0	Total rainfall 45·6; weather seasonable; rice prospects good; prices high; health average.
Jhansi („ 21st)	1·2	Crops flourishing; weeding in progress; transplanting of rice commenced; prices stationary; some cholera; ploughing going on.
Agra („ 19th)	2·6 (average)	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still very bad in city and parganas.
Bareilly („ 20th)	4·7 (average)	From continuous wet and cloudy weather prospects of *kharif* crops, except rice, indifferent; sharp outbreak of cholera in two villages in Puranpur, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·0	Fine weather needed; fever and ague general; a few cases of cholera in places; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 18th)	Rain with short breaks throughout week.	
Lucknow („ 20th)	1·8	Weather showery; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	Sudder ... 8·0 Patti ... 2·6 Kunda ... 2·1 4·23 (average).	Rainfall at sudder excessive, a good break wanted; crops everywhere promise well.
Sitapur („ 20th)	2·8	Break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·4	Prospects favourable. *General Remarks.*—Rain during the week in every district; general prospects fair, but a break needed; cholera has appeared in Meerut, Jhansi, and Bareilly; fever and ague prevalent in Meerut and Agra.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	1·20	Prospects good and prices falling; fever prevails.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and windy; rain much wanted as crops are drying up in Hissar and Sirsa and there is very little prospect of a harvest; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·90	Crops fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil* at the station, but a fair fall in district.	Crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	*Barani* crops a failure; cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·20 at station, heavier in district.	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·60	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Peshâwar ...	·60	Prices are rising.
Mooltan ...	·50	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices have risen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·80	Crops improved but more rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fair in all Districts, save Hissar, Sirsa, Ferozepore and Lahore.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 20th)	2·77	Cloudy; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well, but break required for weeding.
Jubbulpore ...	1·1	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops excellent; prices falling.
Saugor ...	·89	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	5·50	Cotton and *jowar* suffering from excessive rain; break required; slight cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	2·0	Cotton and other *kharif* crops good; few cases small-pox.
Raipur (Aug. 16th)	6·8	Cotton slightly injured, other crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	14·57	Heavy rain slightly injured cotton and rice crops; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Break required in the districts of Nágpur and Chhattísgarh Divisions and Seoni of the Jubbulpore Division; cotton slightly injured in Seoni, Raipur, Bilâspur and Chánda; prospects generally favourable.
British Burmah— (Aug. 20th)		
Akyab ...	19·82	Total rainfall 174·23; public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab.
Rangoon ...	3·31	Total rainfall 63·73; a few cases of small-pox in town; slight fever and small-pox prevalent in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 sub-divisions; crops in good condition.
Bassein ...	......	Report not received.
Prome ...	3·75	Total rainfall 26·22; a few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; rain insufficient in Poungday sub-division; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·60	Total rainfall 105·33; public health good; crops in two townships slightly injured by insects, elsewhere good; no cattle-disease reported.
Toungoo ...	5·92	Total rainfall 44·38; public health good; no cattle-disease; 735 acres land destroyed by inundation.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cholera and small-pox; cattle-disease slight in Arakan, Tenasserim and in 4 Districts of Pegu; cultivation advancing favourably; prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 20th)	5·01	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *sáli* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	8·20	*Aus* reaping nearly over; *amun* promises well; fever still prevalent.
Cachar ...	......	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	......	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Aug. 20th)	·26; slight rain also in the districts.	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments still prevalent in parts.
Mysore ...	......	No report received.
Mercara ...	......	No report received.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (Aug. 20th)	·93	*Kharif* crops flourishing; weather favourable to cotton.
Central India States (Aug. 20th)—		
Indore ...	2·34	Crops promising; health good; wheat 9, gram 10, and *jowar* 12 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·90	
Sutna ...	1·24	Weather clear; prospects excellent; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·77	Health and prospects good; food prices lowering.
Neemuch ...	·86	Crops thriving well.
Goona ...	1·62	
Bhopal ...	4·05 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Âgar ...	·83	Health good.
Nowgong ...	7·91	
Mánpur ...	2·0	Crops good; weather clear.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 20th)	8·81	Cloudy.
Serohi („ 17th)	1·40	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool.
Marwar („ 16th)	2·48	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevails; prospects excellent; prices falling.
Meywar („ 15th)	·30	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 16th)	8·79 in Deoli, 3·26 in Kotah, and 12·83 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good; cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	2·94	Prospects very favourable; health good.
Ajmere („ 20th)	7·71	Prospects excellent; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore ...	5·06	Prospects very good; prices falling; fever less.
Bhurtpur („ 19th)	2·69	Ague still prevalent.
Ulwur ...	1·87 (average) ...	Break wanted; fever very prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 12th)	2·9	Total rainfall 10·09; agricultural prospects fair; cholera prevalent in and about Katmandu.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1879.

A Civil Treasury has been opened at Quetta, in Beluchistan, and is authorized to issue and cash Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Treasury Clerk for Quetta. Salary Rs. 150. Apply by letter only stating qualifications and experience, to Comptroller General. Treasury experience indispensable.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1879.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 13, dated 11th August 1879, *for* "Mr. E. B. Henley," *read* "Mr. E. B. Hurley."

By Order,
F. G. TEALE,
Personal Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 13th August 1879.

No. 122.—Mr. J. A. Barker, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1879.

The 19th August 1879.

No. 124.—Mr. F. Bell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 12th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 15th August 1879.

No. 16.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 1618, dated 14th May 1879, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., and Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 9th August 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th August 1879.

No. 7.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, and Officiating Store-keeper for State Railways, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate out of India, under Supplement F, Section 4, of the Civil Leave Code, together with ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties to Mr. W. Mellor.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 15th August 1879.

No. 60.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 289 of the 11th July 1879, Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure for Western System of State Railways on the forenoon of the 13th idem.

The 19th August 1879.

No. 61.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 59 of the 12th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 12th August 1879.

No. 76.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 18th July 1879.

No. 77.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 211, dated 8th May 1879, Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. Luff reported his return from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 59, dated 22nd May 1879, on the forenoon of the 23rd June 1879.

The 15th August 1879.

No. 78.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 559, dated 20th June 1879, and Public Works Department Notification No. 273, dated 26th idem, Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, rejoined the Western System of State Railways on the 11th June 1879.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th August 1879.

No. 89.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, No. 53 of 19th May 1879, Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 14th May 1879.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 18th August 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Survey, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 20th instant, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it, under Chapter VII, Section 44, of the Civil Leave Code.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 16th August 1879.

No. 40.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), transferred to the Rajputana State Railway, under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 273, dated 26th June 1879, has been granted special leave for three months to study the Native languages, under the provisions of Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28, and one month's privilege leave, in continuation of the special leave, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties on the Western System of State Railways.

No. 42.—Privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th August 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. Robert Gompertz, Exe-

cutive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 11th August 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Jaora Division, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave, granted him in Notification No. 16 of 7th June 1879, on the afternoon of 9th August 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 15th August 1879.

No. 28.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification (corrigendum) No. 22, dated 12th June 1879, for "Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," *read* "Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade."

The 16th August 1879.

No. 29.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 27, dated 30th July 1879, Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, was relieved of the charge of Platelaying Division on the forenoon of 11th August 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following subjects in Bengali have been fixed for the F. A. and B. A. examinations of female candidates:—

F. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.

Sivnáth Sástri ... Nirvásitárviláp.

Prose.

Akshay Kumár Datta... Dharmaniti.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.

Baladeb Pálit ... Karnárjuna Kavya, 1st six cantos.

Prose.

Akshay Kumár Datta... Vahyavastursahit Mánavprakritir Sambandha Vichár.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th August 1879.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st August 1879 ... Rs. 3,65,25,824-5-4

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1879.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,55,80,166	13	0	3,84,51,949	3	7
Public Deposits at Branches	2,28,71,782	6	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,89,91,102	0	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.				9,42,746	7	3
Sundries				10,51,638	6	2
RUPEES				8,15,32,346	1	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,28,76,078	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				71,65,169	12	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				1,35,22,117	12	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,74,01,218	12	1
Balances with other Banks				3,01,741	2	10
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				9,60,525	14	5
Stamps				8,624	8	1
Sundries				4,57,086	7	1
				5,26,92,565	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,92,267	1	0	2,88,39,780	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,84,47,513	10	9			
RUPEES				8,15,32,346	1	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th Aug. 1879.

W. WESTLAND.
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1879.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans. Of 1824-27	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	4½ per cent Loans. Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1879	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent portion	5 per cent Debentures for 25 years, re-payable June 1882	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st July 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,63,900	2,45,64,900	1,11,89,900	2,07,40,300	3,15,46,400	39,53,200	3,41,000	84,92,500	5,85,98,100	55,700	34,00,000	76,900	14,33,800	16,89,98,925
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	3,21,500	...	...	...	...	3,28,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1879	...	...	...	...	7,600	22,100	7,100	44,100	...	...	...	77,500	3,04,100	...	...	...	...	4,62,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1879	...	...	...	...	...	57,400	...	6,000	28,200	500	10,000	1,20,000	16,76,800	...	9,000	...	...	19,08,000
	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,71,500	2,46,44,400	1,11,97,000	2,07,97,200	3,15,74,600	39,53,700	3,51,000	86,90,000	6,09,00,600	55,700	34,09,000	76,900	14,33,800	17,16,97,725
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	500	7,30,000	3,000	4,100	1,12,000	7,700	...	...	19,100	...	12,000	...	2,46,900	11,35,300
Balance on 15th August 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,71,000	2,39,14,400	1,11,94,000	2,07,93,100	3,14,62,600	39,46,000	3,51,000	86,90,000	6,08,81,500	55,700	33,97,000	76,900	11,86,900	17,05,62,425

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1879, enfaced from India, 3,357 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 3,092 lakhs.

		Enfaced from India	Re-transferred from London
,, 16th ,, 1879 to 30th ,,		22 ,,	6 ,,
,, 1st July ,, to 15th July ,,		30 ,,	10 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,,		25 ,,	9 ,,
,, 1st Aug. ,, to 15th Aug ,,		28 ,,	11 ,,
		3,460 lakhs.	3,128 lakhs.
		3,128 ,,	
	Balance against India	362 ,,	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd August 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 11	..	...	..	3,77,900	52,32,698	31,41,205
" 12	...	...	.	3,77,756	52,32,082	31,41,205
" 13	...	...	2,14,197	1,76,639	54,33,799	33,12,321
" 14	2,68,287	...	1,87,808	2,68,300	56,10,316	35,18,887
" 15	...	...	78	2,68,287	56,10,351	35,18,961
" 16	.	..	...	2,68,287	56,10,351	35,18,961

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 18th Aug. 1879.* }

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
M 47 ..	M 37—16672 } " —16673 }	100	J. T. Wright, Kalbarga.

BOMBAY, *The 19th August 1879.* }

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
167 ...	O 72—72671 ...	1,000 }	Kasumjee Ahamed Mada.
	O 70 -31413 ...	500 }	
168 ...	O 70—19706 ...	500	Chutter Dhari Lal.
169 ...	O 23- 67910 ...	20 }	Babu Rajeeb Chunder Nundi.
	O 24- 10934 ...	20 }	
	O 15 -13616 ...	10 }	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
242 ...	O 72 --55971 ...	1,000 }	Shaik Woomuruddeen.
	" —69658 ...	1,000 }	
243 ...	L 29—67197 ...	5	Babu Woopendranath Bose.
244 ...	L 55—45951 ...	5	Mr. J. C. Geddes.
245 ...	O 30 58803 ...	50 }	Major G. H. Palmer.
	O 47—03659 ...	10 }	
246 ...	O 43 -92306 ...	10	Appa Ram Marwaree.
247 .	O 35 - 47147 ...	100 }	Megh Raj Dogga.
	O 34—82697 ...	100 }	
	" —82698 ...	100 }	
	L 93— 66402 ...	50 }	
	O 30—17757 ..	50 }	
117 ...	O 18 - 39577 } " —39576 }	10	Babu Haricharn Bhuttacharjee.
118 ...	L 57—27797 } " —27794 }	10	Babu Aukhoy Coomar Chakravarti.
119 ...	L 30 -31695 } E 8 01838 }	5	Babu Doyal Chand Halder.
145 of '78	L 91 —66048 } O 2—09178 }	20	Babu Durgachurn Bhuttacharjee.

CALCUTTA, *The 22nd August 1879.* }

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
44 ...	B 61—05212 ...	50	Mrs. E. Smith, care of Mr. Kearney, Editor, *Mercantile Paper*, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66 ...	B 56—02166 ...	10	D. Ramachendra Pantulu, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
83 ...	B 59—72761 ...	100	Moonichetty, care of P. Visvanatha Chetty, Madras.
84 ...	B 59 -33570 ...	100 }	Mr. H. Chapman, Madura.
	" —61314 ...	100 }	
	" —61323 ...	100 }	
14 ...	B 56--62192 } * B 53—15959 }	10	Ghonee Khan, Armstrong's Road, Bangalore.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 11th August 1879.* }

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 22nd August 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	23rd Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China ...	6 "	25th "	French Steamer *Menam*
Overland mail *via* Bombay	6 "	26th "	*From Bombay.
Do. for Book post and Pattern packet	6 "	25th "	Ditto
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	27th "	*Madura.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (Letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed)	6 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta ..	6 "	29th "	*Satara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	29th "	*Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Payoo	6 "	29th "	*Bushire*

N.B.—After 6 P. M. precisely, Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing 2 annas Postage Stamps, will be received up to 6-30 P. M. or bearing an extra Postage Stamp of 4 annas up to 7 P. M.

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd August 1879

Aubls, Mrs. C.
Alexander, James.
Anderson, John.
Arraton, C. [illegible]
Austen, Charles.
Bailey, W. G.
Barnes, Miss.
Bayley, E. H.
Bell, Mrs. C. W.
Bragg, S.
Brewer, William Jno.
Brown, Mary.
Butler, John.
Calvert, J.
Chance, [illegible]
Chand Buldeb Doss & Co.
Collins, G. M.
Cornelius, Mrs. G. F.
Cornelius, J. A.
Cowey, George.
Davis, Mrs. C.
Dickson, Mrs. L.
D'Cruz, J. C.
Duglass, [illegible]
Evans, J.
Fiocame, Miss.
Flood, Joseph.
Garvin, J. A.
Glen, Miss
Gray, Mrs. A.
Halden, B. S.
Halden, Mrs. A.
H[illegible]d, James
Howell, A.
Jackson. [illegible]
Jackson, Geo.
Jenkins, [illegible]
Johnson, J. (Pensioner)
Jones, Mrs. J. R.
Lockin, P. C.
Lewis, Mrs. M. A.
Lewis, W. R.
Lozon, Sidney.
Ma[illegible], C.
M[illegible], Lieut. M.
Macdonald, [illegible]
Mack[illegible], A.
McCamner, Mrs. R.
McN[illegible], M. [illegible]
M[illegible], M[illegible] (New Street, [illegible] Road).
Mul[illegible], Mrs.
Pe[illegible]son, —
[illegible]
R[illegible]
S[illegible], Francis.
Scott, R. A.
S[illegible], W. D.
S[illegible], Mrs. C. P.
Smith, Mrs. J.
Stewart, [illegible] J.
Wa[illegible], Captain.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.
Alton, George.
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Batson, John.
Benott, W. C.
Bowkett, W.
Brown, Phil.
Craik, W.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Collings, Arthur.
Croghan, W. J.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)
Davison, T. W.
Dutt, R. K.
E. F. G.
Forward, S.
Fritsch, J.
Gabriel, Dr A.
Gage, W. H. St. G.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Hall, James.
Heuvisede, R.
Hernandes, Mrs.
Holme, Capt.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W.
Hunderson, F.
Johnstone, B.
Kirkman, Dr. M.
Labanti, Sig. P.
Lloyed, William C.
M. E. K.
Maeneg, John.
Maltby, R.
Machcod, C. H.
Mailly, Chalm, Monsieur.
McMahon, James
Moodoo Krishun S.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —.
Muller, M. J.
Murray, L. DeB.
Nederham, Capt. J.
Nicholson, T.
Papi, W. S.
Pathel, W.
Pesslitten, David.
Rascher, J.
Richards, H. M.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Skelton, P. H.
Sarut Chunder Ghose.
Seliger, J.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Stoken, Master H.
Stout, J. A.
Sturmer, Miss A.
Southgate, W.
Stuart, W. G.
Sulton, Rev. Geo.
Taylor, J. F.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Upsdale, Harry.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Wood, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Aveling, Harry.
Caleman, Geo.
Craik, William.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, —.
Schmidt, F.

Registered Letters.

Dunphy, Mrs. M.
Hodges, J. R.
Johnstone, H. S.
McKae, T. T.
Nicholson, Thomas.
O'Connor, Mrs. S.
Priggen, Mrs.
Watts, W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

	Rs.	
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C. G Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS. &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{304}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gaspei Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca - Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Tooma Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

**** The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Intructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphibia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrki language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Rules for Revenue Accounts of State Railways, Chapters I to IV. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to May 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... " 5, " " 6.
" II ... " 5, " " 6.
" I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... " 5, " " 6.

Miscellaneous.

Report on the Tribes, &c., around the shores of the Persian Gulf, by Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, 1874. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with maps. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, Rs. 2.*

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage, annas 12 extra per vol.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar, with a brief view of its past and present condition. By the Revd. J. Long. *Bound in cloth, lettered, Rs. 3; stitched with colored wrappers, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Geological Survey of India.

The Records of the Geological Survey of India will be issued at intervals of about three months, and forwarded to subscribers—

	s.	d.		Rs.	A.
Subscription for the year ...	4	0	or	2	0
Price of each Number	2	0	or	1	0

Postage, if for India, 4 annas additional.
" Great Britain, 8 annas, or 1s. per annum.

ADDRESS—

Superintendent of Geological Survey of India,
Geological Survey Office, Indian Museum,
CALCUTTA.

The 'Records' for 1868 1st year), containing 3 Numbers—Price, Re. 1-8.
The 'Records' for 1869 (2ndyear), containing 4 Numbers, stiched.—Price, Rs. 2.
The 'Records' for 1870 (3rd year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.
The 'Records' for 1871 (4th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.
The 'Records' for 1872 (5th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1873 (6th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1874 (7th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1875 (8th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1876 (9th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1877 (10th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

The 'Records' for 1878 (11th year), containing 4 Numbers, stitched.—Price, Rs. 2.

Notice.

A Number of the 'Records' will be issued in the months of February, May, August and November in each year. Each Number will contain the additions to Library and Donations to Museum up to the first of the next preceding month,—that is, to the end of March, June, September and December.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

PALÆONTOLOGIA INDICA.

CRETACEOUS FAUNA OF SOUTHERN INDIA.
(SERIES I, III, V, VI, VIII).

Vol. I. The Cephalopoda, by H. F. BLANFORD and F. STOLICZKA, pp. 216, pls. 94. The Belemnitidæ and Nautilidæ, by H. F. BLANFORD, pp. 1-40, pls. 25. (*Only a few copies remain*). The Ammonitidæ, by F. STOLICZKA, pp. 41, 216, pls. 71; (13 parts).

Vol. II. The Gastropoda, by F. STOLICZKA, pp. xiii, 500, pls. 28; (10 parts).

Vol. III. The Pelecypoda, by F. STOLICZKA, pp. xxii, 537, pls 50; (13 parts).

Vol. IV. The Brachiopoda, Celiopoda, Echinodermata Corals, &c., by F. STOLICZKA, pp v, 202, pls. 29; (5 parts). The Brachiopoda, pp. ii, 32, pls. 7. The Ciliopoda, pp. ii, 34, pls. 3. The Echinodermata, pp i, 59, pls. 7. The Corals, &c., pp. 70, pls. 12.

THE FOSSIL FLORA OF THE UPPER GONDWANAS.
(SERIES II, XI).

Vol. I. The Fossil Flora of the Rájmahál Series.

Vol. I., pt. 1. (in six fasciculi), by T. OLDHAM and J. MORRIS, pp. 52, pls. 35.

Vol. I., pt. 2. by O. FEISTMANTEL, pp. 53-162, pls. 36-48.

Vol. I., pt. 3. Plants from Golapilli, by O. FEISTMANTEL, pp. 163-190, pls. 8.

Vol. II, pt. 1. Jurassic Flora of Kach, by O. FEISTMANTEL, pp. 80, pls. 12.

Vol. II, pt. 2. Flora of the Jabalpur Group, by O. FEISTMANTEL, pp. 81-105, pls. 14

THE FOSSIL FLORA OF THE LOWER GONDWANAS.
(SERIES XII).

Vol. I, pt. 1. The Flora of the Talchir-Karharbári beds, by O. FEISTMANTEL, pp. 48, pls. 27.

JURASSIC FAUNA OF KACH.
(SERIES IX).

Vol. I. The Cephalopoda, by W. WAAGEN, pp. i, 247, pls. 60; (4 parts).

INDIAN PRETERTIARY VERTEBRATA.
(SERIES IV).

Vol. I, pt. 1. The Vertebrate Fossils from the Panchet rocks, by T. H. HUXLEY, pp. 24, pls. 6.

Vol. I, pt. 2. The Vertebrate Fossils of the Kota-Maleri Group, by SIR P. DEM. GREY EGERTON and L. C. MIALL, pp. 23, pls. 4.

Vol. I, pt. 3. Reptilia and Batrachia, by R. LYDEKKER, pp. 36, pls. 6.

INDIAN TERTIARY AND POST-TERTIARY VERTEBRATA.
(SERIES X).

Vol. I, pt. 1. Rhinoceros deccannensis, by R. B. FOOTE, pp. 18, pls. 3.

Vol. I, pt. 2. Molar teeth and other remains of Mammalia, by R. LYDEKKER, pp. 69, (19-87); pls. 7 (iv-x).

Vol. I, pt. 3. Crania of Ruminants, by R. LYDEKKER, pp. 84 (88-171), pls. 18 (xi-xxviii).

TERTIARY ANNULOSA.
(SERIES VII).

Vol. I, pt. I. Tertiary Crabs from Sind and Kutch, by F. STOLICZKA, pp. 16, pls. 5.

The price fixed for these publications is 4 annas (6 pence) per plate.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum; including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3, postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol. IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol. VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV.	Monghyr and Purniah
Vol. XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum
Vol. XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74 *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: con-taining an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3, postage, 8 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated) By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
„ Unbound copies ...	... „	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered		... Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto	ditto	... „	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto	ditto	... „	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.		... „	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	... „	12	8	0

When Postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

E. C. Badham *vs.* M. A. Badham.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th June last, all persons who are indebted to the business lately carried on by the above-named defendant at No. 16, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Badham Brothers, and whose debts were incurred prior to this date, are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned, who is alone entitled to grant valid receipts and discharges.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, No. 099215, for Rs. 1,000 and No. 107595 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of Boroda Persaud Mookerjee and Ramjeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

ISHAN CHUNDER BOSE,
36, Chandmaree Road, Howrah.

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 016542 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 10,700, originally standing in the name of H. Palmer, and last endorsed to the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, Junior, and Miss Alicia Mary Taylor, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

MICHAEL GOULD,
Administrator General of Madras.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note 036874 of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Pundit Kishen Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

PUNDIT KISHEN LALL,
Jeypore.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 011859 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, and last endorsed to Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

BHOJOKISTO MULLICK & SONS,
No. 77, Clive Street.

The 7th August 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

Nos. $\frac{4}{170-82}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department ($\frac{\text{Education}}{\text{Industry, Science and Art.}}$),—under date Simla, the 9th August 1879.

READ—

The following despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relative to the International Exhibitions which it is proposed to hold at Sydney and Melbourne, in Australia—the former in September 1879, and the latter in October 1880 :

No. 136	(Statistics and Commerce),	dated the	18th July 1878.
No. 62	ditto	ditto	30th April 1879.
No. 36	ditto	ditto	13th March 1879.
No. 68	ditto	ditto	8th May 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.

WITH the despatch first cited, the Secretary of State forwarded copies of the prospectus of the Sydney Exhibition, and of a letter from the Colonial Office, in which the co-operation of the Indian Government in carrying the project to a successful issue was invited. His Lordship left it to the Government of India to comply with this invitation in such manner as they thought fit; and observed that, as exhibitions of this nature were very frequent, a moderate limit of expenditure should be fixed.

2. The Governor General in Council concurred in this view; and it was accordingly resolved merely to publish the prospectus of the exhibition for general information, and to circulate it to Local Governments and Administrations, leaving it to them to take such action in the matter as they considered desirable in the interests of the territories under their control, and as the funds at their disposal permitted. A sum of Rs. 400 was, however, sanctioned from Imperial revenues for the purchase of samples of India teas and of coffee grown in Southern India, it being thought probable that a considerable trade in these commodities might result between Australia and India, if measures were adopted for bringing them prominently before the colonial public.

3. The only Government by which any steps were taken in the direction indicated was that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under whose orders a collection comprising the following articles was prepared and despatched through Mr. O'Conor, to Sydney by Mr. E. C. Buck, the Director of the local Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Azimgarh silk cloth.

Benares and Moradabad ware.

Carpets from Mirzapur, Agra and Jhánsi.

Cloth from the Cawnpore mills.

Tea from Kumaun.

Sugar from the Rosa Works at Shájahánpur.

Rámpur chadars.

Ludhiána cloth.

In addition, selected samples of teas grown in Bengal, Assam and Arakan were sent to the exhibition. The Cawnpore Mills' cloth, the Shájahánpur sugar, and the teas were supplied gratuitously, the Government paying their freight to Sydney; the remaining articles being purchased by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at a cost of Rs. 2,650. Major M. Clementi, a retired officer of the Indian Army, has kindly offered his services towards making the most of the Indian contribution to the Sydney Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has gladly accepted Major Clementi's offer.

4. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition was received with the Secretary of State's despatch of the 13th March last; and with his despatch of the 8th May following was forwarded copy of a letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his capacity as President of the Commission for the Australian Exhibitions. His Royal Highness expressed a hope that India would be represented at those exhibitions, and observed that a collection of objects illustrative of the arts and manufactures of the country, such as was sent to Philadelphia, would be of great utility. As in the case of the Sydney

Exhibition, the Secretary of State left it to the Government of India to decide upon the measures to be taken to meet the wishes of the colonial authorities.

5. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is not prepared to send any considerable quantity of the art-manufactures of India to the Melbourne Exhibition, and it is apprehended that private exhibitors may be few. Possibly the officer, Major M. Clementi, who has consented to act in behalf of the Government of India at the Sydney Exhibition, may be able, in his report to the Government of India on that exhibition, to make suggestions regarding the art-manufacture contributions that might usefully be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition. There are, however, various classes of goods, raw products and manufactures outside the domain of art, a collection of which could be easily and inexpensively made; and whilst this would better represent the resources and industrial capacity of India, it might also tend to further the interests of Indian commerce. For the purpose of forming such a collection, the Governor General in Council sanctions the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and desires that all needful arrangements for the preparation and despatch of the collection should be entrusted to a committee, which will be composed of the gentlemen named below, if their services can be made available:

President:

E. C. Buck, Esq., C. S., Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Members:

J. S. Gamble, Esq., M. A., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Bengal Government will be asked to invite the Chamber of Commerce to nominate one of its body to represent the commercial interests of Bengal.

6. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition will be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the several local Gazettes for general information. The attention of all Local Governments and Administrations will also be drawn to the subject, and they will be asked to send to the committee, care of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, such articles in the shape of raw agricultural and forest produce and special local manufactures, either from jute, cotton or carpet factories, or from jail workshops, or from private persons, as they can readily obtain or lend. It would add greatly to the value of the collection if Local Governments and Administrations could spare a small grant from the funds at their command for the purchase of specimens of local manufactures. In the event of any Local Government or Administration finding itself in a position to co-operate in the matter, it would be convenient if a selected officer were appointed to correspond with the President of the Committee on the subject; but should the Governments of Madras and Bombay prefer sending their contributions separately, there would be no objection to their doing so.

7. Since the foregoing paragraphs were put in type, the Governor General in Council has learned that the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, recently addressed His Excellency the Governor in Council of that Presidency on the subject of appointing a local committee for the purpose of promoting India contributions to the Melbourne Exhibition. If other local public bodies would co-operate cordially in the matter, the task of procuring an adequate representation of Indian products at the Melbourne Exhibition would be greatly facilitated.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution and of the prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and that they be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

Government of Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto ditto British Burma.
Ditto ditto Mysore and Coorg.
Ditto ditto Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Foreign Department for information, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information and further orders.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

President:

The Honourable William John Clarke, M. L. C.

Vice-Presidents:

The Honourable James Joseph Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
The Honourable James Munro, M. P.
The Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BARONET, M. P., Attorney-General.
The Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S.
The Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C.

Members:

The Honourable Graham Berry, M. P., Chief Secretary.
The Honourable James Brown Patterson, M. P, Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable John Woods, M. P., Commissioner of Railways.
The Honourable Henry Cuthbert, M. L. C.
The Honourable John Cumming, M. L. C.
The Honourable Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L. C.
The Honourable Robert Dyce Reid, M. L. C.
The Honourable William Wilson, M. L C.
The Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G., Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
Robert De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
William Joseph O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M. P., C. E.
Joseph Story, Esq., M. P.
Ephraim Lamon Zox, Esq., M. P.
The Honourable Sir Francis Murphy, KNIGHT.
The Honourable Samuel Henry Bindon.
The Honourable Thomas Loader.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Melbourne.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
Robert Richardson, Esq., Member of City Council.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., Police Magistrate.
John Buncle, Esq., J. P.
James Dallas, Esq.
John Danks, Esq., J. P.
George Douglas, Esq.
William Gray, Esq.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
William Bushby Jones, Esq., J. P.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.
Robert Knaggs, Esq., J. P., M. R. C. S.
L. L. Mount, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
William Kerr Thomson, Esq., J. P.
William Williams, Esq., J. P.
William R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.

Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
George N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul-General for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
Samuel M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.
Samuel Perkins, Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for the United States.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Honourable William John Clarke, M. L. C., President.
The Honourable James Joseph Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Vice-President.
The Honourable James Munro, M. P., Vice-President.
The Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BARONET, M. P., Attorney-General, Vice-President.
The Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S., Vice-President
The Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-President.
The Honourable James Brown Patterson, M. P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C.
The Honourable Caleb Joshua Jenner, M. L. C.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M. P., C. E.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Melbourne.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., P. M.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.

COMMITTEES:

The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.

No. 1.—BUILDING.

A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Story, Esq., M. P.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.
Robert Richardson, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P.
G. Douglas, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.

No. 2.—FINANCE.

The President, Chairman.
The five Vice-Presidents.
R. Murray Smith, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
E. L. Zox, Esq., M. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
Honourable C. J. Jenner, M. L. C.

No. 3.—GREAT BRITAIN.

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Graham Berry, M. P.
Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BART., M. P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C.

No. 4.—EUROPE.

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.

No. 5.—INTERCOLONIAL.

Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon.
Honourable James Munro, M. P.
Honourable R. D. Reid, M. L. C.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Graham Berry, M. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.

No. 6.—ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
J. B. Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.
S. P. Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for United States of America.
G. N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
S. M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.
Jonkheer D. Ploos Van Amstel.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P.

No. 7.—CEREMONIAL.

Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., Chairman.
Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
J. B. Were, Esq.
S. P. Lord, Esq.

No. 8.—DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA.

Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable J. B. Patterson, M. P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Henry Cuthbert, M. L. C.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.

No. 9.—GARDENS.

Honourable James Munro, M. P., Chairman.
J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
J. B. Were, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.

No. 10.—WINE.

J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Chairman.
J. B. Were, Esq., Vice Chairman.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq.
T. C. N. Cooper, Esq.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.

No. 11.—MANUFACTURES.

Honourable C. J. Jenner, M. L. C., Chairman.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
William Gray, Esq.
L. L Mount, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
William Williams, Esq., J. P.
W. R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.
John Danks, Esq.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq , J. P.
George Douglas, Esq.

No. 12.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable John Cumming, M. L. C.
Honourable R D. Reid, M. L. C.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
S. P. Lord, Esq.

No. 13.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Joseph Bosisto, Esq , M. P., Chairman.
Honourable W. Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
E. L. Zox, Esq., M. P.
Robert Knaggs, Esq., J. P., M. R. C. S.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.

No. 14.—MACHINERY.

A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.
John Danks, Esq.
John Buncle, Esq., J. P.
James Dallas, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.
G. Douglas, Esq.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.

No. 15.—FINE ARTS.

Honourable Sir G. F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., Chairman.
J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
Honourable S. H. Bindon.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.

No. 16.—REGULATIONS AND PRINTING.

Honourable James Munro, M. P., Chairman.
Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
David Munro, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.

No. 17.—MINERALS AND MINING.

J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Chairman.
A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Chairman.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Honourable J. B. Patterson, M. P.
Honourable J. Woods, M. P.
D. Munro, Esq., J. P.
G. N. Oakley, Esq.

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

IN accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all Nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the City of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high position to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers, but generous competitors.

1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under Article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 30th day of June 1879.

6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January 1880 whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June 1880 the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the official catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of three courses, viz.,—

(a) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(*b*) Or consign their exhibits to—

The Secretary, International Exhibition, 1880,

Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(*c*) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies:

London—MESSRS. JAMES M'EWAN & CO., 27 Lombard Street; or to MESSRS. M'ILWRAITH, M'EACHRAN & CO., Leadenhall Street.

Liverpool—MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS.

Glasgow—MESSRS. AITKEN, LILBURNE & CO.

Antwerp—MESSRS. JULES RENARD & CO.

New York—MESSRS. R. W. CAMERON & CO.

San Francisco—PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

All Ports where the Company has Agencies—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Commissioner for ——————————

at the International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs or, where no representative has been appointed,—

To the Secretary,

International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and two labels, affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information: (1) The country from which it comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Residence of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as distinctive marks, the letters M. I. E.

surrounded by a circle (M·I·E·)

Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the above-named agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c., should be prepaid by the exhibitor; but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded, and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted

from the net proceeds, in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits, however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorised agent at the close of the Exhibition, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission, at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed rate of charges.

13. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits, delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition buildings will commence on 1st June 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the first day of September 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An official catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of catalogue is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied or re-produced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorising the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits, from any country or colony, whose Government is not represented, will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the catalogue:

(1.) Works of art.

(2.) Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.

(3.) Furniture and accessories.

(4.) Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.

(5.) Raw and manufactured products.

(6.) Machinery—Apparatus and processess used in the mechanical industries.

(7.) Alimentary products.

(8.) Agriculture.

(9.) Horticulture.

(10.) Mining industries—Machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these Regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show-cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:

(1.) Paintings.

(2.) Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, minatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.

(3.) Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.

(4.) Architecture.

(5.) Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded:

(1.) Unframed pictures or drawings.

(2.) Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours their exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the exhibitor and the Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made:

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are specially assigned; the

British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The Jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honourable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors, or their duly appointed agents, shall remove their effects and complete such removal by the 1st June 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these Regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,
8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE DESPATCH, RECEPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RETURN OF THE GOODS EXHIBITED, AND DISPOSAL OF SPACE.

1. EVERY person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2. The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:

Group 1.	(Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2.	(Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts)	White.
Group 3.	(Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4.	(Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright-yellow.
Group 5.	(Raw and manufactured products)	Brown.
Group 6.	(Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 7.	(Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 8.	(Agriculture)	Dark-green.
Group 9.	(Horticulture)	Light-green.
Group 10.	(Mining industries—Machinery and products) ...	Grey.

3. The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4. Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5. Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6. The spaces reserved outside the Exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

7. Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will, in some exceptional cases, be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8. With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are:

(1.) To make known the rules concerning the organisation of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.

(2.) To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.

(3.) To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural products of the district.

(4.) To encourage and to organize, when necessary, the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

9. Spirits, or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles, or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10. Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11. The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

12. All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13. Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14. Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15. A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16. In the Victorian section, the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organisation of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17. It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

18. All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

The Secretary to the Commissioners,
International Exhibition,
Melbourne, Australia.

19. Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

Class 1.—Oil Paintings.

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—Various Paintings and Drawings.

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; cartoons for stained-glass windows and frescoes.

Class 3.—Sculpture and Die-sinking.

Sculpture in high relief, bas-reliefs, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

Class 4.—Architectural Drawings and Models.

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

Class 5.—Engravings and Lithographs.

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush chromo-lithographs.

SECOND GROUP.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

Class 6.—Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management, and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction—books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—Organisation and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—Organisations, Method, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, practical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—Printing Books.

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying presses.

Objects made of paper—lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copy-books, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.

Designs for industrial purposes: designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class 12.—Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—Musical Instruments.

Non-metallic wind instruments—with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.

Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.

Wind instruments with keyboards: organs, accordions, &c.

Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.

Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, &c.

Instruments played by percussion or friction.

Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.

Plastic anatomical models.

Instruments of medical research.

Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local anæsthetic apparatus.

Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &c.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.

Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.

Trusses.

Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.

Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.

Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle fields. Civil and military ambulances.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.

Class 15.—Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.

Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.

Apparatus and instruments for measurement; verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.

Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of various countries. Coins and medals.

Class 16.—Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical and astronomical maps, atlases, &c.

Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—Cheap and Fancy Furniture.

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 18.—Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.

Bed furnitures, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster, carton-pierre, papier-mache, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 19.—Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass-bottles.

Window and mirror-glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.

Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.

Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.

Venetian glass.

Class 20.—Pottery.

Biscuit ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

Class 21.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floorcloth, &c.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horse-hair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 22.—Paper Hangings.

Printed paper hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, book-binding, &c. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 23.—Cutlery.

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

E

Class 24.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmith's Work.

Church plate, ornamental plate and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes. Enamels, cloisonne, champlevé.

Class 25.—Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.

Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class 26.—Clocks and Watches.

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.

Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.

Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarums, &c. Water-clocks and sand-glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 27.—Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Class 28.—Perfumery.

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 29.—Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket Work.

Dressing cases, work boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.

Fancy toilet combs and brushes.

Lacquered ware.

Fancy basket-work; wicker-work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

FOURTH GROUP.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 30.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.

Cotton, dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.

Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 31.—Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 32.—Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.

Carded wool, worsted yarn.

Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serges, &c.

Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.

Combed wool and woollen yarn.

Cloth and other woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.

Shoes.

Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 34.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.

Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 35.—Shawls.

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.

Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, &c.

Class 36.—Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.

Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.

Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Tambour embroidery, crotchet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.

Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton; laces.

Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniforms.

Class 37.—Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 38.—Clothing for both Sexes.

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.

Men and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

Native costumes of different countries.

Class 39.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filagreed, set with precious stones, &c.

Plated and imitation jewellery.

Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.

Class 40.—Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.

Defensive armour: cuirasses and helmets.

Blunt weapons: maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting knives.

Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire-arms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.

Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.

Hunting and sporting equipments.

Class 41.—Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Various objects. Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling-costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage: beds, hammocks, folding chairs, &c.

Class 42.—Toys.

Dolls and playthings: dolls and figures in wax.

Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.

Wood for cabinet-work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.

Cork: bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

Class 44.—Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shoooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing train, oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Traps and snares: fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 45.—Agricultural Products not used for Food.

Textile materials: raw cotton, flax and hemp, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silkworm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.

Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.

Preserved fodder and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 46.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry: wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of India-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.

Mineral waters and natural and artificial aërated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 47.—Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.

Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.

Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 48.—Leather and Skins.

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.

Morocco and sheepskin; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gut-work: strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY— APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 49.—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, irrigation, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.

Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.

Carts and other rural means of transport.

Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 50.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.

Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee.

Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 51.—*Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.*

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards, and in leather-dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass-works and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 52.—*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

Separate pieces of machinery: bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.

Lubricators.

Machines for counting and registering: Dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.

Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, centrifugal, steam, and other pumps.

Accumulators and hydraulic presses.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.

Apparatus for condensing steam.

Machines set in motion by the evaporation of either chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.

Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 53.—*Machine Tools.*

Travelling circular saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.

Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 54.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.*

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture: Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms.

Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Shewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes.

Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.

Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw-frames, shingle-cutters, &c.

Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.

Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 58.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing and Printing.

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.

Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.

Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of blank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 59.—Machines, Instruments and Processes used in various Works.

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 60.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron-work, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.

Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' Work: Waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages; public, State, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

Class 61.—Harness and Saddlery.

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs whips.

Class 62.—Railway Apparatus.

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.

Permanent-way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Permanent-way for tramways.

Rolling stock: waggons for passengers, for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders.

Self-moving carriages; locomotives, for roads.

Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Appartus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

Class 63.—Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.

Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.

Bells and electric signals.

Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning-conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.

Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.

Class 64.—Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone, and concrete; asphalt; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.

Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmiths' work; locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations; pile-drivers and pile-work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans, and drawings of public works; bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.

Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 65.—Navigation and Life-saving.

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy.

Boats and barges.

Materials for the rigging of ships.

Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea: Buoys, becons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

Apparatus of all kinds used for saving life from fires and other accidents.

Pleasure boats, yachts, &c.

Class 66.—Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.

Military engineering and fortifications.

Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.

Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.

Military transport service.

Military topography and geography.

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 67.—Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk, and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.

Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 68.—Bread and Pastry.

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast, fancy bread and bread in shapes, compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. (*See* Biscuits).

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 69.—Fatty Substances used as Food.—Milk and Eggs.

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk ; fresh and salt butter ; cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

Class 70.—Meat and Fish.

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Salt fish, fish in barrels : cod, herrings, &c. ; fish preserved in oil : sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish : lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 71.—Vegetables and Fruits.

Tubers : potatoes, &c.

Dry farinaceous vegetables : beans, lentils, &c.

Green vegetables for cooking : cabbages, &c.

Vegetable roots : carrots, turnips, &c.

Vegetables used for flavouring : onions, garlic, &c.

Salads, cucumbers, gourds : pumpkins, melons, &c.

Vegetables preserved by various processes.

Fresh fruit ; dried and prepared fruits : prunes, figs, raisins, &c.

Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 72.—Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.

Table salt.

Vinegar.

Compound condiments and stimulants : mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes : grape sugar, sugar of milk.

Confectionery : sugar plumps, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.

Dried and preserved fruits : cedrates, lemons, oranges, pineapples.

Fruits preserved in brandy.

Syrups and liqueurs.

Class 73.—Fermented Drinks.

Vin ordinaire, red and white.

Sweet wines and still wines.

Sparkling wines.

Ale, porter, cider, perry and other beverages made from cereals.

Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols.

Spirits whisky, gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

EIGHTH GROUP.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 74.—Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.

Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheep-folds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.

Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, &c.

Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion : steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, &c.

Specimens of agricultural works : distilleries, sugar-mills, sugar-refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch ; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

Presses for wine, cider, oil.

NINTH GROUP.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 75.—Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.

Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means for ornamenting gardens.

Class 76.—Flowers and Ornamental Plants.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 77.—Vegetables.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 78.—Fruit and Fruit Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 79.—Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 80.—Plants for Conservatories.

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or to utility.

TENTH GROUP.—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

Class 81.—Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore, and for lowering and hoisting miners.

Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.

Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.

Machines for draining; pumps.

Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.

Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.

Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal works.

Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 82.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones. Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt. salt from salt springs.

Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough-castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin-plates, iron-plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.

Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.

Manufactured metals: blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.

Wire-drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.

Other metal manufactures.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE ALPHA GOLD MINE IN SOUTH-EAST WYNAD.

Dated Devalah, the 18th February 1879.

From—R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Govt. of Madras, Revenue Dept.

Referring to the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, wherein I am instructed by the Government to ascertain how it is that, notwithstanding the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the reefs at the Alpha Mine and to the extent reported by me, the operations have not proved successful, and especially whether this want of success has arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix at this particular spot, or from the cost of labor or fuel or from other reasons within or beyond the control of the mine proprietors, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

PRELIMINARY.

Immediately on receipt of the instructions above referred to, and as directed by the Government, I communicated with the Directors of the Alpha Company and sought permission to make a careful examination of the mine, and at the same time I asked a number of questions respecting the operations of the Company.

Subsequently I wrote to the Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras requesting them to furnish such information respecting the work done in the past as they could supply.

The Directors very promptly furnished papers relating to the expenditure of moneys, the quantities of quartz raised and the results, and they replied to some of the questions asked by me; and I would wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by them, by Messrs. Parry and Company and by Mr. G. E. Withers who at one time had the management of the works under what is known as "The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company," a Company which held and worked the Alpha Mine on tribute for a brief period.

Though necessarily from the nature of the duties which I have had to discharge since I came to this district, I was well acquainted with the mine and the machinery of the Alpha Company, I have since the receipt of instructions made a further careful examination of the land held by them, the reefs, and the works erected for the purpose of reducing the auriferous quartz.

THE AREA GRANTED TO THE ALPHA COMPANY.

I have not been able to obtain a plan or a sufficient description of the boundaries of the area granted to the Alpha Company. The extent is said to be fifteen acres, but on the map of the Ouchterlony Valley and three Amshoms of South-East Wynad the area marked "Alpha Company" exceeds one hundred acres.

The lines of demarcation as pointed out to me on the ground seem to embrace a larger area than fifteen acres.

The boundaries are thus described in the prospectus of the Company:—A block of fifteen acres bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones.

As my report deals principally with only so much of the main reef as is known to be within the area granted to the Company, the question of boundaries need not be further referred to.

THE QUARTZ VEINS.

The principal quartz vein intersecting the land is that known as the "Skull Reef." It appears at the surface at various points between "Wright's Level" and the northern boundary of the Company's area, and is traceable further northward for a great distance. Wright's Level is on the eastern slope of the

range that forms the western rim of the basin drained by the Carcoor Poya, and is distant thirty chains from the Alpha mill.

The country is intersected by streams trending to the Carcoor Poya, and there are low and high hills, some very steep, but nearly all with smooth contours.

At Wright's Level the vein is from four to five feet in thickness near the surface, and seven feet six inches at a depth of thirty feet. Its strike for a distance of more than one chain is nearly north and south, and the dip is east at an angle of 30° to 40°.

The quartz in some parts of the vein is laminated, the laminæ being from two to four inches and more in thickness, and they are nearly parallel to the line of strike. These are crossed by other lines transverse to the dip and strike, and there are in places thin veins of talcose clay cutting the reef transversely. There is also solid iron-free nearly white quartz. Near the surface the stone, when broken out, is seen to be highly ferruginous and is colored yellow, bright red, and bluish purple. Much of the quartz is cavernous, honey-combed, or mice-eaten, and the associated minerals near the upper part of the vein are limonite and other oxyds of iron due to the decomposition of iron pyrites which are found in considerable quantities in the deeper levels. Sulphur is also seen occasionally in cavities. I have not seen any sulphide of antimony or any of the ores of lead.

Northward, twelve chains from Wright's Level, an adit made by native miners has been re-opened by me, and the thickness of the reef at this point is four feet; the strike is nearly north and south, and the dip is nearly due east at an angle at the outcrop of 45° and at a depth of twenty-four feet 60° nearly.

A section taken from the middle of this reef shows massive white nearly iron-free quartz. It is ferruginous and cavernous near the hanging wall and foot-wall.

At the large excavation from which the reef derives its name about twenty-two chains north of Wright's Level, the vein is thick: at the face it is not less than fourteen feet from the hanging wall to what appears to be a "horse," the extent of which has not been ascertained. The total thickness of the reef at this point is not known. The general character of the stone is similar to that at Wright's Level, but there is much more sulphur. It is not difficult to find rather large quantities of clean sulphur in the cavities. Here also there is an absence of those minerals that are most detrimental to amalgamation. The strike of the reef is N. 20° W. and the dip N. 70° E. at an angle of 18° to 30°, but the dip nowhere is uniform.

About four chains and fifty-six links north-westerly from the excavation the reef is again seen on the bandy-road where it intersects a low hill. Here the dip is N. 80° E. at an angle of 40°, and the thickness as well as can be observed is six feet. On the north-western side of the hill the outcrop is again found, and it is seen also on the further side of a stream which runs at the foot of the hill. On a bandy-road south-easterly of the Skull Reef there are thin ferruginous veins containing numerous cubes of iron-pyrites decomposing into limonite which are said to be highly auriferous. The "casing" of the reef throughout is generally a talcose schist.

There is another reef within the boundaries pointed out to me, west of Wright's Level and one near the Alpha Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

THE MINES.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced, I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghât. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly

three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have a strike of N. 30° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghât. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations; and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links to the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from flow to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the footwall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain, it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef, and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of but quite near Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven, cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On the slope of the range towards the ghât, and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel", another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has intersected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and completely covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put away for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level, as it appears at present, is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level," which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labor—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers'

Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level, and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

YIELD OF GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develope the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident, from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory, that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follows :—

WRIGHT'S LEVEL.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of .	0	11	6·0	per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone	2	16	1·6	„ „ „
3. A little gold to be seen	56	13	19·5	„ „ „
4. Gold visible in the stone	204	11	16·7	„ „ „

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the spot where the stone giving these results was obtained; and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz was so rich that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz mining, and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef however cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness; and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the footwall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet, where there is good stone showing gold near the footwall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follows :—

	Rate per Ton.		
	oz.	dwts.	grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall)	0	0	16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0	0	9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0	1	2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0	2	2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0	0	4·25

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B.A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per

ton of the reefs in this district would be 7 dwts., and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, *viz.*, 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878, Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—6½ tons—treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, yielded 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull Reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick, within a couple of feet of the foot-wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two-feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or taking the 10th, 12th, and 13th feet of the 15-feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynad" a table is given, which purports to be an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull Reef, and they are as follows:—

"APPEARANCE, COLOR, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color .	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron . . .	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dish-host in amalgamation	...	7th foot.
Still white but ferruginous matter . . .	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular with white iron pyrites: gold visible .	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follows:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25	13	0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11	13	0
Quartz from Skull working	0	6	16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and, having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

THE MACHINERY AND WORKS.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps, in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 3½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates, four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches, and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination

of the plates is from 3° to 3¼°, but they are not even. They bulge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected it is said, it worked very well, that is to say, the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, at the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impossible to move the stamps, the pulverizer and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery, according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great, with the machinery in motion, as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings, too, are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUARTZ AND THE RESULTS.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875, and ceased in March 1876, and that the total quantity of quartz treated from first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwts. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and a-half which were treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton; the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Rs. 1-13-0 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6-0.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated) Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting-powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,381

for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A*) shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 8,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-9; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual mining operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and raising Rs. 70-10-0; for breaking Rs. 3-10-0; for conveyance to the works Rs. 21; and for crushing Rs. 65—total Rs. 160-4-0.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of the treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877 under an agreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B.* The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them:—

QUARTZ CRUSHED AND TREATED.

	Tons.	Average yield per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔	0	2	18·5
Skull Reef	12	0	2	5
Wright's Level	50	0	11	19
Do.	50	0	16	12·5
Do.	104	0	14	21·34
Do.	2	0	8	0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Pieces of quartz containing gold were sold for Rs. 1,251-4-0. The "specimens" containing gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold. They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built, and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the estimated richness of the stone. On

* Not published.

the copperplates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank, was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the disc struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef, and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus: the feeding was irregular; and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery; some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detrimental influences in operation.

A great error was committed by the Tribute Company in roasting the quartz in kilns before sending it to the mill. Nearly all the quartz in the reef is more or less pyritous and the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent., and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report it is impossible to oxydise the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devalah is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers the copperplates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables, whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And the length of the blanketing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam-engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty horse-power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery had been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit it appears to me is due, however, to the projectors for their spirit and enterprize. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

HOW THE OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advise that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the underlie—say—if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghât eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop on the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan, and to raise a large quantity of stone which from careful assays should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynad Prospecting Company's works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The stamps could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to patch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required:—

(*a*).—A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the larger and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(*b*).—A self-feeding hopper.

(*c*).—A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(*d*).—An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers: and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length, and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely woven green baize.

Experience would of course lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

SUMMARY.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copperplates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 14 feet (at least) in thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness; and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 9 grs., and for 322·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs., and the gold was got, as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1860 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballaarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and the dividends paid amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i. e.*, land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 6·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs.; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labor, for timber, and for firewood are no criteria to guide me in estimating the costs of mining at Devalah. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labor or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labor were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 234-47 I, Simla, August 8, 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter No. 259 I. A., dated 22nd January 1879, from the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and its enclosures; being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1877-78, and a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The most prominent feature in the transactions of the year under review is the demand which is reported to have at last arisen for irrigation on the Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

2. On the Orissa Canals the area actually irrigated during the year was 119,012 acres, or four times the maximum area hitherto obtained. Of this, 98,495 acres were charged with water-rate, and five-year leases, terminating in November 1882, have since been executed for nearly the whole of this area. So great is the alteration in the ideas of the cultivators regarding irrigation, that the Revenue Superintendent states his conviction that "wherever irrigation may not be popular in Orissa now, it is not because of any want of appreciation of it, but because it cannot be profitably resorted to, owing to the absence of either distributaries, drainage, or protection from floods."

Orissa Canals.

3. The sudden increase in the irrigation from these canals will be apparent from the results of the past four years—

1874-75	22,457 acres.
1875-76	18,409 „
1876-77	30,381 „
1877-78	98,495 „

The figures for 1877-78 given above represent only the area assessed with water-rate; the area actually irrigated having been, as stated in the 2nd paragraph of this Resolution, 119,042 acres. There is still room for expansion also, as the area which the existing distributaries can irrigate is stated to be 182,950 acres, and in the sanctioned estimate distributaries were provided for 206,172 acres.

4. The increase during the year appears to have been altogether in rice cultivation.

5. The lengths of channels open in Orissa are now—

Total main canals	209⅜	miles.
Of this navigable	147⅜	„
Distributaries	642·4	„

and the area protected from floods is stated to be 377,180 acres.

6. The time seems to have arrived for the completion of the distributary system, which was only sanctioned in 1876 to the extent which had up to that period been carried out, in order that proof might be obtained from experience as to whether the means of irrigation would be more largely availed of than up to that time seemed likely. Approximate estimates for additional distributaries have been submitted to the Government of India, but as the cost involved is supplementary to the sanctioned estimate, and under existing rules the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the increased expenditure is necessary, the estimates were returned to the Government of Bengal for a revision of the last sanctioned estimate for the entire project. The revised estimates for this project are awaited by the Government of India, and should receive very early attention.

7. The revenue administration of the canals in Orissa seems to have been very satisfactory, and the Government of India endorses the commendation by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Mr. Wyllie, the Revenue Superintendent.

Midnapore Canals.

8. On the Midnapore Canals there was a deplorable falling-off in the area irrigated, which is not clearly accounted for in the reports. The areas for the past six years have been as follows:—

1872-73	13,406	acres.
1873-74	36,549	„
1874-75	72,318	„
1875-76	55,995	„
1876-77	32,681	„
1877-78	19,819	„

Showing a rapid decrease since 1874-75, and this in spite of large profits as stated by the revenue officer from the irrigated cultivation, and of the fact that the whole area irrigated during the year was subsequently leased for five years, and that an aggregate area of 56,000 acres was leased on the same terms in the following year.

9. The falling-off in the irrigation from this canal was noticed in the 10th paragraph of the Government of India Resolution on the report of the previous year, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor was asked for. No. reply has as yet been received, nor has any allusion been made to it in the present report. The Government of India would be glad to receive a special report on the subject.

10. The length of the Midnapore Canal is 53 miles, navigable throughout. The distributary system, consisting of 255¼ miles of channel (to be eventually increased to 260 miles) is capable of supplying 148,600 acres, but it is stated in the Superintending Engineer's report that there was water during the year under review for only 90,000 acres, and from the observations in the Chief Engineer's report and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review, it appears that not more than 56,000 acres can be irrigated on the average; this is further borne out by the facts reported by the Government of Bengal in September 1875, that in 1873 there was only water sufficient for 30,000 to 40,000 acres, and in 1874, when 60,000 acres were under irrigation, the river was drained.

11. As the tide of opinion among the cultivating classes appears to have turned in favor of irrigation on this canal as well as in Orissa, the Government of India desires that the question of supplementing the supply of water in the river may be investigated. Storage reservoirs were from the first proposed in

connection with this canal, and the desirability of constructing them appears now to require consideration.

12. The unrealised balances in Midnapore are still very large, though reduced to one-half of the amount outstanding in the previous year; this point requires the attention of the Government of Bengal.

13. Turning to the Soane Canals, the irrigation from them appears to have developed very rapidly during the year under review, which was the second year of their history as an irrigation work, but the exact figures cannot be gathered from the reports.

Soane Canals.

14. In the Lieutenant-Governor's review the areas are thus given—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	134,903 ,,
TOTAL .	241,990 acres.

In the Chief Engineer's report they are—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	129,012 ,,
Perennial	5,286 ,,
TOTAL .	241,385 acres.

and these figures, it is added, are exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigated from the Patna Canal free of water-rate. Again, in the 11th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report the rubbee irrigation of the previous year is mixed up with that of the year under review; the remaining figures are as given in the Chief Engineer's report.

15. But the rubbee area is stated to be that for which leases were issued, not the actually irrigated area, which was not known at the date of the report, and it is this area which is entered in the Chief Engineer's report, though it is added that a portion, amounting to 20,615 acres, in the Buxar Division was not irrigated at all. As the review by the Government of Bengal is dated the 11th January last, there was ample time to have cleared up all doubtful points, and the Government of Bengal is requested to report after enquiry the correct figures.

16. The aggregate length of the main canals and branches on the Soane system at the close of the year was 172 miles; the length of distributaries was 567 miles.

17. From paragraph 45 of the Chief Engineer's report it is noticed that a very large portion of the assessments on the Soane Canals is still outstanding; this matter should receive the attention of the Government of Bengal.

18. The revenue system on these canals is yet in its infancy, the year under review being the first of its regular operation. Measures are being taken to remedy defects which are inevitable in the introduction of any system of administration, so totally new to the country and people.

19. The water-rate for the main crop in Orissa and Midnapore, Rs. 1-8 per acre, is still much below the real value of the water, and cannot, as stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's review, be expected to pay the interest on the large outlay incurred on these projects.

20. The statements with the reports, with the exception of that for the Tidal Canal, show only the collections during the year, not the earnings of the year, so that the true results of the year's operations cannot be exhibited. In the case of the Orissa Canal the Superintending Engineer computes the aggregate earnings at Rs. 1,90,400; but in the statement prepared in the Government of India Account Department they are entered as Rs. 1,80,765. For the Soane Canals the Superintending Engineer gives the earnings as Rs. 4,14,291, which after some additions and subtractions would probably be reduced to something less than Rs. 3,00,000. For the future the results from the earnings of the year, which forms the only true basis of comparison of the operations of one year with another, should be shown. If realisations only be taken into account, correct results cannot be arrived at without comparison of income with expenditure during a long series of years.

21. No financial statements have been submitted similar to those furnished with the report of the previous year (pages 22 to 27 of enclosures to the report). A general summary of financial results should accompany future reports.

22. Some attempts have been made to ascertain the duty of the water, a most important point in judging of the efficiency of the canal administration and in forming any reliable forecast of the ultimate prospects of the works; the results as yet attained appear, however, to be but approximations. In Orissa the Superintending Engineer roughly estimates the duty from June to November at 136 acres per cubic foot per second. In Midnapore the Superintending Engineer calculates the duty from July to October at 83 acres from the Midnapore weir and 53 from the Panchkoora weir, but he states that in September and October the duty was not more than 44 acres per cubic foot per second. On the Soane the Superintending Engineer's calculation for the main western series during the khurreef from August to November is 74 acres, and for the rubbee from December to March 138 acres is deduced as the duty; but in the latter calculation the whole of the leased area is taken, though, as stated above, 20,615 acres of this amount were not irrigated at all. On the Patna Canal, a portion of the main eastern series, the duty is roughly calculated at 64 acres per cubic foot per second; the calculations are however made only on the supply entering at the head; the quantity actually utilised after deducting loss at the extremities of the canals, and at escapes, should also be shown, as from this only the actual irrigating capability of the water can be arrived at. For the future, accurate observations should be undertaken, and the results exhibited somewhat in the form adopted in the revenue reports of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

23. Some very interesting experiments on the comparative yield of irrigated and unirrigated rice crops are reported. They go to prove that in seasons of heavy rainfall, as might have been expected, there is no difference in the yield; but that in seasons of average or deficient rainfall, an increase of yield is obtained by irrigation, varying from 5 to 16 maunds of rice and from 11 to 30 maunds of straw per acre.

24. The traffic on all the canals during the year shows a satisfactory increase, due, it is stated, mainly to the demand for food-grains for the famine-stricken districts in Madras. The introduction of steam traffic on all the main canals is reported to be under contemplation; the Government of India will watch with interest the result of this experiment. The remark at paragraph 50 of the report, to the effect that the traffic on the Arrah Canal would have been greater had there been permanent navigable communication with the Ganges, has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and the views of the Government of Bengal on this point are requested.

25. The prospects of the Irrigation Works in Bengal are on the whole more hopeful than they have ever yet been, but it is not yet possible to form any reliable judgment on the possibilities of the future. The Soane Canals are still in their infancy; and the demand for irrigation in Orissa, as sudden as it was unexpected, may yet lead to success which at one time seemed hopeless.

26. The Government of India is glad to observe from a brief notice in the review of the report that efforts are being made to extend projects for drainage and water-supply such as those which have been so successfully carried out in the Hooghly district at the expense of the proprietors of the lands interested.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Bengal Government and the Chief Engineer's report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Captain, R. E.*,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	WORKS IN OPERATION.					WORKS IN ABEYANCE.			WORK SUSPENDED.	TOTAL.	
	Orissa Project.	Midnapore Project.		Soane Project.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodar Project.		
		Midnapore Series.	Tidal Canal.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY. WITHOUT INTEREST.											
the year ... Ordinary	—14	...	...	...	—14	32,901†	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	34,617
the year ... Productive Public Works	4,66,142	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,74,352	...	...	...	...	...	23,74,352
the year ... Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	6,379	...	...	...	6,379	...	...	...	...	...	6,379
	4,72,507	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,80,717	32,901	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	24,15,348
nd of year Ordinary	3,37,047	2,54,577	92,558	88,635	7,72,817	5,34,907	1,42,808	6,77,715	1,59,502	8,37,217	16,10,034
nd of year Productive Public Works	1,74,13,733	67,97,196	16,80,141	1,89,76,630*	4,48,67,700	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,67,700*
nd of year Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	30,122	...	11,206	16,875	58,203	...	151	151	...	151	58,354
	1,77,80,902	70,51,773	17,83,905	1,90,82,140	4,56,98,720	5,34,907	1,42,959	6,77,866	1,59,502	8,37,368	4,65,36,088
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.											
the year ... Direct	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
the year ... Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
nd of year Direct	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
nd of year Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
WORKING EXPENSES.											
the year	2,16,072	2,03,814	30,564	2,52,407	7,02,857	...	...	...	...	...	7,02,857
nd of year	15,42,350	10,12,766	2,12,815	5,67,432	33,35,363	...	...	...	...	...	33,35,363
NET REVENUE.											
the year ... If credit be taken for direct returns only	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
the year ... If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
nd of year If credit be taken for direct returns only	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
nd of year If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT. (*Account, including interest while work was under construction*).											
the year	7,90,550	3,13,234	80,268	8,19,218	20,03,270	23,192	6,139	29,331	7,112	36,443	20,39,713
nd of year	52,10,789	21,37,743	6,05,992	35,93,313	1,15,47,837	61,154	19,316	80,470	68,344	1,48,814	1,16,96,651
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.											
the year ... If credit be taken for direct returns only	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
the year ... If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
end of year If credit be taken for direct returns only	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781
end of year If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

† Expenditure on Survey Establishment.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL *BASED ON ASSESSMENTS* FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

	Capital outlay.		Revenue Account, 1877-78.					Charges for Interest, 1877-78, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay to end of 1877-78.		
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Total outlay to end of 1877-78.	Direct Revenue assessed.	Working Expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Productive Public Works—											
Works in operation—											
Orissa project	4,72,507	1,77,80,902	1,80,765	2,16,072	—35,307	...	—35,307	7,90,550	—0·19	...	—0·19
Midnapore series	2,16,887	70,51,773	1,46,270	2,03,814	—57,544	...	—57,544	3,13,234	—0·81	...	—0·81
Tidal canal	...	17,83,905	62,280	30,564	31,716	...	31,716	80,268	1·78	...	1·78
Soane project	16,91,323	1,90,82,140	1,92,011	2,52,407	—60,396	...	—60,396	8,19,218	—0·32	...	—0·32
	23,80,717	*4,56,98,720	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,03,270	—0·27	...	—0·27
Works other than Productive Public Works—											
Works in abeyance—											
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,34,907	...	...	...	...	...	23,192	...	...	...
Hooghly project	—371	1,42,959	...	...	...	...	...	6,139	...	...	...
	32,530	6,77,866	...	...	...	...	...	29,331	...	...	...
Work suspended—											
Damoodar project	2,101	1,59,502	...	...	...	...	...	7,112	...	...	...
	34,631	8,37,368	...	...	...	...	...	36,443	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,36,088	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,39,713	...	...	...

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 162IA, under date the 11th January 1879.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, and the Note by the Chief Engineer on the same.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of this province during the year under review amounted under all heads of account to Rs. 39,80,553, as detailed in paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer's Note. The expenditure on works, for which capital accounts are kept, was Rs. 24,15,348, thereby increasing the capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal from Rs. 4,41,23,640 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 4,65,38,988 at its close. Of the total capital outlay, Rs. 4,57,01,620 has been spent on the class of works now termed "Productive Public Works," which in this province includes the following:—

Orissa Canals,
Midnapore Canal,
Hidgellee Tidal Canal,
Soane Canals.

The Hidgellee Tidal Canal has been completed and is in full operation; the other projects are more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue. The balance of the capital outlay, *viz.*, Rs. 8,37,368, is the expenditure on works other than productive public works for which capital accounts are kept, *viz.*—

Tirhoot irrigation scheme,
Hooghly ditto,
Damoodah ditto.

The first of these is still under investigation, but the other two have been abandoned.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,772, against Rs. 3,29,760 in 1876-77, and Rs. 2,30,434 in 1875-76.

The following table shows in detail the revenue of each project from the several sources as compared with the previous two years:—

DETAILS.	Actual receipts, 1877-78.	Actual receipts, 1876-77.	Actual receipts, 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORISSA CANALS.			
Water-rates	1,17,818	40,378	20,330
Navigation receipts	33,844	22,881	16,377
Miscellaneous	9,445	11,298	8,783
TOTAL	1,61,107	74,557	45,490
MIDNAPORE CANAL.			
Water-rates	53,483	61,460	52,791
Navigation receipts	1,06,917	67,651	51,810
Miscellaneous	9,693	7,876	6,508
TOTAL	1,70,093	1,36,987	1,11,109
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.			
Navigation receipts	60,971	44,572	22,540
Miscellaneous	1,309	464	395
TOTAL	62,280	45,036	22,935
SOANE CANALS.			
Water-rates	59,651	59,761	50,865
Navigation receipts	26,774	4,852	......
Miscellaneous	14,867	8,567	35
TOTAL	1,01,292	73,180	50,900
GRAND TOTAL	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434

The above statement shows a steady growth in the revenue of each of the canals. In the case of the Soane Canals the increase would have been more marked had a fair proportion of the assessments been realized. Owing, however, to delays incidental to the first introduction of a regular revenue system, and to remissions rendered necessary by the destruction of crops by insects in the spring, the collections fell far short of the demands.

The increase in the Orissa Canals is specially gratifying, having been due to a nearly three-fold expansion of the irrigated area concurrently with an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the price charged for the water. It is satisfactory to add that five-year leases have since been executed by the ryots for nearly the whole of the lands irrigated in 1877-78.

In Midnapore the decrease was due to the discouragement caused by two previous years of abundant rainfall, but the area irrigated was all leased for five years, and has since been raised to the full extent of the irrigating capacity of the canal.

The working expenses for the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 7,02,857, against Rs. 5,97,960 and Rs. 5,29,490 of the previous two years. The increase was, however, almost wholly in Midnapore and on the Soane, and was due partly to a heavy and exceptional outlay on the re-construction of a lock in the former district and partly to the increased length of canal brought into operation and the great extension of irrigation in Shahabad.

The deficit, *i.e.*, working expenses, less revenue receipts, was Rs. 2,08,085, against Rs. 2,68,200 in 1876-77 and Rs. 2,99,056 in 1875-76, but inclusive of interest charges which are annually increasing in proportion to increased capital outlay, the total deficit amounted to Rs. 22,47,798, against Rs. 21,80,294 and Rs. 20,39,174 of the two previous years.

The year was on the whole favorable to irrigation, the rainfall having been deficient in all the irrigated districts, especially in the Soane, where the khurreef crops suffered considerably. The areas irrigated compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Orissa	Khurreef	26,070	95,088
	Rubbee	4,312	3,407
	Total	30,382	98,495
Midnapore	Khurreef	32,600	19,550
	Rubbee	81	269
	Total	32,681	19,819
Soane	Khurreef	1,923	1,07,087
	Rubbee	33,896	1,34,903
	Total	35,819	2,41,990

The water-rate in Orissa was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per acre for khurreef crops. The rate in Midnapore was Re. 1-8. On the Soane the rate was lowered to Re. 1 for khurreef rice as a temporary measure, but has since been raised to its former amount, Rs. 2-8. For both rubbee and khurreef crops three-year leases at reduced rates were offered in the Soane districts towards the close of the year, but there has not yet been time to ascertain how far they are likely to be accepted by the people.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn during the year to the large extent of country still unprovided with distributaries under some of the canals in Orissa. For want of these subsidiary and comparatively inexpensive channels, the heavy outlay incurred on the main canals remains without possibility of return, and at least 200,000 acres are deprived of the water which flows idly past them down the canals constructed specially for their irrigation.

Steps have been taken to remedy the defect, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs, have been submitted to the Government of India for additional distributaries from the Kendrapara and Patamundi Canals

The canal traffic exhibits everywhere a steady growth, the total for the year being about 350,000 tons, against 235,000 tons in 1876-77, and the receipts from tolls Rs. 2,26,043 for the former period, against Rs. 1,43,801 for the latter.

Measures have been taken for the introduction of steam-traffic on all the main canals.

The revenue system on the Soane Canals was organized and brought into regular operation for the first time during the year. That in Orissa was administered with much ability by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, to whose good management the extension of irrigation there is largely due.

A project for the irrigation of part of the Sarun district was set on foot under a guarantee by the planters and zemindars of the interest on the outlay. The terms of the guarantee were settled at two meetings held at Chupra in the spring, and work was commenced in some of the cuts by which water is to be brought from the Gunduk into the district.

A similar project for the water-supply of those parts of Hooghly which have suffered from the closing of old water-courses formerly fed from the Damoodah was also introduced, on the basis of a contribution by the zemindars towards the capital cost, which is estimated at five lakhs. Schemes for the drainage of extensive swamps, covering about 100,000 acres of land in Southern Hooghly, were brought to maturity, and enquiries set on foot with a view to the provision of a legal enactment for carrying out the works at the expense of the proprietors of the lands benefited in the same way as in the case of the Dancooni works, which continue to yield very satisfactory results.

On the whole, the general result of the operations of the year may be said to have considerably improved the prospects of irrigation in Bengal as far as its universal adoption by the people, wherever available, is concerned, though the rates at which water is now sold in Midnapore and Orissa will not pay the interest on the very heavy outlay which has been incurred.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, by COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.*

	Rs.
1. The capital outlay, inclusive of capitalized abatement of land revenue, on irrigation productive public works in Bengal in 1877-78, was	24,15,348

In the three previous years the capital outlay was as follows:—

	Rs.
1874-75	49,97,142
1875-76	42,14,204
1876-77	33,93,828

2. The total capital invested in these works by the State up to the end of the year amounted to . . .	4,65,38,988

viz.—	Rs.
Irrigation productive public works . .	4,57,01,620
Ordinary works for which capital accounts are kept.	8,37,368

3. The items composing the outlay are as follows:—

Projects.	Outlay	
	During the year.	To the end of the year.
Irrigation productive public works.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa works	4,72,507	1,77,80,902
Midnapore canal	2,16,887	70,51,773
Hidgelee Tidal canal	...	17,83,905
Soane canals	6,91,323	1,90,85,040
Total	23,80,717	4,57,01,620
Ordinary works for which capital accounts are kept.		
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,31,907
Hooghly ditto	—371	1,12,959
Damoodah ditto	2,101	1,59,502
Total	34,631	8,37,368
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,38,988

4. The following table shows the total receipts, the working expenses, and the charge for interest for the year 1877-78 as compared with the three previous years:—

	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434	2,17,593
Working expenses	7,02,857	5,97,960	5,29,490	3,61,388
Net revenue	—2,08,085	—2,68,200	—2,99,056	—1,43,795
Charge for interest	20,39,713	19,12,094	17,40,118	15,12,962
Total deficit	22,47,798	21,80,294	20,39,174	16,56,757

5. The total accumulated debt on account of interest on unpaid working expenses to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,69,781, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Working expenses	15,73,130
Interest	1,16,96,651

6. The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year 1877-78 was—

		Rs.
Capital	Extraordinary	23,80,731*
	Ordinary	34,617
		24,15,348
Revenue		7,02,857
Irrigation works		4,81,848
Tuccavee		3,28,383
Contributions		52,117
Total		39,80,553

* Inclusive of Rs. 6,879 for capitalised abatement of land revenue.

7. The following table shows the areas irrigated in the three circles, as compared with those of the two previous years:—

	1877-78.				1876-77.				1875-76.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Orissa . . .	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	13,991	4,104	314	18,409
Midnapore . .	19,550	...	269	19,819	32,600	81	...	32,681	55,921	63	11	55,995
Behar (Soane) .	107,087*	129,012	5,286	241,385	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	41,670	...	...	41,670
TOTAL .	221,725	132,083	5,891	359,699	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882	111,582	4,167	325	116,074

* Exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigation from the Patna Canal free of cost.

8. The budget estimate of revenue for the year was Rs. 4,25,000, the regular estimate Rs. 5,15,000, and the actual realizations Rs. 4,94,772, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Irrigation	2,30,952
Navigation	2,28,506
Miscellaneous	35,314
TOTAL .	4,94,772

NOTE.—The areas in the columns "Khurreef" and "Perennial" represent the areas actually irrigated during the year, and those in the column "Rubbee" the areas leased for up to the end of the year.

ORISSA CANALS.

9. The capital and interest accounts of the canals, and the revenue account of the Mahanuddy series (no revenue account having yet been opened for the Brahminee and Byturnee series), are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	MAHANUDDY SERIES.		BRAHMINEE AND BYTURNEE SERIES.		TOTAL.	
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,69,456	98,25,455	1,71,341	25,66,679	3,40,797	1,23,92,134
Establishment . . .	1,05,301	28,01,275	63,043	5,94,179	1,68,347	33,95,454
Tools and Plant . .	4,342	16,01,684	1,623	58,124	5,965	16,59,808
Suspense balance . .	—28,513	3,53,773	—15,199	...	—43,712	3,53,773
TOTAL .	2,50,589	1,45,82,187	2,20,808	32,18,982	4,71,397	1,78,01,169
Deduct receipts on capital account . . .	4,543	39,379	726	11,010	5,269	50,389
Net outlay . . .	2,46,046	1,45,42,808	2,20,082	32,07,972	4,66,128	1,77,50,780
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue . .	5,643	26,932	736	3,190	6,379	30,122
TOTAL .	2,51,689	1,45,69,740	2,20,818	32,11,162	4,72,507	1,77,80,902

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1876-77	40,14,274	4,05,965	44,20,239
Ditto for 1877-78	6,51,155	1,39,395	7,90,550
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1877-78 .	46,65,429	5,45,360	52,10,789

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MAHANUDDY CANALS.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements) . . .	40	1,346	Water-rates .	1,17,818	2,74,889
Repairs and maintenance .	1,37,004	9,85,961	Navigation .	33,844	1,56,440
Establishment . . .	70,753	5,04,864	Miscellaneous .	9,445	86,995
Tools and plant . . .	8,234	49,498			
Profit and loss . . .	...	640			
Refunds of revenue . .	41	41			
Total Expenditure .	2,16,072	15,42,350	Total receipts .	1,61,107	5,18,324
			Deficit . .	54,965	10,24,026

10. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 7,06,120, and to the end of the year to Rs. 56,89,455.

11. The areas irrigated under regular lease were—

	Acres.
Khurreef	95,088
Rubbee	3,071
Perennial	336
Total .	98,495

12. The following table shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73 :—

Year.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1872-73	3,799	941	13	4,753	73·00
1873-74	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40·31
1874-75	19,740	2,452	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76	13,991	4,104	314	18,409	70·00*
1876-77	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47·94*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

Revenue.

13. The year was remarkable for a great and unprecedented extension of irrigation in Orissa; 109,000 acres were irrigated, and, of these, 98,495 were assessed to water-rate under regular lease. Since the commencement of regular irrigation in 1872-73 the area had fluctuated between 12,000 and 20,000 acres, and only once rose as high as 30,000. This great advance was due partly to the fact that the ryots, after five years careful trial of irrigation, had fully satisfied themselves of its profitable character at the rates charged; partly to the operation of the new Irrigation Act, the provisions of which place such stringent checks on illicit irrigation that it is found cheaper to purchase water in the regular way than to steal it; and partly to a scant rainfall: the last being the most potent cause.

14. The rainfall of the year at Cuttack was 43 inches, against an average of 55 inches for 21 years, and probably of 60 inches for the Delta generally. A

comparison with the average for each of the five most important months shows as follows:—

	Rainfall. 1877. Inches.	Rainfall. Average Inches.
June	8·10	9·83
July	8·75	11·23
August	8·09	11·20
September	5·14	10·13
October	3·46	5·69
	34·14	48·08

15. These favorable conditions were skilfully taken advantage of by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who, by relaxing the very stringent rules, and dispensing with much of the cumbrous, but at first very necessary, procedure under which canal water had formerly been supplied, managed to give water to a very large area for which it was demanded, in advance of the leases which were afterwards executed. So ably were the operations conducted, and so well was Mr. Wylly seconded by his subordinates and by the Engineer Department, that not only was the unprecedentedly large area above mentioned assessed to water-rate under regular lease, but 80 per cent. of the water-rates (due by rule only in January) were collected before the close of the year. The result is in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Wylly, as there can be no doubt that such a relaxation of the rules could only have been successful in the hands of a man who had acquired a thorough knowledge of the people, and fully gained their confidence.

	Rs.
The khurreef demand was	1,52,132
Collections	1,22,862
Remissions	474
Remaining to be collected	28,796

It should be added that these results could not have been attained had not the canals and distributaries been in a high state of efficiency, and the engineers active and skilful in the management of the distribution.

16. The rubbee crops in Orissa are of little importance, occupying probably not above 7 or 8 per cent. of the cultivated area. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated, the total, including sugarcane, being 3,407 acres, against 4,312 in the previous year.

17. It is gratifying to add that the advance thus made in khurreef irrigation in 1877-78 has since been fully maintained, five-year leases being now executed for the whole area then irrigated.

18. The water-rate for khurreef rice was Rs. 1-8—50 per cent. more than it had previously been, which makes the sudden and permanent extensions of irrigation the more remarkable. This rate is now continued for five-year leases, the charge for an annual lease being double, or Rs. 3.

NAVIGATION.

19. The canals in operation and the toll collections were as follow:—

Canal.	Length of canal open.	Toll collections.	Collection per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
High level	33	7,410	225
Kendrapara	39	24,930	639
Taldunda	27	1,504	55
Machgong	4	...	...
Total	...	33,844	...

The collections in previous years were—

	Rs.
1876-77	22,881
1875-76	16,377
1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

20. The revenue from navigation thus shows an advance, the traffic in the canals having been stimulated by the great export of rice to the famine districts in the south. The receipts from tolls rose from Rs. 22,881 in the previous year to Rs. 33,844, and the tonnage of goods carried from 77,367 tons, valued at 32 lakhs, to 105,257 tons, valued at 53 lakhs.

21. The following is a comparison of the canal traffic in Orissa for the past six years :—

Year.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Estimated value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	31,955	47,83,683
1873-74	65,860	43,89,273
1874-75	57,312	32,81,053
1875-76	60,574	38,92,178
1876-77	77,367	32,12,183
1877-78	105,257	53,12,548

22. The details of the past two years, exclusive of Government traffic, are shown below—

	Tonnage of cargo, 1876-77.	Tonnage of cargo, 1877-78.	Value of cargo, 1876-77.	Value of cargo, 1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	34,57,378
Stimulants	11	64	700	39,240
Clothing	122	327	7,100	42,016
Staples of manufacture	1,369	1,232	2,46,575	2,85,707
Building materials	4,650	8,719	1,11,898	3,03,120
Live stock	19	19	600	580
Fuel	415	302	2,087	5,803
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	......	142	......	3,647
Miscellaneous	14,066	24,828	4,66,090	11,31,794
Total .	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285

23. The total revenue as credited in the accounts, compared with that of the previous year, the highest attained up to that time, was as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	40,378	1,17,818
Navigation	22,881	33,844
Miscellaneous	11,298	9,445
Total .	74,557	1,61,107

The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,16,072, *viz.*:—

		Rs.
Maintenance		1,76,837
Revenue management—	Rs.	
Irrigation establishment	33,223	
Navigation ditto	6,012	
		39,235
Total ..		2,16,072

In spite, therefore, of the increased irrigation revenue, the receipts fell short of the expenses by Rs. 54,965.

24. No more favorable result can be expected until, by the improvement of the drainage and the extension of the distributaries, the whole of the large extent of country now commanded by the canals can actually be brought under irrigation.

25. The revenue from plantations is at present insignificant; but more attention was given to the subject during the year, and an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from provincial funds was sanctioned for the extension of plantations. The cocoanut and one or two other valuable trees thrive well in the Orissa Deltas, and may yet, if extensively planted along the canal banks, afford a not unimportant addition to the revenues.

26. The following tables show the receipts and working expenses for the past six years:—

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,145	1,61,107

WORKING EXPENSES.

PARTICULARS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. *Maintenance*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044
Establishments, including direction and accounts . .	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501	34,948	31,518
Tools and plant . . .	...	683	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234
Profit and loss . . .	30	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of revenue . .	...	...	...	...	...	41
TOTAL MAINTENANCE .	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,87,130	1,76,837
2. *Revenue management*—						
Irrigation establishment .	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	21,696	33,223
Navigation ditto .	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT .	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	27,531	39,235
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072

The cost of irrigation revenue management was increased from Rs. 21,696 in 1876-77 to Rs. 33,223 in 1877-78; but the increase was necessary on account of the great extension of irrigation. The percentage, however, was reduced from 53·73 to 28·2 per cent.

27. The following table shows the comparative cost of maintenance of distributaries:—

YEAR.	Length of distributary open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	541	23,551	43
1874-75	541	21,166	39
1875-76	551	22,806	41
1876-77	551	23,653	42
1877-78	587	17,567	30

The reduction in the cost per mile from Rs. 42 in 1876-77 to Rs. 30 only is satisfactory.

28. Among minor items of interest, it may be mentioned that some interesting experiments were made during the year to test the comparative outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops. Seven hundred distinct measurements made on crops under the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals gave the following results :—

	Paddy. Maunds.	Straw. Maunds.
Yield of irrigated rice	26·61	26·87
Ditto unirrigated	10·72	12·08
Balance in favor of irrigation	15·89	14·79

Eighty-three experiments by Mr. Campbell on the Kendrapara and High Level Canals showed a gain of only 6·25 maunds of paddy and 7·18 maunds of straw. Mr. Walker thinks this great difference was perhaps attributable to the better supply of water given from the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals, and expresses dissatisfaction with the distribution from the Kendrapara. At the rates prevailing in January last, *viz.*, 40 seers paddy and 16 maunds straw per rupee, the money value of the increased yield due to irrigation would be Rs. 17 per acre in the one case and Rs. 6-12 in the other, out of which only Rs. 1-8 had to be paid for water-rate. The season was very favorable to irrigation, and the high result obtained in the former case is very largely in excess of that found in former years of heavier rainfall.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

29. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of this canal are shown below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,19,754	48,61,310
Establishment	61,949	16,58,586
Tools and plant	44,107	3,96,354
Suspense balance	—5,693	1,55,561
TOTAL	2,20,117	70,71,811
Deduct receipts on capital account	3,530	20,038
NET OUTLAY	2,16,887	70,51,773

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1876-77	18,24,509
Ditto for 1877-78	3,13,234
Total to end of 1877-78	21,37,743

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1877-78.	To end of 1877-78.		During 1877-78.	To end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works { Extensions and improvements	...	5,559	Water-rates	53,483	3,45,209
Works { Maintenance	1,41,334*	6,62,865*	Navigation	1,06,917	3,64,917
Establishment	56,346	3,23,316	Miscellaneous	9,693	47,159
Tools and plant	6,117	21,009			
Refunds of revenue	17	17			
TOTAL	2,03,814	10,12,766	TOTAL	1,70,093	7,57,285
			DEFICIT	33,721	2,55,481

* Includes Rs. 26,536 spent in 1877-78 on the re-construction of the Lutohmutpore lock. The amount in the total column also includes the expenditure of 1876-77, *viz.*, Rs. 19,141.

30. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,46,955, and to the end of the year to Rs. 23,93,224.

31. The area irrigated was less than that of any previous year since 1872-73. In 1874-75, the famine year, it rose to 72,318 acres, but the next two years being years of excessive rainfall, it fell successively to 55,995 and 32,681 acres. In 1877-78 it again fell to 19,819 acres, although the rainfall was somewhat scant, having been 47·79 inches, against an average of 55·19 for the preceding nine years. But the whole of the area irrigated was leased for five years at a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre, indicating a conviction on the part of the ryots, after all the disappointments of the two previous years, that, taking one year with another, the canal water is worth that price. This area has since risen in 1877-78 to 56,000 acres, all under five-year leases. It thus appears that within the area which the canal can effectively supply irrigation has taken as firm root in Midnapore as in Cuttack.

32. The collections amounted to Rs. 53,483, including the balances of previous years. Of this amount more than half was realized by compulsory process. The state of the collections in Midnapore has from the first been very unsatisfactory, the outstanding balances being always very heavy, and the actual realizations effected to a large extent only under compulsion. The reasons are not quite apparent, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent persistently reiterating his assertions of the extreme poverty of the people, though it is difficult to reconcile with this the fact of the great difficulty experienced in procuring labour for public works within the irrigated area. As regards 1877-78, the difficulty experienced in making the collections was the more inexplicable because irrigation was, according to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's own showing, extremely profitable. The mean of a number of measurements of crops made by him showed, in the cases of leases taken early in the season, a gain of 10 maunds of paddy per acre and 13 of straw, as compared with the yield of unirrigated fields; and in the cases of leases executed at a later date, a gain of 8 maunds and 8 maunds respectively. At the prices then ruling (the average, according to the Deputy Superintendent, being Rs. 1-8 per maund) the money gain from the paddy alone, not taking any account of the straw, must have been Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 per acre, the water-rate being Rs. 1-8. The question will be more fully investigated. The navigation revenue, despite an unfortunate breakdown in one of the locks, which prevented boats getting nearer than eight miles to Midnapore for the greater part of the year, and the closure of one of the tidal reaches for two months for silt clearance, were far in excess of those of previous years, having reached the amount of Rs. 1,06,917, against Rs. 67,651 in 1876-77 and Rs. 51,810 in 1875-76. This was due to the great demand for rice for Madras and other southern ports. The measurement tonnage of the boats passed through the canal was 360,968, and the actual probably 200,000 tons, valued at 171 lakhs. These amounts are 50 per cent. higher than those of any previous year. Mile for mile the tolls levied are heavy, but the canal connects three great rivers, and its different sections are merely links in much longer lines of untaxed navigation: so that the incidence of the tolls is much lighter than would at first appear. As regards the Midnapore district, there is ample evidence of the great value of the canal in raising the value of produce and landed property within a large tract of country.

33. The canal revenues for the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Water-rates	53,483
Navigation	1,06,917
Miscellaneous	9,693
TOTAL	1,70,093

34. The working expenses were—

	Rs.	
Maintenance	1,80,457	
Revenue management	23,340	
Refunds of revenue	17	
		2,03,814
DEFICIT		33,721

Had it not been for the accident to the lock above mentioned, which necessitated a heavy outlay for reconstruction, the canal would this year have paid its working expenses.

35. The following tables show the details of revenue and working expenses of the year, as compared with those of previous years :—

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 . . .	23,556	20,994	6,714	51,264
1873-74 . . .	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75 . . .	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76 . . .	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77 . . .	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78 . . .	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—*Maintenance, viz.*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334
Establishment, including direction and accounts .	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006
Tools and plant . . .	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117
TOTAL MAINTENANCE .	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,457
II.—*Revenue management, viz.*—						
Irrigation establishment .	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189
Navigation ditto .	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,119	7,151
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340
III.—*Refunds of revenue* . .	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814

Expenditure on the reconstruction of the Lutchmutpore lock amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 19,141, and in 1877-78 to Rs. 26,536. These sums have been charged in the accounts under "Maintenance." Hence the increase.

36. The state of the traffic during the past six years are shown in the under-mentioned statements :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	24	48	48	48	48	53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Toll collections . .	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917
Rate of tolls per mile .	874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,017
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of boats, including empties .	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties . . .	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,913	360,968
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated value of traffic . . .	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6.558	5,801	8,893
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

37. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	12,66,239
Establishment	...	4,49,790
Tools and plant	...	57,585
TOTAL	...	17,73,614
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	915
	...	17,72,699
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	11,206
NET OUTLAY	...	17,83,905

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	5,25,724
Ditto for the year	80,268
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	6,05,992

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance	22,469	1,53,813	Water-rates	...	2,611
Establishment	7,931	54,899	Navigation	60,971	2,54,052
Tools and plant	164	4,103	Miscellaneous	1,309	4,589
TOTAL	30,564	2,12,815	TOTAL	62,280	2,61,252
SURPLUS	31,716	48,437			

38. The traffic was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, amounting to 154,426 measurement tons, or about 80,000 tons net, valued at 31 lakhs. The great bulk of the tonnage is paddy and rice, and therefore of low value. There is no irrigation from this canal.

39. The receipts were—

	Rs.
Navigation tolls	60,971
Miscellaneous	1,309
	62,280
Working expenses	30,564
SURPLUS	31,716

40. The cost of the canal as given by the Examiner is Rs. 23,00,000, but this includes at least three lakhs for interest after construction, besides other charges of an altogether exceptional nature, such as the bonus, Rs. 1,80,000, paid to the Irrigation Company at the time of the purchase. Taking the cost at 18 lakhs, the surplus in 1877-78 would represent a return of nearly 2 per cent. upon the capital.

41. The details of the traffic from 1872-73 are given in the following statements:—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Miles of canal open	No.	26	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971
Rate of toll per mile of canal	„	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102
Number of boats	No.	7,721	13,918	15,413	10,958	22,818	23,882
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	Tons	19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,488	154,426
Estimated value of traffic	Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892	31,30,503

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852	84,248	101,230
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896	1,900	706
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202
Building materials	861	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,839
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045	768
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	434	297	250
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321

SOANE CANALS.

42. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are as follow:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	12,43,601	1,38,93,292
Establishment	3,80,850	35,59,509
Tools and plant	63,563	13,07,390
Suspense balance	10,984	4,42,764
TOTAL OUTLAY	16,98,998	1,92,02,955
Deduct receipts on capital account	7,675	1,34,790
	16,91,323	1,90,68,165
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	16,875
TOTAL	16,91,323	1,90,85,040

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	27,74,095
Ditto for the year	8,19,218
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	35,93,313

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works . . .	1,69,038	4,04,045	Water-rates . . .	59,651	1,70,277
Establishment, including direction and accounts	40,131	95,425	Navigation . . .	26,774	31,626
Tools and plant . .	1,659	1,831	Miscellaneous . .	14,867	23,469
			Total Receipts .	1,01,292	2,25,372
Total Maintenance .	2,10,828	5,01,301	Deficit . . .	1,51,115	3,42,060
Revenue Management—					
Irrigation establishment	32,562	54,774			
Navigation ditto .	8,267	10,607			
Total Revenue Management . . .	40,829	65,381			
Refunds of revenue .	750	750			
Total Working Expenses	2,52,407	5,67,432			

43. The year was one of very scanty rainfall. The total during the months of June to September was as low as that of 1873-74. Nevertheless the people displayed a surprising unwillingness to resort to canal water for the rice crop, until forced to do so. This failure of the rains was common to almost all Northern India, and prospects were at one time so dark that, with a view simply to the production of more food, the Lieutenant-Governor determined, at a certain sacrifice of revenue, to reduce the water-rate for the khurreef crop from Rs. 2-8, at which it had previously been fixed, to Re. 1, and to give water free in the Patna Canal, where regular assessments were impracticable, owing to the unfinished state of the distributaries. These measures led to a considerable demand for water, which was well sustained in the rubbee season, and altogether 288,596 acres were brought under irrigation, *viz.*, khurreef 149,894 acres, rubbee 138,702 acres, of which 64,090 acres, under the Patna Canal, were exempted from water-rate.

44. The irrigated khurreef rice proved a bumper crop, and the rubbee crops would have been as good, had it not been for the ravages caused by caterpillars and other insects when the crop was approaching maturity. So extensive were the losses thus inflicted that it was found necessary to remit a large part of the water-rates on all crops except wheat, barley, opium, and sugarcane.

45. The revenue collections of the year fell far short of the demands, having amounted to Rs. 59,651, including arrears of former years, against assessments (according to the Superintending Engineer) amounting to Rs. 4,14,291, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were due within the year.

46. The principal cause of the short collections was the failure on the part of the Engineer officers to furnish the Collectors with demand statements in proper time. This was due to several causes, but mainly to the inexperience of the establishment, this having been the first year of regular irrigation, the area irrigated large, and the establishment engaged in supplying a heavy demand for rubbee irrigation at the same time that the preparation of the khurreef accounts were going on. The bhowli tenures introduced another great difficulty, the water-rates in such cases being payable by the zemindar and by the ryot in the proportion of their respective shares of the crop. In many cases the proprietors were numerous, and as each has to be furnished with a separate bill, the multiplication of accounts was enormous.

47. The operations of the season, however, brought to light certain defects in the revenue system, for which some further experience will probably

be required to devise the proper remedies. A committee, consisting of the Collector, Superintending Engineer, and Executive Engineer, was appointed to report upon the subject.

48. With a view to encouraging the spread of irrigation and diminishing the labour of annual measurements and assessments, three-year leases were during the year for the first time offered to the cultivators on the following terms :—

For khurreef irrigation the rate per acre is to be Rs. 1-8, but no lease can be given for any area less than the whole irrigable area of the village.

For rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-4, and the area leased must be at least half the gross irrigable area.

For annual leases, whether khurreef or rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-8.

The system was introduced too late in the year to become generally known, but has since been accepted by a few villagers to the extent of about 1,500 acres.

49. In Orissa no five-year lease is now given for anything less than the gross irrigable (which there corresponds closely with the gross cultivable) area of the village, and on these terms such leases are now readily taken up.

50. Navigation is gradually developing in the Soane Canals. Its progress would probably have been more rapid had there been permanent navigable connections between the Arrah Canal and the Ganges. Eighty-seven miles of canal were open, and the receipts from the tolls in 1877-78 was Rs. 26,774, against a budget estimate of Rs. 16,000. The tonnage of boats is set down at 82,000 tons, which is probably double the actual weight of goods carried, and the value at Rs. 12,80,000.

51. The revenue account of the Soane Canals was as follows :—

	Rs.
RECEIPTS—	
Water-rates	59,651
Navigation	26,774
Miscellaneous	14,867
TOTAL	1,01,292
Less refunds of revenue	750
NET REVENUE	1,00,542
WORKING EXPENSES—	
Maintenance	2,10,828
Revenue management	40,829
TOTAL	2,51,657
DEFICIT	1,51,115

A portion of the establishments here charged to maintenance is properly chargeable to revenue management; but it is not possible, at present, to determine the exact amount.

Had the comparison been made with the *assessments* for the year, the result would have been the reverse of the above, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Assessments	4,14,291
Working expenses	2,51,657
SURPLUS	1,62,634

Financial position and prospects of the Bengal Canals.

52. The amounts of the sanctioned estimates for the irrigation projects, either finished or under execution, inclusive of the usual book charges for capitalization of land revenue, pensions, and interest, are as follow :—

	Rs.
Orissa	2,53,35,073
Midnapore Canal	96,84,000
Tidal Canal	21,35,152
Soane Canals	3,17,30,337
TOTAL	6,88,84,562

53. Of these estimates, the portions for works, establishments, and tools and plant, which is that on which interest is charged, and the actual outlay to end of 1877-78, are shown below :—

	Estimated cost of works, establishments, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,93,12,557	1,77,80,902
Midnapore Canal	76,83,500	70,51,773
Tidal Canal	17,75,032	17,83,905
Soane Canals	2,73,63,503	1,90,85,040

54. The amounts in the second column are those on which interest will be charged for 1877-78, the total charge for that year being the amount thus obtained minus interest on half the outlay in the year.

This, added to the deficit on working, if any, will represent the total charge for which the Local Government will be responsible.

55. Calculated in this manner, the corresponding charge to local revenues for the year 1877-78 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Orissa Project	8,45,515
Midnapore and Tidal Canals	3,95,507
Soane Canals	9,70,333
TOTAL	22,11,355

56. This Government is, however, also debited with the interest on the following projects, for which, in the two first cases, no possible return can be received, *viz.* :—

	Outlay. Rs.
Tirhoot Surveys	5,34,907
Raneegunge Canal (an abandoned project)	1,59,502
Hooghly water-supply	1,42,959

The interest charges made good by this Government upon these three projects amounted to Rs. 36,443 in 1877-78, making the total charge to the provincial revenues Rs. 22,47,798.

57. If 1878-79 proves a favorable year for irrigation, it is estimated that the corresponding charge for that year will be reduced to Rs. 20,00,000.

58. It will be apparent from what has already been said with reference to the operations of the past year, that the direction in which a reduction of these charges upon the local revenues is mainly to be sought are—

(1) The extension of the area irrigable by the construction of the distributaries necessary to bring the whole of the lands now commanded by the main canals within reach of irrigation.

(2) The reduction of working expenses, to whatever extent that may be practicable.

(3) The extension of the means of cheap transport between the irrigated districts and the best markets, so as to raise the local value of produce, and consequently the water-rate which may be charged.

59. Judging from present appearances, there is little prospect that any one of the three great schemes can pay directly the interest on the capital outlay on them for a long time to come. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the indirect value of the canals to the country must be largely in excess of the charges they involve. In 1877-78, 400,000 acres were irrigated, and, taking the yield at an average of 20 maunds worth Re. 1 each, the total value of the crops raised could not have been less than 80 lakhs, half of which at least was due to irrigation; and if 1877-78 was an exceptionally favorable year for irrigation, still it is apparent that, even with the very restricted area now irrigable, the returns in average years must be in excess of the deficits now met from the proceeds of the Public Works Cess.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1877-78 and 1876-77.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1877-78.			Area irrigated in 1876-77.			1877-78 compared with 1876-77.	
	Cultivable in portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic feet of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1876-77.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal . .	129,100	87,300	87,300	36,835	2,484	39,319	13,379	3,418	16,797	22,522	...
Pattamoondee ,, . .	61,600	...	.	14,371	79	14,450	403	5	408	14,042	..
High Level canal, section I .	63,300	45,300	45,300	11,901	221	12,122	7,937	82	8,019	4,103	..
Taldunda and Machgong canals	90,350	50,350	33,250	32,004	600	32,604	4,749	408	5,157	27,447	..
Total .	...	182,950	165,850	95,111	3,384	98,495	26,468	3,913	30,381	68,114	
Midnapore Canal.											
Under the Midnapore Weir .	250,000	139,725	107,900	16,764	...	16,764	28,724	...	28,724	...	11,960
Ditto Panchkoora ditto .	67,000	31,800	28,800	2,530	...	2,530	2,693	81	2,774	...	244
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	525	...	525	1,183	...	1,183	..	658
Total .	333,000	183,025	148,200	19,819	...	19,819	32,600	81	32,681	...	12,162
Soane Canal	...	1,467,000	370,334	107,087*	134,903	241,990	4,562	1,879	6,441	117,307	

* Exclusive of 80,033 acres of free irrigation from the Patna Canal.

Comparison between rainfall in the years 1877-78 and 1876-77.

	Khurreef.							Rubbee.							
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Total of year.
Orissa { 1877-78 .	5·81	8·31	3·79	6·60	2·22	0·00	26·79	0·00	0·37	0·17	0·32	1·70	4·49	7·05	33·84
Orissa { 1876-77 .	5·60	9·80	7·57	9·83	4·89	0·00	37·69	0·00	0·61	1·23	0·85	0·20	3·34	6·23	43·92
Average rainfall for 22 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	.	.	51·95
Midnapore { 1877-78 .	11·48	6·63	12·49	3·18	2·58	0·00	36·36	0·02	0·75	0·29	1·95	2·83	1·33	10·27	46·63
Midnapore { 1876-77 .	12·72	19·68	13·34	8·41	9·47	0·16	63·78	0·00	2·82	3·25	0·93	1·73	2·78	11·51	75·29
Average rainfall for 7 years	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	57·16
Panchkoora { 1877-78 .	9·45	14·73	17·53	5·80	0·36	0·00	47·87	0·00	0·00	0·30	2·22	1·02	3·50	7·04	54·91
Panchkoora { 1876-77 .	19·25	18·48	12·76	7·33	6·17	0·12	64·09	0·00	2·29	4·60	0·54	0·65	3·70	11·78	75·87
Average rainfall for 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	. .	. .	..	...	. .	...	. .	56·27
Buxar { 1877-78 .	0·23	5·80	3·05	1·57	3·92	0·00	14·57	0·52	2·48	0·20	0·00	0·69	2·02	5·91	20·48
Buxar { 1876-77 .	1·37	10·81	13·17	11·91	2·01	0·00	39·90	0·00	3·15	1·46	0·78	0·72	1·53	7·64	47·54
Arrah { 1877-78 .	1·40	8·33	3·74	1·78	2·70	0·00	17·95	0·10	1·80	0·08	0·00	0·30	2·53	4·81	22·76
Arrah { 1876-77 .	1·42	4·20	6·42	3·96	4·08	0·00	20·08	0·00	2·50	2·25	0·28	0·72	4·60	10·35	30·41
Dinapore { 1877-78 .	1·33	7·36	5·07	1·14	5·10	0·00	20·20	0·15	1·18	0·00	0·00	0·18	1·47	2·98	23·18
Dinapore { 1876-77 .	0·48	5·97	10·26	9·94	6·07	0·00	32·72	0·00	1·00	0·77	0·01	0·00	1·92	3·70	36·42

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Statement shewing the Total Traffic during 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77 on the Orissa, Midnapore and Soane Canals.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Orissa Circle.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldunda canal	27	27	919	1,456	13,335	20,316	39,370	2,19,978	1,090	1,171
High Level canal, section I . .	33	33	2,282	3,186	14,337	22,919	5,36,318	6,14,965	4,199	7,590
Kendrapara canal . . .	39	39	5,751	7,842	49,695	62,022	26,36,489	44,18,205	18,715	24,025
Total .	99	99	8,952	12,484	77,367	1,05,257	32,12,183	53,12,548	24,004	32,806
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore canal	53	53	41,372	52,251	239,913	3,60,968	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	67,276	1,07,636
Hidgellee Tidal canal . . .	29	29	22,818	23,882	131,488	1,54,426	19,71,892	31,30,503	46,239	59,136
Total .	82	82	64,190	76,133	371,401	5,15,394	1,32,98,758	2,02,39,887	1,13,515	1,66,772
Soane Circle.										
Western main canal . . .	22	22	828	2,283	9,342	20,519	6,219	1,32,199	1,679	3,905
Arrah branch canal . . .	65	65	1,593	3,454	16,098	22,788	98,100	9,95,053	4,603	12,634
Patna branch canal . . .	...	84	...	3,006	...	31,590	...	1,52,005		9,857
Total .	87	171	2,421	8,693	26,040	81,897	1,04,399	12,79,257	6,282	26,396
GRAND TOTAL .	273	352	75,563	97,310	474,808	7,02,548	1,66,15,340	2,68,31,692	1,43,801	2,26,043

Note.—The amount actually collected and credited in the accounts for 1877-78 was Rs. 2,28,500 against Rs. 1,39,950 of the previous year

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	3,112	4,572	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	34,57,378	12,922	17,586
Stimulants	2	8	11	64	700	39,240	3	31
Clothing	6	22	122	327	7,100	43,016	8	56
Staples of manufacture	147	151	1,369	1,232	2,46,576	2,95,707	476	415
Building materials	48[illegible]	702	4,650	8,719	1,11,898	3,03,120	2,022	4,282
Live-stock	1	2	49	19	600	580	19	7
Fuel	20	22	415	302	2,087	5,803	100	110
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	...	20	...	142	...	3,647	..	40
Miscellaneous	3,555	5,165	14,066	24,828	4,66,000	1,34,794	4,745	7,673
	7,328	10,664	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285	20,301	30,200
1877-78 . More	...	3,336	...	28,988	...	21,40,723	...	9,899
1877-78 . Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877 78.
	No.	No.	Tons	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	20,410	26,791	198,584	302,486	50,20,318	1,02,40,097	64,411	1.00,203
Stimulants	1,699	1,706	12,719	18,905	6,02,694	9,21,195	3.779	5,888
Clothing	731	963	5,990	9,010	25,27,203	37,30,215	1,407	2,679
Staples of manufacture	1,840	1,873	21,029	20,306	32,55,320	37,33,577	5,106	5,150
Building materials	1,911	2,761	21,106	26,162	1,75.920	2,42,655	4,137	5,030
Live-stock	78	30	124	98	4,111	3,806	78	26
Fuel	469	660	7,187	9,720	47,401	61,101	1,947	2,504
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	379	479	3,079	3,927	72,337	72,672	537	798
Miscellaneous	36,673	40,791	101,583	126,636	15,03,424	12,09,415	32,023	42,896
TOTAL	64,190	76,054	371,401	517,150	1,32,98,758	2,02,23,733	1,13,515	1,65,864
1877-78 ... More	.....	11,864	.....	145,749	.....	69,24,975	......	52,349
1877-78 ... Less	.....	......	......	......	.....	......	...	......

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Soane Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877 78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	64	1,140	843	11,445	57,561	8,06,378	425	5,169
Stimulants	4	72	24	760	3,880	85,655	14	367
Clothing	2	14	17	78	3,500	13,320	10	47
Staples of manufacture	1	88	13	988	71	54,972	2	554
Building materials	16	189	153	2,265	926	15,591	75	782
Live-stock	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	...	94	...	957	......	2,806	..	177
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	.....	28	....	290	......	1,609	......	225
Miscellaneous	162	1,505	910	6,407	514	1,27,027	284	3,822
TOTAL	249	3,130	1,990	23,280	66,751	11,67,367	810	11,144
1877-78 More	...	2,881	....	21,290	......	11,00,616	.....	10,344
1877-78 Less	.	....	.....	...	......	..	....	......




The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—*(Nothing for publication)*.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Further Report of Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue-agents Act, 1865, and the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1879, No. III.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. G. T. Spankie, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, has been granted leave of absence for a period of two and a half months, with effect from the 1st September next.

No. 20.—Bábu Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, and Junior Government Pleader, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. T. Spankie, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

No. 1572.—Under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 6 of the said Act, such arms, ammunition, and military stores brought into an Indian port, as may be declared under manifest to be consignments, without transhipment, to another port, provided such other port be not situate on the coast of India, between the most westerly point of India and the most southerly point of British Burma, and provided such port be not a foreign port on the eastern sea-board of Africa.

This exemption will become void in the event of any of the articles claiming such exemption being landed at, or transhipped in, the port into which they may have been brought.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th August 1879.

No. 502.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave on the 30th June 1879, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	E. F. Harrison	Comptroller General	March 19, 1877 ...	January 18, 1879 ...	On Special Duty in Europe.
2	C. E. Chapman	Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.	August 9, 1878 ..	December 4, 1879.	
3	D. M. Barbour	Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.	May 5, 1879 ..	December 4, 1880.	
4	C. J. Lyall	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.	November 25, 1878 ...	April 6, 1880.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	H. L. Dampier ...	Member, Board of Revenue ...	June 3, 1879 ...	November 22, 1879.	
2	J. D. Ward ...	District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge.	May 12, 1879 ...	December 11, 1870 ...	Has applied to resign the service.
3	H. J. Reynolds ...	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Department.	April 19, 1878 ...	November 18, 1879.	
4	A. C. Mangles ...	Opium Agent, Behar	November 25, 1878 ...	February 24, 1880.	
5	H. L. Oliphant ...	Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore	January 28, 1878 ...	September 27, 1879.	
6	C. B. Garrett ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	February 11, 1879 ..	February 10, 1881.	
7	G. S. Park ...	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade ...	April 10, 1878 .	October 18, 1879.	
8	W Kemble ...	Ditto ditto ...	September 6, 1878 ..	March 5, 1880.	
9	W. R. Larminie ...	Ditto ditto	May 7, 1879	November 6, 1880.	
10	C. C. Stevens ...	Ditto 2nd Grade ..	August 7, 1878 ...	August 6, 1880.	
11	J. Boxwell ...	Ditto ditto ..	April 7, 1879 ...	December 6, 1880.	
12	D. R. Lyall ...	Ditto ditto ...	April 25, 1879 ...	November 24, 1879.	
13	C. A. Kelly ...	District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade	January 27, 1879 ...	September 26, 1879.	
14	A. L. Clay ...	Ditto ditto ...	July 13, 1877 ..	October 12, 1879 ...	Since returned.
15	F. W. J. Rees ..	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade ...	March 22, 1879 ...	November 5, 1879.	
16	E. V. Westmacott ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	January 9, 1878 ...	January 8, 1880.	
17	W. H. Grimley ...	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade ...	May 26, 1879 ...	January 25, 1880.	
18	D. W. M. Testro ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	March 11, 1879 ...	December 10, 1879.	
19	T. E. Coxhead ...	Ditto ditto ...	June, 1878 ...	August, 1879 ...	Permitted to return to duty.
20	C. C Quinn ...	Ditto ditto ...	April 14, 1879 ...	November 13, 1879.	

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.

LOWER PROVINCES,—*contd.*

FURLOUGH—*contd.*

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
21	C. F. Magrath ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	March 31, 1879 ...	January 30, 1880.	
22	H. S. Beadon ...	Inspector General of Registration ...	March 8, 1879 ...	January 7, 1880.	
23	A. Manson ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	April 9, 1879 ...	December 8, 1879.	
24	A. P. MacDonnell ...	Ditto ditto ...	May 15, 1878 ...	September 14, 1879.	
25	J. G. Charles ...	Ditto 2nd Grade ...	May 6, 1879 ...	December 5, 1879.	
26	H. G. Sharp ...	Ditto ditto ...	October 22, 1878 ...	January 21, 1880.	
27	J. F. Bradbury ...	Ditto ditto ...	March 8, 1879 ...	March 7, 1880.	
28	C. A. Wilkins ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	March 22, 1878 ...	November 21, 1879.	
29	G. G. Dey ...	Ditto ditto ..	April 20, 1878 .	November 19, 1879.	
30	J. Pratt ...	Ditto ditto ...	March 11, 1878 ...	November 10, 1879.	
31	J. Posford ...	Ditto ditto ...	May 2, 1878 ...	November 1, 1879.	
32	R. H. Greaves ...	Ditto ditto ...	April 25, 1879 .	December 24, 1879.	
33	F. H. B. Skrine ...	Ditto ditto ..	April, 1878 ..	December , 1879.	
34	W. R. Millar ...	Ditto ditto ...	June 16, 1876 ..	September 15, 1879.	
35	D. Norton ...	Ditto ditto ...	April 5, 1879 ...	December 4, 1880.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
1	E. Grey ...	District and Sessions Judge, Gya ...	May 5, 1879 ...	November 4, 1879.	
2	R. D. Hime ...	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade ...	May 3, 1879 ...	November 2, 1879.	
3	W. H. Page .	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	January 30, 1879 ...	July 29, 1879.	

NOTE.—Total absent ... 38
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 213
Percentage of absentees ... 17·8

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

FURLOUGH.

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
1	J. H. Prinsep ...	Judge ...	March 24, 1879 ...	November 23, 1879.	
2	C. J. Daniell ...	Judge ..	February 10, 1879 ...	December 9, 1879.	
3	E. Colvin ...	Magistrate and Collector ..	April 22, 1878 ..	April 21, 1880.	
4	E. G. Jenkinson ...	Commissioner ...	December 2, 1878 ...	December 1, 1879.	
5	J. Sladen ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	May 5, 1879 ...	December 4, 1879.	
6	H. J. Sparks ...	Commissioner ...	April 20, 1878 ...	November 3, 1879.	
7	W. Kaye ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 8, 1878 ...	January 7, 1880.	
8	S. M. Moens ...	Magistrate and Collector ..	March 11, 1878 ...	November 10, 1879.	
9	W. H. Smith ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	February 23, 1878 ..	August 22, 1879.	
10	A. Sells ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	March 22, 1879 ...	February 21, 1881.	
11	R. J. Leeds ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	March 1, 1879 ..	December 31, 1880.	
12	H. C. Barstow ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	May 5, 1879 ...	November 4, 1879.	
13	W. W. G. Cornwall ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	March 24, 1879 .	December 23, 1879.	
14	J. Quinn ...	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	April 14, 1879 ...	November 13, 1879.	
15	J. Smith ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	April 16, 1879 ...	December 15, 1879.	
16	R. T. Hobart ...	Deputy Inspector General, Police, North-Western Provinces.	July 12, 1873 ..	October 11, 1879.	
17	P. Whalley ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	April 25, 1879 ...	October 24, 1879.	
18	G. Adams ...	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class ...	May 1, 1879 ...	October 31, 1879.	
19	A. F. Millett ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ..	November 18, 1878 ...	November 17, 1879.	
20	W. Barry ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	May 5, 1879 ...	November 4, 1880.	
21	J. H. Twigg ...	None ...	May 20, 1877 ...	October 26, 1879.	
22	J. Kennedy ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	January 13, 1879 ...	January 12, 1880.	
23	J. T. Crawford ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	April 9, 1879 ..	January 8, 1880.	
24	J. M. Pears ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	April 18, 1879 ...	October 17, 1879.	
25	F. W. Porter ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	April 22, 1878 ...	October 21, 1879.	
26	H. P. Mulock ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	May 1, 1879 ...	January 31, 1880.	
27	J. J. D. La Touche ...	District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.	February 20, 1878 ...	November 19, 1879.	

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—*contd.*

FURLOUGH—*concld.*

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
28	R. D. Alexander	None	March 21, 1877	September 20, 1879.	
29	R. S. Whiteway	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade,	April 7, 1879	November 6, 1880.	
30	T. R. Redfern	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade	April 1, 1879	October 31, 1880.	
31	A. E. C. Casey	Assistant Magistrate	August 2, 1878	November 1, 1879.	
32	W. F. W. Wells	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade	February 8, 1878	November 7, 1879.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	A. Cadell	Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade	April 21, 1879	October 20, 1879.	

NOTE.—Total absent ... 33
Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... 189
Percentage of absentees ... 17·5

PUNJAB.

FURLOUGH.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	A. Brandreth	Commissioner and Superintendent	December 2, 1878	December 1, 1879.	
2	G. R. Elsmie	Civil and Sessions Judge, Peshawar	February 10, 1879	February 9, 1880.	
3	J. D. Tremlett	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class	March 1, 1879	October 31, 1880.	
4	W. Coldstream	Ditto ditto	April 7, 1879	November 6, 1879.	
5	J. Frizelle	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class	February 1, 1879	November 30, 1879.	
6	M. Macauliffe	Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade	May 19, 1879	August 18, 1879.	
7	C. M. Rivaz	Superintendent, Kapurthala State	March 1, 1878	October 31, 1879.	
8	S. S. Thorburn	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class	February 1, 1879	January 31, 1881.	
9	R. W. Trafford	Ditto ditto	April 6, 1878	October 5, 1879.	
10	H. St. G. Tucker	Ditto ditto	April 28, 1879	April 27, 1881.	
11	R. M. Dane	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	April 21, 1879	November 20, 1879.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	C. P. Bird	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	May 1, 1879	October 31, 1879.	
2	T. Troward	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd "	January 13, 1879	July 12, 1879.	

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	D. C. Macnabb	Commissioner and Superintendent	June 9, 1879	July 8, 1879.	

NOTE.—Total absent ... 14
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 90
Percentage of absentees ... 15·5

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FURLOUGH.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	Chief Commissioner	April 14, 1879	November 13, 1879.	
2	R. Logan	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	April 12, 1878	January 11, 1879	Extended to 11th November 1879 by the Secretary of State.
3	J. P. Goodridge	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	April 12, 1878	December 11, 1879.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent ... 3
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 25
Percentage of absentees ... 12

BRITISH BURMA.

FURLOUGH.

No.	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement	Date of expiry	Remarks
1	A. R. Birks	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade	November 8, 1878	November 7, 1879.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent ... 1
Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma ... 26
Percentage of absentees ... 3·8

MYSORE AND COORG.

Nil.

HYDERABAD.

Nil.

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
	ASSAM.				
	FURLOUGH.				
	T. J. Murray ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.	April 5, 1879 ...	April 4, 1880.	
	SPECIAL LEAVE.				
	Nil.				

NOTE.—Total absent 1
Total of Civil Servants permanently employed in Assam (exclusive of supernumerary officers) 16
Percentage of absentees ... ... 6·2

NOTE.—Grand total of absentees 94
Grand total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment 613
Percentage of absentees ... ... 15·3

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th August 1879.

No. 235*I.-J.*—In supersession of all rules and regulations heretofore issued, regarding the constitution and powers of the Civil Courts in Mysore, and now in force, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the following rules shall come into force in the said territories, with effect on and from the 15th day of September 1879 :—

1. Besides the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Mysore, namely,—

(1) The Court of the Munsif ;
(2) The Court of the Subordinate Judge ;
(3) The Court of the District Judge ; and
(4) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner established in Mysore at the time those rules came into force, shall be deemed to have been established under these rules ; and all existing Munsifs' Courts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction thereof, shall be deemed to have been respectively established and fixed under these rules.

2. The number of courts of each of the three first grades shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be fixed, and may, from time to time, with the like sanction, be altered by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (hereinafter referred to as the Chief Commissioner).

3. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each court of the first, second, or third grade shall, by a Notification in the Local Official Gazette, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be fixed, and may, from time to time, by a like Notification and with the like sanction, be varied by the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district over which his jurisdiction extends.

The control over all the Civil Courts in such district is invested in the said District Judge, but subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 15, the jurisdiction of each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table extends to the adjudication of all original suits mentioned in the second column thereof :—

1. *The Court of the Munsif.*	All suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred rupees.
2. *The Court of the Subordinate Judge.*	All suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five thousand rupees.
3. *The Court of the District Judge.*	All suits cognizable by the Civil Courts.

6. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Subordinate Judge. Provided that when there is no Subordinate Judge exercising jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsif from whose decision the appeal is made, the appeal shall be presented to the District Judge.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge, and appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Unless with the consent of all parties, no presiding officer of any Civil Court shall try any suit, appeal, or proceeding to which he is a party, or in which he is personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself ; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit, appeal, or proceeding.

On any such suit, appeal, or proceeding being brought before such presiding officer, he shall forthwith, unless the parties request him to proceed with the case himself, transmit the record

to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with an explanation of his reasons for so doing.

Such Court shall thereupon try the case itself, or transfer it for trial to a subordinate court of competent jurisdiction.

8. The Chief Commissioner may invest, within such local limits as he from time to time fixes, any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to such amount as the Chief Commissioner may think fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar jurisdiction up to such amount as the Chief Commissioner may think fit, not exceeding fifty rupees.

The Chief Commissioner may, whenever he thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

9. The Chief Commissioner may direct that the civil appellate jurisdiction of any District Judge shall be transferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner either wholly or in respect to a particular class of appeals, and either for a specified time or until further orders.

The Chief Commissioner may also at any time direct that any jurisdiction so transferred to the Judicial Commissioner shall revert to the District Judge.

10. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge under his control all applications then pending or hereafter instituted before such District Judge for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 ("An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on succession, and for the securities of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons").

The District Judge may withdraw any applications so transferred, and may either dispose of them himself, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge under his control.

11. Applications under the rules in force relative to the custody and guardianship of minors shall ordinarily be made to the District Judge within whose local jurisdiction the greater part of the property of the minor is situate or the minor resides. Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, order that all or any of such applications shall be made to such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order, and may cancel or vary any such order. Such applications shall thereupon be made accordingly.

12. All proceedings pending on the 15th day of September 1879, shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under these rules that would have had local jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purpose of this rule, all appeals pending on the said date shall—

(a) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Commissioners, be deemed to be appeals from District Judges; and

(b) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Deputy Commissioners or Judicial Assistant Commissioners, be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges.

13. For the purposes of rule 6, all decrees and orders passed before the date on which these rules come into force shall be deemed—

(a) if passed by a Commissioner, to have been passed by a District Judge; and

(b) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant Commissioner, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge.

No. 236*I.-J.*—In supersession of all rules and regulations heretofore issued, regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the following rule shall come into force in the said territories, with effect on and from the 15th day of September 1879 :—

The Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure; and the Chief Commissioner may also direct that the criminal jurrisdiction of any Sessions Judge shall be transferred to the Judicial Commissioner, either wholly or in respect of a particular case, or class of cases, and either for a specified time or until further orders.

The Chief Commissioner may also at any time direct that any jurisdiction so transferred to the Judicial Commissioner may revert to the Sessions Judge.

The 29th August 1879.

No. 239*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with regard to the arrest of persons registered in British India under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) and found in these Districts :—

1. Any person registered under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) who is found in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts without such pass as may be required by the rules under the said Act, or in a place, or at a time, not permitted by the conditions of his pass, or who escapes from a reformatory settlement in British India and is found in any part of the said Districts, may be arrested without warrant by any policeman or village watchman, and taken before a Magistrate who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the district in British India in which he ought to have resided, or to the reformatory settlement from which he has escaped (as the case may be), there to be dealt with according to the rules under the said Act for the time being in force.

2. The rules for the time being in force for the transmission of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under these rules, provided that an order from the Resident at Hyderabad or from the Inspector-General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

3. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and village-watchman in a village, and of every owner or occupier of land, to give the earliest information in his power at the nearest police station of the arrival at such village or on such land (as the case may be) of any person who may reasonably be suspected of belonging to any tribe, class, or gang which has been declared criminal under the said Act.

4. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, who shall fail to comply with the requirements of rule 3, shall be deemed

to have committed an offence under the first part of Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

POLITICAL.

The 26th August 1879.

No. 1269 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1118G.-P., dated 5th May 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1271 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1120G.-P., dated 5th May 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1273 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1122G.-P., dated 5th May 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 29th August 1879.

No. 1687 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., employed on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1879.

No. 2538.—On the 20th August 1879, the following officers received charge of the following offices:—

Mr. J. Westland, of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, of the Offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 805.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General G. Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, Major C. E. Bates, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, Captain H. F. Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors,	In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. G. Green, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 11th June 1879.

No. 806.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty' approval:—

Major Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas,—29th August 1879.

No. 807.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Francis Tweddell, General List, Infantry,—27th August 1879.

No. 808.—UNATTACHED OFFICERS—

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of Clause IV of G. G. O. No. 196 of the 7th March 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) John Chalmers, Bengal Unattached List,—23rd December 1878.

No. 809.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, J. E. Tuson, M.D., to have permanent rank from the 20th August 1879, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, whose tour of service has expired.

No. 810.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following temporary appointment and promotion are made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Captain A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Additional Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major F. J. N. Mackenzie.

Captain Sir C. H. Leslie, *Bart.*, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 37th (The

Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Additional Assistant Secretary.

No. 811.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain H. H. P. Cowper, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain G. W. Sawyer, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major F. W. Major, Assistant Military Accountant on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

From 2nd August 1879, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Martin, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, proceeded on furlough, and until further orders.

No. 812.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st July 1879, pages 4209 and 4210.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st July, 1879.

BREVET.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. B. Knocker, Madras Staff Corps, who was promoted to the honorary rank of Major-General, on retirement, in the Gazette of 18th February, 1879, is Be*d*ingfield, and not Be*dd*ingfield as therein stated.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Army in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired from the service :—

To be Major-General.

Colonel John Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty. Dated 11th June, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th March, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 3rd April, 1879.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Hudson. Dated 22nd April, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain Alexander Baber Douglas. Dated 20th April, 1879.

Captain Thomas Fraser Bruce. Dated 20th April, 1879.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Marsh Keighley. Dated 3rd April, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick George Scot. Dated 6th April, 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Stephen Alexander Lockhart. Dated 6th April, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Neville Fraser Parker. Dated 9th April, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Nesbit Hodgson. Dated 20th April, 1879.

ERRATA.

In the London Gazette of the 12th November, 1878, the date of promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, should have been given as 20th July, 1878, and not 1873.

The name of the undermentioned Officer should be as follows, and not as given in the London Gazette named :—

London Gazette, 19th February, 1878—Captain David Stanley *Cuninghame*, Bengal Staff Corps.

"London Gazette," dated the 8th July, 1879, pages 4340 and 4341.

BREVET.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Charles McMillan, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th December, 1878.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, who retired from the Service on the 11th June, 1879 :—

Brevet Colonel Edward William Boudier, from Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 11th June, 1879.

*   *   *   *

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April, 1879.

India Office, 8th July, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-General Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Francis Grant Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Dawson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick John Davies, of the Bengal Army. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Towers Hilliard, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th April, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Sheridan Blackwood Walton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Ruxton McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lewis Matthew Davies, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st May 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Pigott Nixon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Morris, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st June, 1879.

Major Robert Durie Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1879.

Major Francis Henry Conolly, of the Half-Pay List, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th May, 1879.

Surgeon-Major George Frederick Hughes Brown, of the Bombay Army. Dated 19th May, 1879.

Surgeon-Major John Raby, of the Bombay Army. Dated 18th June, 1879.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be General.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Francis Grant Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Dawson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick John Davies, of the Bengal Army. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Towers Hilliard, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th April, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Sheridan Blackwood Walton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Ruxton McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lewis Matthew Davies, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Pigott Nixon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1879.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Morris, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st June, 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Robert Durie Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1879.

No. 813.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Surgeon J. Lewtas, Officiating Medical Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon A. H. Kelly.

No. 814.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from the date of joining :—

Akram Khan, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Dhiall Singh, invalided.

No. 815.—21*st* (*Punjab*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Durbarree, to be Subadar, *vice* Bughail Singh, killed in action; Havildar Kapoorah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Durbarree, promoted,—28th June 1879.

No. 816.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary ...	R. Freeland ...	Senior Apothecary	1st February 1879.	Senior Apothecary Joseph Vyall, retired.
1st " " ...	E. Vyall ...	Ditto ...	22nd June 1879.	Senior Apothecary J. Law, deceased.
1st " Assistant Apothecary.	G. F. Fox ...	2nd Class Apothecary.	26th February 1879.	Apothecary W. H. Must, retired.
1st " Assistant Apothecary.	E. L'Estrange ...	Ditto ...	30th May 1879.	Apothecary T. Evans, retired.
Passed Hospital Apprentice	John Nazareth ...	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	26th February 1879.	Assistant Apothecary G. F. Fox, promoted.
" " "	John Dolby ...	Ditto ...	30th May 1879.	Assistant Apothecary E. L'Estrange, promoted.
" " "	S. B. Hughes ...	Ditto ...	25th June 1879.	Assistant Apothecary N. Daniell, dismissed.
" " "	J. B. Wallace ...	Ditto ...	26th June 1879.	Assistant Apothecary J. Lynch, deceased.

No. 817.—The undermentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, to complete the sanctioned establishment :—

Khadam Hoosain.
Muckdoom Buksh.
Kataroo Ram.
Mohomed Beg.
Mirza Ahid Hossein.
Shaick Mahomed Easim.
Shere Baz.
Ram Bhag.

No. 818.—In G. G. O. No. 672 of 1879, for "Huwnath," read *Hurnauth*.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 819.—The following Clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st July 1879, is made applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Clause 157, Equipment Regulations.

I. Regular Forces.

Girdles, Lancer Regiments.

1. The supply of Girdles to Lancer Regiments as "necessaries" will be discontinued. These articles will, in future, be classed and issued as "Equipment."

2. The necessary arrangements consequent upon this regulation will be carried out according to special instructions to officers concerned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 820.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major R. Atkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major B. E. Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. G. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, Punjab,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain S. Murray, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, in charge Fort William Arsenal,—(p. a.) for four months, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain C. J. Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. H. F. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, —(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for one year 93 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant M. Martin, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—(m. c.) for 121 days, under Rule IX, note (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 821.—The following extract from List No. 31, dated the 1st August 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major L. Cameron.

Granted extension of leave.

Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps,—three months, medical certificate.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Infantry,—one month, medical certificate.

No. 822.—ARRIVALS—

Captain H. H. Rankin, General List, Infantry, —Bombay, 12th August 1879.

Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations,—Bombay, 19th August 1879.

No. 823.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. A. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 674 of 1879,—*Hindustan*, 11th July 1879, from Bombay.

Major J. Upperton, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 445 of 1879,—*Hindustan*, 11th July 1879, from Bombay.

Major R. C. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 695 of 1879,—*Mirzapore*, 25th July 1879, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. N. Channer, v.c., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 674 of 1879,—*Travancore*, 4th July 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. Hill, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 724 of 1879,—*Mirzapore*, 25th July 1879, from Bombay.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 599 of 1879,—*Merkara*, 3rd July 1879, from Calcutta.

Captain R. F. Taylor, Madras General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 643 of 1879,—*Mira*, 18th July 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 674 of 1879,—*Hindustan*, 11th July 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. Burlton-Bennet, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 724 of 1879,—*Mirzapore*, 25th July 1879, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 824.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1076 of the 29th December 1864, paragraph 3, it is notified that six months has been fixed as the limit of time after which the salary of a Station Staff Officer will be reduced or altogether withheld when the strength of a garrison is temporarily diminished.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 825.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £331-9-0, from the 31st August 1879, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The pension and annuity are payable in England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Moore Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Assam.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 826.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 947 of 1878, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 827.—The services of Captain D. C. Hennessy, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 828.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 991 of 1875, the services of Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 829.—The services of Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 830.—The services of Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., Medical Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 12th to 25th August 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major J. H. Wright...	20th June 1879.	Attock ...	No will found	...
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon J. E. Walsh, M.D. ...	23rd July 1879.	Kandahar ...	Not known.	...
59th Foot	Captain D. T. Chisholm ...	30th July 1879.	Ditto ...	Ditto	...
59th „	Major L. A. Powys ...	6th Aug us 1879.	Ditto ...	Ditto	...
62nd „	2nd Lieutenant G. Lake ...	16th August 1879.	Morar ...	Ditto	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12th to 25th August 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Frederick DeCaux (a) ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Department.	19th May 1879.	Intestate	933 13 7	...	25th October 1879.
Indian Military Service.							
Frank Miles Barclay ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	1st April 1879.	No will found.	554 4 1	...	Ditto.

(a)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, William DeCaux, Bracondale, Norwich, England.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 55.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart,* on special duty, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department:—

Mr. E. Bishop, 1st Grade Officer, to be Commander.

Mr. J. Martin, 2nd Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. C. C. Hearsey, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. S. L. Carr, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer.

Mr. A. Miller to be 1st Class Engineer.

Mr. D. Rustomjee to be 2nd Class Engineer.

Mr. P. Brown to be 3rd Class Engineer.

No. 56.—Mr. J. S. Barrett, 1st Grade Officer, in charge I. G. hulk *Semiramis,* to be in charge of the I. G. turret-vessels *Abyssinia* and *Magdala,* during the absence on leave in Europe of Navigating Lieutenant P. V. James.

No. 57.—Mr. J. L. Arratoon, 3rd Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Jaboona,* to be 3rd Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy.*

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

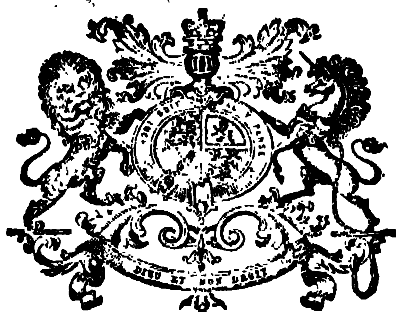
No. 336.—Mr. C. M. Davies, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 337.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

No. 338.—Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 8th January 1879.

No. 339.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 329, dated the 18th instant, for "Western System of State Railways" read "Indus Valley State Railway."

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st August 1879 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the papers specified in the annexed list and made some amendments which have been urged upon us as desirable.

2. We have, at the instance of the Local Governments concerned, made the Bill directly applicable to the Central Provinces and Coorg.

3. Sections 45 and 46 of Act XX of 1865 have been objected to on the ground that they enable an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court who has failed in practice, or perhaps is under a cloud in his own province but has not been struck off the roll, to withdraw to another province and practise in the subordinate Courts there, subject to no control, except such as might possibly be exercised over him by the circuitous process of moving his own High Court, which would have no longer any interest in his proceedings, to strike him off its roll. To guard against this, we have in sections 4 and 5 of the Bill made it a condition of an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court being entitled to practise in another province that he shall be *ordinarily* practising in his own province. The result of this will be that such Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys as may occasionally be retained to appear in a case in a neighbouring province can appear in the Courts there as at present, but that if an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney desires to migrate from his own province and settle down to practise in another province, he must have himself enrolled in that other province.

4. In order to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the functions which an Attorney practising under this Bill and a Mukhtár and Revenue-agent may discharge, we have in sections 5, 11, 16 and 17 empowered the High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to define those functions.

5. At the suggestion of Mr. Justice Jackson we have restricted the exceptional privilege conferred on Revenue-agents in Bengal by Act IV of 1876, of acting as Pleaders in the Munsifs' Courts, to Revenue-agents admitted before this Bill becomes law.

6. The power given by section 16 of Act XX of 1865 to any Court before which a Pleader or Mukhtár was charged with misconduct to suspend him from practising in *such Court* seemed to place the Pleader or Mukhtár so suspended in the anomalous position of being suspended in

one Court and being permitted to practise in another Court perhaps held in the next room. For this reason, as well as because it has been urged by several of the authorities consulted that Judges of the lowest grades should not have power to suspend a Pleader or Mukhtár on their own authority, we have (in section 14) restricted the power of suspension to the District Judge, District Magistrate and Collector, and inferior officers acting with their previous sanction; and we have made the suspension general and absolute instead of being restricted to the particular Court before which the offender may be charged.

7. In section 39 we have provided that when a person who holds certificates both as Mukhtár and Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed in one capacity, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed in the other as well.

8. We have carefully considered the question, which has more than once been discussed, and has now again been raised, as to the necessity of placing some restriction upon contracts, regarding the remuneration for services performed by legal practitioners. We are not prepared to recommend the adoption of the very stringent provisions on this point which appeared in the Bill introduced in 1871; but we think it desirable to provide, as we have done in section 28, that such agreements, when made, should be in writing and should be filed in Court. This we think will not only afford some protection to the client, but will also serve to inform the Court and place it on its guard in those cases in which the Pleader has by the agreement acquired a pecuniary interest in the result of the suit.

9. We have also thought it well to provide expressly in section 29, though it may be that we are here only confirming the existing law, that, when a suit is brought on an agreement between a legal practitioner and his client, the Court, unless such agreement is proved to be fair and reasonable, may reduce the amount payable under it, or set it aside altogether.

10. Section 36 has been framed to put a stop to what is commonly known as the "touting" system—a system under which certain legal practitioners reward a Mukhtár or other hanger-on of the Court who brings them business by allowing him a percentage on their fees. It is obvious that such a system, besides the degradation it involves to legal practitioners who resort to it as a means of obtaining business, also holds out to the Mukhtár or other go-between a strong temptation to retain for his employer, not the most skilful Pleader he can get for the fee allowed, but the Pleader who will pay him the largest commission.

The only objection we have heard to the abolition of this most objectionable system has proceeded from certain Mukhtárs, who urge that the commission allowed them by Vakíls is not a remuneration for procuring the employment of such Vakíls, but a payment for assistance rendered by them to such Vakíls by performing certain duties which would in other cases be performed by an Attorney.

The answer to this objection, it appears to us, is that, when the transaction is one *boná fide* of the nature thus described, the Mukhtár can find no difficulty in agreeing with his employer to receive direct from him any remuneration to which he may be entitled.

11. It has been suggested to us that we might shorten the Bill considerably and improve its form by consolidating into one series of enactments the portion of it relating to Vakíls and Mukhtárs and that relating to Revenue-agents. We have, however, abstained from doing so, as we fear that Local Governments desiring to extend the former portion without the latter, as, *e.g.*, it is probable the Government of Madras will wish to do, would not find the Act so convenient for their purposes if thus altered.

12. The Bill in its second stage and preliminary Report of the Select Committee were published in English in the *Gazette of India* and the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and in English and the vernacular in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Subject to further consideration of the request of the Government of the Panjáb, that the Chief Court of that Province should be empowered to enrol Advocates in the same way as the High Courts are empowered by their Letters Patent, we recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed; but, looking to the alterations we have made in the existing law, we think it well that it should first be published with this report, so as to allow an opportunity for criticism by the public before the subject is again brought up in Council.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.
B. W. COLVIN.

SIMLA;
The 21st August, 1879.

List of Papers.

From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 199—80, dated 8th February, 1879 [Paper No. 10].

„ Bábú Srí Kúmár Sarkár, Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, dated 15th February, 1879 [Paper No. 11].

„ Bábú Sharoda Charn Gángulí, Pleader, Berhampur, dated 21st February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].

„ Bábú Mathuranáth Chatterji, Mukhtár, Berhampur, dated 24th February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

Memorandum by Bábú Parmeshcí Das, Bárábanki, dated 28th February, 1879 [Paper No. 14].

From Pandit Bakht Naráyán, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 4th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

" Bábú Kakkú Mal, Pleader, Faizábád, dated 26th February, 1879 [Paper No. 16].

Memorial of Mukhtárs of Nadiyá [Paper No. 17].

Opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 18].

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 15B, dated 7th March, 1879 [Paper No. 19].

" Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1458, dated 10th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].

Memorial of Mukhtárs, Máldah, dated 4th March, 1879 [Paper No. 21].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 11678-J21, dated 15th March, 1879 [Paper No. 22].

Memorial of Pleaders and Mukhtárs, Alígarh District, dated 31st March, 1879 [Paper No. 23].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1350-70, dated 20th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 649, dated 24th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 243, dated 26th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].

" Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1984, dated 31st March, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 28].

" Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1356, dated 22nd March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

" Bábú Sharoda Charn Gánguli, Pleader, Murshidábád, dated 5th April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 30].

" Officiating Advocate General, Calcutta, dated 16th April 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 31].

" R. C. Saunders, Esquire, Vakíl, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 21st April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1583, dated 22nd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].

" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 600, dated 15th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

" Bábú Ambica Charan Ghosal, Pleader, Howrah Court, dated 15th April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].

" J. Crawfurd, Esquire, Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 778, dated 6th May, 1879 [Paper No. 36].

" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 336, dated 3rd May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].

Translation of a petition from Bábú Radha Madhab Roy, Mukhtár, Nadiyá [Paper No. 38].

Note by Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 11th May, 1879 [Paper No. 39].

Memorial of Mukhtárs of Rajsháhi [Paper No. 40].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2308, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 41].

Petition of Pleaders, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 42].

Demi-official letter from A. W. Bainbridge, Esquire, Berhampur, to Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th March, 1879 [Papers No. 43].

Petition of Attorneys, High Court, Calcutta [Papers No. 43].

Memorandum by J. Woodroffe, Esquire, dated 1st February, 1879 [Papers No. 43].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 14, dated 3rd July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 610, dated 14th July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].

Telegram to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, dated 31st July, 1879 [Papers No. 46].

" from Ditto Ditto, dated 2nd August, 1879 [Papers No. 46].

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 607C, dated 4th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 47].

" Ditto Ditto, No. 682C, dated 16th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 48].

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, dated 20th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 49].

No. III.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
 Commencement of Act.
 Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
 Saving of rules, &c.
 References to repealed enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.*

4. Advocates and Vakíls of Chartered High Court.
5. Attorneys of High Court.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

6. Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of pleaders and mukhtárs.
 Publication of rules.
7. Certificates to pleaders and mukhtárs.
8. Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.
9. Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.
10. No person to practise as pleader or mukhtár unless qualified.
 Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.
11. Power to determine functions of mukhtárs.
12. Dismissal of pleader or mukhtár convicted of criminal offence.
13. Dismissal of High Court pleader or mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.
14. Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.
 Suspension pending investigation.
15. Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.
16. Power to make rules for mukhtárs on Appellate side of High Court.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

17. Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.
 Publication of rules.
18. Certificates to Revenue-agents.
19. Enrolment of Revenue-agent.
20. No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.
21. Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.
22. Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.
23. Procedure when Revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.
24. Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

SECTIONS.

25. Fee for certificates.
26. Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

27. High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings.
 Exception as to agents mentioned in section 20.
28. Agreements with clients.
29. Agreements to exclude further claims.
30. Reservation of responsibility for negligence.
31. Power to modify or cancel agreements.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

32. On persons illegally practising as pleaders, mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.
33. On suspended or dismissed pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.
34. On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.
35. Revision of fines.
36. Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

37. Local Government to appoint examiners.
38. Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.
39. Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtár's and Revenue-agent's certificates.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Fees for certificates.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg; and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879": and shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.

Local extent.

This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the first day of November, 1879, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

Saving of rules, &c.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

References to repealed enactments.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Judge":

"Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court, by whatever title he is designated:

"Subordinate Court":

"Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of small causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865:

"Revenue-office."

"Revenue-office" includes all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents:

"Legal practitioner" means an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of any High Court, a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.*

Advocates and Vakíls of Chartered High Court.

4. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakíl on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered and in any Revenue-office, subject, nevertheless, to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents:

Provided that no such Vakíl shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Attorneys of High Court.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter on the roll of which he is not entered, and in any Revenue-office.

The High Court of the Province in which an Attorney practises under this section may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of an Attorney so practising.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*b*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*c*) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(*d*) their suspension and dismissal.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law: Provided that in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

Certificates to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a Pleader or Mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in the Courts, and, in the case of a Pleader, also the Revenue-offices specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall, subject to any rules consistent with this Act which may from time to time be made by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as the High Court from time to time appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such Pleader or Mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer, and shall continue in force up to the end of the current year.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

8. Every Pleader holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any Court or Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court by which he has been admitted; and, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court or the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge or officer shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may appear, plead and act in such Court or office or in any Court or Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.

9. Every Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits; and, subject to such rules as the High Court may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may practise as a Mukhtár in any such civil Court and any Court subordinate thereto, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 186) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court and any Court subordinate thereto.

Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.

10. Except as provided by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall practise as a Pleader or Mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court or in some Court to which it is subordinate:

No person to practise as Pleader or Mukhtár unless qualified.

Provided that persons who have been admitted as Revenue-agents before the first day of November, 1879, and hold certificates, as such, under this Act in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may be enrolled in manner provided by section nine in any Munsif's Court in the said territories, and on being so enrolled may appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants and agents.

Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

11. The High Court may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of Mukhtárs practising in the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, in such Court.

Power to determine functions of Mukhtárs.

12. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtár convicted of criminal offence.

13. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.

14. If any such Pleader or Mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any Revenue-office is charged in such Court or office with any such misconduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the Pleader or Mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the Pleader or Mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court may acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mukhtár.

Any District Judge, or with his sanction any Judge subordinate to him, any District Magistrate, or with his sanction any Magistrate subordinate to him, and any Revenue authority not inferior to a Collector, or with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend from practice any Pleader or Mukhtár charged before him or it under this section.

Suspension pending investigation.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(*a*) when made by any Civil Judge subordinate to the District Judge, be made through such Judge;

(*b*) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(*c*) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(*d*) when made by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, be made through such Revenue authorities as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time direct.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue authority through whom or which it is made.

15. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mukhtár has been acquitted under section fourteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (*a*), any High Court established by Royal Charter may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely) :—

Power to make rules for Mukhtárs on Appellate side of High Court.

(*a*) the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of such Court;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct;

(d) their suspension and dismissal; and

(e) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties;

and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(a) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Revenue-agents;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) their suspension and dismissal; and

(d) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Certificates to Revenue-agents.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in such Revenue-offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such Revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer and shall continue in force to the end of the current year.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority.

Enrolment of Revenue-agent.

19. Every Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under section eighteen may apply to be enrolled in any Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and, subject to such rules as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the officer presiding in such office shall enrol him accordingly, and thereupon he may practise as a Revenue-agent in such office and in any Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the time being in force, no person, other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a Revenue-agent in any Revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen and has been enrolled in such office or some other office to which it is subordinate:

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any Revenue-office.

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by the authority or officer granting the same.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when Revenue agent is so charged in subordinate office.

23. If any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge, and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established, and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Any Revenue-officer not inferior to a Collector, and with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, or any Munsif in his district, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, suspend from practice any Revenue-agent charged before him under this section.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall transmit the report through such Commis-

sioner, who shall forward with the same an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority, in any case in which a Revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

Fee for certificates.

25. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act shall be written upon stamped paper of the value prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that a certificate issued on or after the first day of July in any year may be written on stamped paper of half the value so prescribed.

Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

26. When any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court or officer at the head of the office before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings.

27. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Mukhtár or Attorney upon all proceedings (*a*) on the Appellate side of such Court, (*b*) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (*c*) in subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Attorney, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Exception as to Agents mentioned in section 20.

Nothing in this section applies to the Agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

Agreements with clients.

28. No agreement entered into by any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent with any person retaining or employing him respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

Power to modify or cancel agreements.

29. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Agreements to exclude further claims.

30. Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent beyond the terms of the agreement in respect of any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

Reservation of responsibility for negligence.

31. A provision in any such agreement that the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be wholly void.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

On persons illegally practising as Pleaders, Mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.

32. Any person who practises in any Court or Revenue-office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act for a certificate authorizing him so to practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done or any disbursement made by him as Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

On suspended or dismissed Pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.

33. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-six shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.

34. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent in any Court or Revenue-office, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

Revision of fines.

35. Every order under section thirty-two, thirty-three or thirty-four shall be subject to revision by the High Court where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue authority where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

36. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) solicits or receives from any legal practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business:

(*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any legal practitioner for such employment:

(*c*) being a legal practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal practitioner,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Local Government to appoint examiners.

37. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.

38. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen, and twenty-seven and in chapter VII, nothing in this Act applies to Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to Mukhtárs practising in such Court.

Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtár's and Revenue-agent's certificates.

39. When any person who holds a certificate as a Mukhtár under section seven and a certificate as a Revenue-agent under section eighteen is suspended or dismissed in one of such capacities, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed, as the case may be, also in the other.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and date of enactments.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XX of 1865...	To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.	The whole.
Act XXIX of 1865	To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IX of 1866...	To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865.	The whole.
Act IV of 1876...	To authorize Revenue-agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XVII of 1877	The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877.	Section forty-five.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 25.*)

VALUE OF STAMPS FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty:

(*b*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five:

(*c*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five:

(*d*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen:

(*e*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(*f*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five:

(*g*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen:

(*h*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen:

(*i*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees ten:

(*j*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-agent—

(*k*) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and in any Revenue-office subordinate to such authority—rupees fifteen:

(*l*) In the office of a Commissioner and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten:

(*m*) In the office of a Collector and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there was more rain than during the previous week; prospects are promising. In Bombay general, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen; a break is required in some districts; locusts have done some damage in Sind, and rats are doing harm in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; prospects are excellent. Rain has been general in Bengal; but more is still wanted in most parts of the Burdwan Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Balasore; considerable damage has been caused by floods in Behar, Moorshedabad and Rajshahye; in Cuttack also and Pooree much damage is apprehended from inundations; prospects of the winter rice are on the whole promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been heavy rain during the week, and a break is much needed in places; prospects remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in the Punjab and prospects are much improved. The rain in the Central Provinces has been less than in the previous week, but a break would prove beneficial to the *kharif* crops; prospects continue favourable. In British Burma the rain has been general; some damage has been done to crops by insects; prospects are good. In Assam also and the other Provinces and States the rain has been general and plentiful, and prospects are very favourable.

Despite inundations in parts of Bengal, and excessive rain in some other parts of the country, prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In the Punjab the rain that has fallen during the week has removed all apprehensions that were entertained of drought.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 23rd)	3·05 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·87; crops promising; prices falling in 4 and stationary in 3 taluks; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Kistna (Aug. 23rd)	1·0 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; Kistna risen. 186 inches water over anicut on 21st, 156 inches on 23rd; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and *maize* ripening; upland tanks received partial supplies; rain opportune and beneficial.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 23rd)	1·74 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 16·73; 36 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly*, outturn ½ to ⅝.
Madura („ „)	·57 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 16·14.
Malabar („ „)	2·10 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Calicut, and Ponani, risen in Koteyam and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; harvesting of first crop partially begun; rain sufficient.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects promising.
Bombay (Aug. 27th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·39 at Sehwan, ·22 at Manora, ·22 at Mánjhand, ·20 at Sákro, ·13 at Tatta, ·10 at Ghorabári, ·40 at Kurrachee.	River on 23rd 19 feet, against 19 feet 5½ inches last year; locusts damaged cotton in Sehwan taluka; cattle-disease continues; cholera is prevalent; *kharif* crops flourishing.
Hyderabad ...	Pretty general, varying from ·05 to 1·0.	River only 2 inches below last year's maximum; locusts damaged crops in Hála taluka.
Ahmedabad ...	1·09	Total rainfall 21·21; transplantation of rice almost completed; other crops excellent.
Baroda ...	4·12	Total rainfall 40·61; prices generally falling.
Surat ...	·86	Total rainfall 28·20; crops healthy; slight cholera in Surat.
Násik ...	......	Seasonable break in rain; slight cholera in Sinnar and Malegaon; cattle disease in Násik and Dindori; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	5·48	Total rainfall 53·76, being 2·97 below average; average of abnormal temperature 2 degrees cool.
Poona (Aug. 24th)	Maximum 1·86 at Máwal; minimum ·64 at Purandhar.	
Ahmednagar ...	3·59; fall general ...	State of crops good in 4 talukas, in rest *bajri* plants have turned yellow owing to excessive fall, *mung* and other early crops damaged in 2 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas; cholera in Nagar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholápur ...	......	No report received.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·71 ...	Early crops good; break much desired; slight fever; damage by rats much less.
Kanara ...	4·90 at Karwar; maximum 13·88 at Kumpta, minimum 1·88 at Haliyál.	Total rainfall 102·39; early rice crop coming into ear at Karwar.
Rajkot ...	·88	Total rainfall 22·10; prospects very good; fever continues; cholera in Nawánagar.
		General Remarks.—Showers general; prospects excellent, though some damage has been done by locusts in Sind, and rats in Ahmednagar.
Bengal (27th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	·34	Prospects of crops good.
Dacca ...	·81	Floods again rising from recent flush coming down the Ganges from up-country; *aus* reaping nearly concluded; *amun* still promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·96	Prospects generally good, but more rain wanted: prices high; public health fair; fever and cattle-disease in Satkhira; fever in Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	1·24	Prospects of crops on high lands good; rivers risen very high; some embankments given way; damage not yet estimated; public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·39	Ganges unusually high; country generally flooded; considerable damage done to crops in low lands; in high lands rice prospects still good.
Burdwan ...	1·01	Except in Cutwa and Culna, *amun* prospects bad, though even now with rain that crop might be a good one; some cholera in Sudder and Raniganj; many fever cases in Culna and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	5·31	Prospects good; *aus* harvest almost finished; transplantation going on; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·04	District chiefly under water; rice prospects good.
Purneah ...	8·95	Crops in south of Gondwára, 14 miles north of Ganges, much damaged by floods; *aghani* and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Patna ...	2·26	Great damage done by heavy floods in Ganges; crops and many villages on inundated lands entirely destroyed; out of range of these floods prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	5·55	Floods in Ganges considerably damaged *bhadoi*; in south rice still promise well; some cholera still in Madhubani.
Hazáribágh ...	3·26	General heavy rain; a little sunshine now wanted.
Cuttack ...	2·34	In several places crops under water; in Kendrapara considerable damage apprehended where *biali* has also suffered, but present fine weather will probably improve matters.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, but more still required for transplanting in most parts of Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; in Behar, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye considerable damage done by floods on low and riparian lands; *bhadoi* in many places entirely lost; some winter rice also destroyed, but its prospects on the whole promising; heavy floods also in Cuttack and Pooree, and much damage apprehended; cholera much diminished, but fever reported in many places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 26th)	Benares ... 1·9 Chandauli ... 3·2 Gungapur ... 5·3	Prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	3·0 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·2; prices nearly stationary; wheat $14\frac{7}{8}$ seers; health and prospects excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	1·60	Total rainfall 47·2; weather seasonable; prices high; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 28th)	2·9	Prospects favourable; weeding retarded from excessive rain; prices falling; cholera in the decrease, and fever on the increase.
Agra („ 26th)	1·1 (average)	*Kharif* prospects good; fever and ague still bad in city and district.
Bareilly („ 27th)	6·0	Weather unfavourable for *kharif* crops except rice; health good, no further outbreak of cholera.
Meerut („ „)	2·30	Break much needed; cattle-disease in three tahsils; fever and ague prevalent; slight cholera in one village; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 26th)	3 days' continuous rain on 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.	Weather on the whole favourable for crops.
Lucknow („ 27th)	2·1	Fine weather wanted.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	Sadr ... 6·75 Khunda ... 3·3 Putti ... 6·2	Crops are maturing, and in Khunda tahsil *makka* has ripened and is beginning to be cut; rainfall at Sadr heavy, but there has since been a three days' break; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 27th)	4·6	Health good; break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·1	Rice unusually good.
		General Remarks.—General rain during the week; a break much needed in places, but on the whole prospects favourable; fever still prevalent in Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi; cattle-disease has appeared in Meerut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 26th)—		
Delhi ...	2·5	Prospects continue favourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ..	6·0	Rainfall has been heavy throughout the whole Division; all fears from drought removed; health good.
Umballa ..	2·6	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ..	5·1	Crops prospering and prices falling; health good.
Lahore ..	6·8	Rain will do good; health generally good, but a few cases of cholera still.
Ferozepore ...	3·4	Agricultural prospects improved; no cholera reported.
Siálkot ...	3·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera and fever about.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain	Prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	......	Crops have improved but more rain wanted.
Peshâwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects have improved; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall general throughout the Cis-Indus Districts, and prospects much improved.
Central Provinces (August 27th)—		
Nágpur ...	2·48	Cotton and *jowar* injured in places by continuous rain; break required.
Jubbulpore ...	3·44	Crops good, but break required for cotton; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	2·18	Break required for cotton and millets; rice promising; fever prevalent; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	2·54	All crops, except rice, suffering from excessive rain; few cholera cases.
Hoshangabad ...	3·61	Cotton and other crops good; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (Aug. 23rd)	2·23	Rice crops doing well; weeding in progress; cotton in low lands suffered from continuous rain; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	·44	Some rice-fields destroyed by floods caused by rain of previous week, being transplanted again; prospects good, except of cotton; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Rice crops flourishing; other *kharif* crops require break of one week to improve them; prospects as yet good.
British Burmah— (Aug. 27th)		
Akyab ..	4·02	Total rainfall 178·25; public health good.
Rangoon ...	3·39	Total rainfall 67·12; public health normal; crop prospects favourable; slight floods in Pegu and Hlme townships, but water subsiding.
Bassein (Aug. 16th)	3·96	Total rainfall 55·08; public health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease prevalent; ploughing and transplanting progressing, except in the inundated circles.
„ („ 23rd)	6·40	Total rainfall 61·48; public health good; cattle disease still prevalent; cultivation progressing favourably, except in inundated parts and one circle; slight destruction of crops by insects.
Prome ...	1·14	Total rainfall 27·36; a few cases of small-pox; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·79	Total rainfall 115·12; public health good; reports still received of slight damage by insects in parts of district, otherwise crops good; slight cattle-disease in three townships.
Toungoo ...	3·97	Total rainfall 48·35; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health on the whole good throughout province; some cholera and small-pox here and there; slight cattle-disease in parts; crops progressing satisfactorily.
Assam (Aug. 27th)—		
Gauháti (Aug. 27th)	3·98	Weather cool, with rain nearly every day; transplanting of *sáli* in progress; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	2·55	*Aus* crop a good one; prospects good; public health improving.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 27th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·27	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good
Mysore ...	1·45	
Mercara ...	7·08	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 27th)—		
Amráoti ..	3·71	Crops thriving, but break in weather much needed.
Akola ...	·88	Crops in forward condition; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	2·55	Total rainfall from 1st April 21·81; prospects fair; young crops promising; poor-houses still open in West Raichur and Goolburgah.
Central India States (Aug. 27th)—		
Indore ...	2·42	Season most promising; rain has fallen favourably; prices are still very high; wheat 9, and gram 10, seers per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·45	
Sutna ...	2·34	Prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ..	5·78	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	3·63	Season and crops excellent.
Goona ...	1·91	Fever prevalent; health fair; crops very good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	·95 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	·87	Health good.
Nowgong ...	3·33	
Mánpur ...	3·90	Crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 27th)	5·38 (still raining)	
Sirohi („ 24th)	·60	Tanks full ; wells good ; health fair ; prospects very good ; seasonable.
Marwar ..	......	No report received.
Meywar (Aug 22nd)	2·02	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good ; prices still falling.
Harowtee ...	.....	No report received.
Jhallawar (Aug 21st)	2·82	Normal monsoon weather ; health good ; prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 27th)	·99	Prospects good ; cloudy ; health good.
Jeypore ...	2·51	Total rainfall 23·50 ; fever increasing.
Bhurtpur (Aug. 26th)	1·63	Cloudy ; easterly wind ; prospects brilliant ; ague very prevalent.
Ulwar („ 27th)	4·35	Prospects excellent ; fever prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 19th)—		
Katmandu ...	4·6	Little cessation in the rain ; cholera prevalent ; prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,— Nos. 1506-1533 E.—G., dated Simla, the 28th August 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The present number of Chief Engineers, and officers ranking as such, in all India is 22, of whom 9 are in the 1st class and 13 in the 2nd and 3rd classes. In order to carry out the reductions in the Department proportionally, it is necessary to abolish five posts in all—*viz.*, two in the 1st class and three in the 2nd and 3rd. It is therefore desirable to notify to the Department generally the directions which these reductions will take.

2. The Governor General in Council has decided that the reduction in the 1st class shall be in the Irrigation and Railway Branches. The 1st class Chief Engineership of Irrigation will be replaced by an appointment in the 2nd or 3rd class. There must therefore be a reduction of four posts in the 2nd and 3rd classes taken together. After carefully considering the relative importance of the several appointments, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the following are the posts that ought to be reduced to Superintending Engineers' charges—

Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.

Central India.

One of the posts in State Railways will be abolished altogether.

3. The Chief Engineer of Mysore has already been replaced by a Superintending Engineer, irrespective of the present reductions.

4. In each of the Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there will be one Chief Engineer in the 1st class, and one in the 2nd or 3rd. The post of Secretary in the Public Works Department may be held either by the Chief Engineer in the General Branch, or the Chief Engineer of Irrigation. The officer who is Secretary will hold the 1st class appointment. The other will be Joint Secretary in one of the two lower classes.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should consider the expediency of bringing the business of the Railway Branch and of the Buildings and Roads Branch under one officer. This would be facilitated by placing the Provincial Railways open to traffic under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, according to the plan now adopted by the Government of India in regard to Imperial State lines.

Further, Local Governments will at once carry out, where the plan is not already adopted, the amalgamation of the several Secretariat offices in the Public Works Department whereby saving might be effected in respect of separate Assistant Secretaries and Registrars, Superintendents, or Chief Clerks in each branch, on the system similar to that obtaining in the Secretariat of the Government of India.

5. The total number of Superintending Engineers in all India is 60. The following reductions in present posts will be carried out:—

	PRESENT SCALE.				REDUCED SCALE.			
	GRADE.			TOTAL.	GRADE.			TOTAL.
	i.	ii.	iii.		i.	ii.	iii.	
Madras	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	4
Bombay	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Bengal (Provincial)	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	6
„ (Irrigation)	1	1	1	3				
N. W. P. & Oudh (Provincial)...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	4
„ „ (Irrigation)...	1	1	1	3				
Punjab (Provincial)	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
„ (Irrigation)	1	2	1	4				
Local Administrations—								
Burmah ... 1								
Assam ... 1								
Mysore ... 2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	5*
Rajputana ... 1								
Hyderabad ... 1								
Military Works	4	2	2	8	2	2	1	5
Railway	5	5	6	16	3	4	4	11
Total ...	22	20	18	60	...	...	...	44

* The reduction is in Burmah.

To the reduced scale thus arrived at must be added the Consulting Engineer, Madras, and Central India, so that the whole sanctioned number of Superintending Engineers is 46. The scale in Madras will, including the Consulting Engineer, remain as at present, *viz.*, two in each of the 1st and 2nd grades, and one in the 3rd. In Bombay there will be a reduction of one Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, though the number will remain as at present in consequence of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, being reduced to Superintending Engineer. The number in the Local Administrations will be six.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay being left to deal with their own promotions as hitherto, it appears to the Governor General in Council that the reduced staff of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments and Administrations should be again brought on one common list for promotion. The Government of India is not influenced by any desire for increasing its authority in matters of promotion, but in small lists, such as those of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments, the average rate of promotion, which in the long run must tell, has not time to operate within a reasonable period, perhaps not within the space of the longest official career, and the result is inequality in the rate of promotion, and consequent discontent.

The Governor General in Council is convinced that the wishes of the officers concerned are in favor of a reversion to the former mode of promotion. A further reason for the change is found in the fact that the Local Governments are apt to prefer one of their own Superintending Engineers for succession to Chief Engineer to another who may be unknown to them; and this bears very hardly on the Superintending Engineers of the Local Administrations.

7. For the first of these reasons the Executive and Assistant Engineers under Local Administrations will be brought on one list for promotion by the Government of India. In this case the Governor General in Council is of opinion the continuance of the present system would be positively unfair.

8. In like manner and for like reasons, the whole of the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates now on separate lists under each Local Government will be brought on one list for the purpose of promotion only by such Government. This need not in any way disturb existing arrangements by which Irrigation is made a distinct and special service, though it will admit of the more ready transfer of officers from one branch of work to another within the Province.

9. The changes specified in the two foregoing paragraphs will be carried out from 1st April 1880.

10. The Railway list is sufficiently large to allow of it remaining separate in the executive branches; but Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers, and officers ranking as such, will be borne on the General List of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the purpose of regulating their promotion.

11. There are also good reasons for keeping the list for the Military Works Branch separate, with the same exception.

12. In carrying out these reductions, superfluous officers in any class or grade must be relegated to a lower class or grade, till the reduced scale is reached, 3rd grade Superintending Engineers being relegated to the 1st grade of Executive Engineers. But officers holding substantive rank in a class or grade, who are so relegated, will retain their present substantive emoluments, drawing the difference as a personal allowance. Acting allowances and extra pay due to temporary promotions must cease in accordance with general rules as reductions are effected. Local Governments and Administrations will be addressed separately on the personal arrangements consequent on the changes ordered in this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be notified in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin: also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
The Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.
The Director of State Railway Stores.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, in the GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for Gazette and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the Gazette	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1879.

A Civil Treasury has been opened at Quetta, in Beluchistan, and is authorized to issue and cash Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Comptroller General.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Treasury Clerk for Quetta. Salary Rs. 150. Apply by letter only stating qualifications and experience, to Comptroller General. Treasury experience indispensable.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Comptroller General.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 27 of 1879.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST—MADRAS.

Change in the Anchorage Limits of the Port.

The Master Attendant of Madras has given notice that owing to the extension of the Harbour Works into deep water, it has become necessary to shift the Northern and Southern Port Buoys into eight fathoms of water. These buoys, which are painted half red and half white vertically, should henceforward be looked upon as *danger* buoys, and Commanders of Vessels, making or leaving the anchorage, are hereby warned *not to pass in shore of either of these buoys* by day, nor to come under eight fathoms by night, as the rubble bases of both groynes extend much further seaward than the walls themselves, and in some places have only 17 feet of water on them.

The middle, or large buoy, which is painted red, is laid down in six and a quarter fathoms, and marks the western limit of the anchorage for Steamers.

All sailing vessels, excepting dhonies, should anchor outside the eight-fathom line of soundings.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department; *The 21st August 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71*c* & *d*, 828, 70*a*, and 748*b*.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 105 and 15*b*.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 28 of 1879.

RED SEA—HEDJAZ—ARABIAN COAST.

Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h).

The Egyptian Government has given notice that the quarantine station at El-Weg having been removed to Tor, in the Gulf of Suez, the light exhibited on the south side of the entrance to El-Weg harbour will be discontinued on 1st October 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department; *The 22nd August 1879.*

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 748B, 2523, and 8*b*.

Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 46 and 142.

Light List for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1879.

No. 25.—One month's privilege leave of absence, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in extension of the two months granted in Notification No. 18, dated 2nd July 1879.

J. SCONCE, *Major*,

Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th August 1879.

No. 7.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted special leave for three months to study the Native languages, with effect from the 31st July 1879, and reported his departure on the same date. This supersedes Notification No. 152, dated 22nd May 1879, which is hereby cancelled.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major*,

Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st August 1879.

No. 1279.—Major W. S. Peat, Her Majesty's 1st Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, from the 16th instant, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Captain Dalrymple, or until further orders.

H. D. DALY,

Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st August 1879.

No. 2356S.—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary), attached to the Mayo College Division, returned from the three months' privilege leave of absence and took over the charge of his duties from Mr. D. J. Clancey, Apprentice Engineer, on the afternoon of the 1st August 1879.

Mr. D. J. Clancey, Apprentice Engineer, is transferred from the Mayo College Division to the Nussirabad Division.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August 1879.

No. 73.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. T. Kenoy, Sub-Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from forenoon of 15th December 1878, the date of Captain Greenstreet's departure on furlough.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 36, dated 10th March 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 21st August 1879.

No. 23.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, returned to duty, on the forenoon of the 15th instant, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Meerut Command Notification No. 16 of 27th June 1879.

The 23rd August 1879.

No. 24.—Privilege leave for twenty-five days has been granted to Mr. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th instant, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 21st August 1879.

No. 17.—With the approval of the Government of India, the following correction has been made in Clause 9 of the General Rules for Goods Traffic on Indian State Railways :—

For "50 maunds," read "100 maunds," wherever it occurs.

This alteration concerns only the Indus Valley State Railway and the Main Line of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

Lucknow, the 26th August 1879.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 1140, dated 2nd June 1879, Mr. G. O. Smith, on return from three months' privilege leave, resumed charge of the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, from Mr. R. N. Burn, on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1879.

E. DAVIDSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 20th August 1879.

No. 62.—Mr. H. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 28th July 1879, of the leave granted in Notification No. 53 of the 29th idem.

The 22nd August 1879.

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 328 of the 13th instant, Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Tirhoot State Railway, for transfer to the Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 23rd August 1879.

No. 61.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed two months and twenty days' privilege leave from the forenoon of 14th August 1879.

No. 62.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Soan Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the afternoon of the 18th August 1879.

No. 63.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, made over, and Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed, charge of the Soan Division on the afternoon of the 18th August 1879.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 22nd August 1879.

No. 30.—Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), attached to Siddhpur Division, is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from 4th August 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 18th August 1879.

No. 2625.—CORRIGENDUM.—This Office Notification No. 1673, dated 31st June 1879, granting twenty days' subsidiary leave to Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

The 21st August 1879.

No. 2655.—With reference to Notification No. 75 of Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 7th August 1879, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 15th July 1879.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 18	...	...	...	2,68,287	56,10,351	35,18,961
" 19	...	...	...	2,68,287	56,10,256	35,18,961
" 20	...	...	...	2,68,287	56,10,256	35,18,961
" 21	...	...	1,20,722	1,55,024	57,24,283	36,32,223
" 22	..	...	1,65,123	82	58,79,225	37,87,165
" 23	..	...	...	45	58,91,213	37,87,165

CALCUTTA MINT, The 25th Aug. 1879. J. F. TENNANT, *Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 28th August 1879 ... Rs. 3,58,28,674-7-4

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th August 1879.

Report of a Deserter from the 8-11th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 20th day of August 1879.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3571, Gunner, Thos. Grealy Maloney.
Age,—25 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—12th August 1879.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—14th March 1872.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born,—Castle Blaney, Castle Blaney, Monaghan.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, serge with forage cap.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—None.
Under 8 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Col., R.A.,*
Comdg. 8-11th Royal Regt. of Artillery.

Rupees 1,000 Reward.

ABSCONDED.

Whereas Ishwar Chundra Mozumdar, inhabitant of Tangail in Mymensingh, and of Berhampore in Moorshedabad, late Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, who was under trial in the Criminal Court for cheating in connection with License Tax operations, and was on a bail of Rs. 10,000, has absconded: this is to give notice that the above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to the undersigned.

Descriptive Roll.

Age 30; tall, thin, sharp-featured, fair, nose prominent, hair short, wears moustache, but no beard or whiskers. Two upper front-teeth projecting.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Magistrate, Dinagepore.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . Rs. 1,22,53,790 A. 9 P. 4; Public Deposits at Branches . 2,20,47,607 0 1	3,43,01,397	9	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,94,01,989	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,02,535	3	4
Sundries	11,02,623	10	10
RUPEES	7,79,03,455	9	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,09,184	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	71,48,626	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	1,16,64,230	8	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,60,58,621	5	10
Balances with other Banks	3,76,116	4	11
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	9,60,838	6	6
Stamps	8,551	5	1
Sundries	2,99,642	12	3
	4,90,25,811	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . Rs. 1,03,01,500 A. 14 P. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,85,76,143 7 0	2,88,77,644	5	1
RUPEES	7,79,03,455	9	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th Aug. 1879.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
207	D 18—35012	100	Sham Lall, Ranikhet.
208	D 18—34212	100	Lieut. E. Christy, Naini Tal.
	„ —34214	100	
209	D 18—39298	100	Lalla Gunga Pershad, Aligarh.
210	D 10—43925	5	Mr. J. W. Joakim, Allahabad.
	D 17—03471	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
169	D 4—72826	50	The Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.
172	D 11—67089	10	J. P. Warburton, Esq., Ludhiana.
	„ —79964	10	
173	D 14—07587	20	Mool Chund, Jeypur.
	D 18—04622	100	
174	D 12—04733	5	Prabhû Dial Janee, Cawnpore.
175	D 12—07265	5	M. Mehdee Hossun, Rai Bareli.
176	D 4—82142	50	Chotey Lall, Moradabad.
177	D 16—03017	10	Mrs. G. R. Griffiths, Allahabad.
178	D 12—09662	5	Baboo Chunderkumar Newgy, Allahabad.
	D 11—97643	10	
	D 14—28559	20	
	D 4—99639	50	
	D 18—29678	100	
	„ —38425	100	
	„ —42812	100	
	„ —43712	100	
179	D 16—00908	10	Brijmohun Lall, Agra.
22	D 12—15545 *	5	Cristanajee Dhondoo, Bombay.
	„ —15548		
23	D 10—06782 *	5	Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose, Allahabad.
	„ —17678		
24	D 10—08251 *	5	Doyal Chund Halder, Calcutta.
	„ —08252		
25	D 6—97568 *	10	Miss Toronochy, Karnal.
	„ —97567		
26	D 6—70272 *	10	Lalla Gopi Nath, Allahabad.
	„ —70270		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th August 1879.

CHARLES WEBB,
Offg. A. A.-G., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H 133	M 21—78458 *	10	Revd. Father J. M. Barretto, Quirem. *
H 134	M 41—69920	10	K. Ramaram Mahaling, Belgaum.
M 49	C 99—42819	20	Kanjibhoy Dorabji, Fort, Bombay.
	„ —50251		

BOMBAY,
The 26th August 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
171	O 43—67242	10	The Post Master, Calcutta.
174	O 30—75482	50	Yakoob Meah.
177	O 30—20131	50	Inspector J. W. Bell.
178	O 35—32400	100	Sergeant Modhoosooden Roy.
179	O 66—43515	100	Messrs. Ghose and Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
261	L 41—64007	10	Mr. S. Gunnamoothoo.
	L 9—96026	5	
	L 10-23442	5	
121	L 27—01009	5	Babu Brojo Lal Bose.
	„ —01006		
122	O 20—44431	20	SuradhaniDavi Choudhurani.
	„ —44427		
123	L 17—94014	5	Mr. U. VanZuilecom.
	„ —94011		
124	L 37—69542	20	Babu Ramsabuck Mullick.
	„ —69541		
	L 27—88770	5	
	„ —88731		
248	O 25—83159	20	Babu Hara Lal Bagchi.
	O 26—74867	20	
249	O 66—44166	100	Mrs. M. A. Pickering.
250	O 40—14729	10	Babu Sanput Singh.
251	O 8—33198	10	Babu Ramsabuck Mullick.
252	L 26—41232	5	Mr. J. W. McLean.
253	L 25-09144	5	Babu Tarini Churn Chatterjee
154	L 95—84783	10	Babu Dinanath Chatterjee.
255	O 66—45052	100	Mr. R. G. Higby.
256	O 11—27355	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
257	O 55—00574	20	Babu Kripanath Bhuttacharjee.
258	L 94—49308	100	Babu Gobin Chunder Chatterjee.
	O 3—66278	20	
259	O 66—00374	100	Babu Shama Churn Lahuree.
	O 35—28960	100	
260	L 66—55913	50	Messrs. Andrews and Hendry.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th August 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 10—27704	100	P. Anumunth Iyah, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—27114	10	John Selman, Manantoddy.
J 7—92657	5	Mrs. E. F. Schmidt, Bangalore.
J 7—90762	5	Mrs. S. D. Norfor, Ootacamund.
J 9—32762	10	
J 5—88088	20	
J 4—91692	50	C. Subbramania Pillay Vellore.

CALICUT,
The 18th August 1879.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
H 7—07412	5	Gollapoodi Venkatakristnaya, District Munsif's Court, Tanaku.
I 10—28868	10	

COCONADA,
The 15th August 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
59	... E 16—39366 ..	10	Nanuck Chund, Rawalpindi.
60	... E 15—27227 ...	50	Khushal Chund, Accountant, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
58	... E 16—07512 ...	10	A. Mathews, Pind Dadun Khan.
96	. E 13—53509 ...	100	Captain J. L. S. Chisholme, Sialkot.
	E 12—95505 ...	20	
	E 7—62623 ...	5	
	" —62622 ...	5	
	" —62621 ...	5	
	" —62618 ...	5	
	" —62616 ...	5	
	" —92598 ...	5	
	" —70654 ..	5	
99	... E 7—85381 ...	5	Mr. J. W. Tippetts, Chakrata.
102	... E 15—41588 ...	50	F. Blake, Khanpur, Upper Scind.
105	.. E 12—68077 ...	20	Ludda Mull, Amritsar.
106	... E 7—15189 ...	5	F. B. Sakloth, Calcutta.
3	... E 9—00606 / " —00608	5	Treasury Officer, Bareilly.
19	.. E 10—99385 / " —99388	10	Bulwunt Bapoojee, Treasurer, Amraoti.
20	... E 7—99316 / " —99314	5	Ram Nath Ghose, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 18th August 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART.
Asstt. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
45	... B 56—53425 ...	10	Bombardier J. C. Milne, R.A., Trichinopoly.
46	... B 59—12112 ...	100	M. P. Anumunth Iyah.
47	.. B 59—97715 ...	100	Vella Thumby Saib, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
86	... B 53—71151 ...	10	Thirga Strinavasachar. Salem.
87	... B 53—02670 ...	10	Lutchman Sing, Trichinopoly.
	B 56—68384 ...	10	
88	... B 54—12318 ...	20	Mrs. Clara d'Souza, Cannanore.
89	... B 54—17900 ...	20	Bava Deen Saib, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 18th August 1879.

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE.
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H19	... F 9—79920 ...	50	Ghasi Ram Singai, of Nursingpur.
	F 8—67801 ...	20	
	F 7—90955 ...	10	
M4	... F 8—66356 / " —66358	20	Ram Chundra Balkrishna, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 20th August 1879.

W. D. COWLEY.
For Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 29th August 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879.	
Persian Gulf ..	6 P. M.	30th Aug.	From Bombay.
Overland mail *viâ* Bombay ..	6 "	2nd Sept.	Ditto.
Do. Book post and Pattern post do ...	6 "	1st "	Ditto.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports ...	6 "	3rd "	Str. "Africa."
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	3rd "	P. & O. Steamer "Pekin."
Akyab	6 "	5th "	Steamer "Commilla."
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	5th "	Steamer "Euphrates"*

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th August 1879.

Adels, Mrs C.
Alexander, James.
Arratoon, C. J.
Austin, Charles.
Bailey, W. G.
Bagnes, Miss.
Barnard, D J.
Bell, Mrs C W.
Bowler, Robert.
Bragg, S.
Bradly, Mrs. P.
Brand, Alfred.
Brewer, William Jno.
Brown, Mary.
Brough, R T.
Balter, John.
Burnell, Mrs. G J
Cameron, J.
Ceary, S.
Cohen, E. H.
Collins, J M
Cowey, George.
Dancase, Mrs. M.
Davis, L. M.
Dickson, Mrs L.
D'Cruz, J. C.
Duglass, —.
Ferguson, H.
Flood, Joseph.
Georgiana, Miss.
Glen, Miss.
Gough, Colonel.
Halden, B. S.
Hall, James.
Hawis, Mr S.
Hollings, Capt.
Jackson, Geo.
Joseph, Mr.
Jenkins, —.
Kenderdine, Miss Emma.
Lattey, W. R.
Leekin, P. C.
Lewis, W. R.
Logon, Sidney.
Maunel, E.
MacDonal, J. C.
Mullins, Mr
Munrow, Miss
Palmer, Mrs. Ann.
Pohl, Miss S.
Reid, Captain.
Rogers, Mrs. E.
Ruchwaldie,—
Seal, C M
Schmidt, Francis.
Scott, R. A.
Sheppherd, Peter.
Smith, Mrs. J.
Smith, H. W D.
Steuart, C. J.
Stewart, John.
Taylor, W. J.
Thompson, J.
W. N. S, Captain.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. M. N. Z.
Archibald, Peter.
Avelling, Harry.
Benett, W. C.
Bowkett, W.
Brown, Phil.
Byford, H.
Craik, W.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Collings, Arthur
Croghan, W. J.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Cumberland, A. H.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)
Davison, T. W.
Dutt, R. K.
Eales, E. F.
E. F. G.
Forward, S.
Fraser, Lackland.
Fritsch, J.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gage, W. H. St. G.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Henvisede, R.
Hernandey, Mrs.
Holme, Capt.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W.
Hunderson, F.
Johnstone, B.
Lloyd, William C.
Macneg, John.
Macleod, C. H.
Mailly, Chaini, Monsieur.
Maltby, R.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R E)
McMahon, James.
Moodoo Krishun S.
Mossa, Sig. Francisco.
Morrison, W.
Moulrid, —.
Muller, M. J.
Nederham, Capt. J.
Nicholson, T.
Pathei, W.
Pesslitten, David.
Rascher, J.
Richards, H. M.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Skelton, P. H.
Sholdrake, Miss.
Smith, Miss E.
Stelfox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Stokon, Master H.
Stout, J. A.
Sturmer, Miss A.
Stuart, W. G.
Sulton, Revd. Geo.
Taylor, J. F.
Thomas, S.
Thompson, J.
Todd, Jas. C.
Vernieux, E.
Upsdale, Harry.
Waller, Robert Ross.
Wood, Mrs.

Newspapers.

Aveling, Harry.
Caleman, Geo.
Craik, William.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, —.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
Schmidt, F.

Registered Letters.

Fernandus, J. W
Hooper, H B.
Johnstone, H. S.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
McKae, T. T.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Sultan, Revd. G.
Watts, W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

	Rs.	
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES .	1	0
Complete set	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C. G. Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878 *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15 to 16 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859 60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 2.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghi Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code.

Army List.

Corrected to 30th June 1879.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, &c. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Just Published.

Civil Account Code—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to June 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
„ II ... „ 5, „ „ 6.
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... „ 5, „ „ 6.
„ II ... „ 5, „ „ 6.
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... „ 5, „ „ 6.

Miscellaneous.

Geological Survey of India.

Vol. I. Royal 8vo., pp. 309. Pt. 1 *(out of print)*: On the Coal and Iron of Cuttack.—Structure and Relations of the Tálchir Coal-field.—Gold Deposits in Upper Assam.—Gold and Gold-dust from Shue-Gween. Pt. 2 *(price* 2 Rs.). Geology of the Khasi Hills.—The Nilghiri Hills. Pt. 3 *(price* 2 Rs.): Geology of Bankoorah, Midnapore, and Orissa.—Laterite of Orissa.—Fossil Teeth of Ceratodus.

Vol. II. Royal 8vo., pp. 341. Pt. 1 *(price* 2 Rs.): Report on the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkand. Pt. 2 *(price* 3 Rs.): Geological Structure of the Central Portion of the Nerbudda District.—Tertiary and Alluvial Deposits of the Nerbudda Valley.—Geological Relations and probable Geological Age of the several Groups of rocks in Central India and Bengal.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. Gamble, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3: postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

- Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
- Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
- Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
- Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
- Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
- Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
- Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
- Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
- Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
- Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
- Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.
- Vol. XII Gaya and Shahabad.
- Vol. XIII. Tirhut and Champaran.
- Vol. XIV. Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
- Vol. XV. Monghyr and Purniah
- Vol. XVI. Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
- Vol. XVII. Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
- Vol. XVIII. Cuttack and Balasor.
- Vol. XIX. Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
- Vol. XX. Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
- Vol. XX. General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
" Unbound copies ...	... "	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ...	"	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ...	"	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ...	"	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	16	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... "	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	... "	12	8	0

When Postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.
Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

RESULT OF VOTES

On the questions submitted in the Circular Letter No. 1, dated 22nd March 1879.

Subject.	For.	Against.
1.—That Rules 45A and 45B which are now held in abeyance be finally rescinded, except as regards those subscribers who had received the advantage of the rules prior to the 25th May 1878.	702 Wholly 10 Partially	40
2.—That the Annuity Branch of the Fund opened under Rule 45C be closed.	738 ...	21
3.—That Mr. F. R. Boyce be elected a permanent additional Director under the provision of Rule 5.	760 ...	8

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE, 14, KYD STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1879.

E. C. Badham *vs.* M. A. Badham.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th June last, all persons who are indebted to the business lately carried on by the above-named defendant at No. 16, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Badham Brothers, and whose debts were incurred prior to this date, are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned, who is alone entitled to grant valid receipts and discharges.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, No. 099215, for Rs. 1,000 and No. 107595 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of Boroda Persaud Mookerjee and Ramjeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

ISHAN CHUNDER BOSE,
36, Chandmaree Road, Howrah.

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 016542 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 10,700, originally standing in the name of H. Palmer, and last endorsed to the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor, Junior, and Miss Alicia Mary Taylor, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

MICHAEL GOULD,

Administrator General of Madras.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note 036874 of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Pundit Kishen Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

PUNDIT KISHEN LALL,

Jeypore.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		6th July 1878.	5th July 1879.	to 6th July 1878.	to 5th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,058	5,83,901	1,98,91,121	2,12,44,931	13,53,810	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	78,257	42,469	19,62,756	24,60,187	4,97,431	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	97,681	84,021	20,19,160	17,45,900	...	2,73,260
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,02,110	51,138	26,61,605	27,71,378	1,09,773	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,15,615	1,66,700	47,25,752	56,49,152	9,23,400	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,75,069	1,28,179	35,18,782	34,13,066	..	1,35,716
Ditto	South Indian ...	1,23,911	78,734	17,19,632	16,77,260	...	42,372
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,52,133	3,26,610	1,72,37,473	1,61,01,782	...	11,35,691
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,434	80,200	42,28,768	46,80,219	4,51,451	...
	TOTAL ...	18,95,268	15,41,952	5,79,95,049	5,97,43,875	17,48,826	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	(*a*)—522	2,758	71,762	74,723	2,961	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	(*b*)—258	1,804	50,482	49,162	..	1,020
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	76,372	71,728	16,96,477	22,03,775	5,07,298	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,630	15,344	4,29,929	4,64,313	34,384	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	529	(*c*)532	46,635	(*d*)33,852	...	12,783
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	586	615	66,685	49,280	...	17,405
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,887	3,696	75,499	92,860	17,361	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ..	10,365	13,053	4,33,647	3,66,144		67,503
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,807	5,649	2,32,857	2,50,380	17,523	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	19,420	29,568	4,49,324	8,95,827	4,46,503	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,339	6,409	76,773	1,75,587	98,814	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,726	13,628	5,87,076	5,65,709	...	21,367
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	66,960	21,805	4,58,091	5,84,227	1,26,136	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ..	2,521	1,916	(*e*)50,447	57,250	6,803	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	17,601	(*f*)64,085	3,12,479	2,48,394	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley(*g*) ...	4,676	22,854	4,676	14,11,595	14,06,919	...
	TOTAL ...	2,19,038	2,28,960	47,94,445	75,87,463	27,93,018	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,14,306	17,70,912	6,27,89,494	6,73,31,338	45,41,844	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,13,75,910	3,70,32,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,14,13,584	3,02,99,102	...	11,14,482

No. XXVIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 13th July 1878.	For week ending 12th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 13th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 12th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,40,372	5,61,998	2,04,31,493	2,18,06,929	13,75,436	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	29,390	33,794	19,92,146	24,93,981	5,01,835	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,757	67,637	20,75,917	18,13,537	...	2,62,380
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	59,345	48,136	27,20,950	28,19,514	98,564	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,00,646	1,28,600	48,26,398	57,77,752	9,51,354	...
19th ditto ..	Madras ...	1,19,736	1,27,650	36,68,518	35,40,716	...	1,27,802
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	67,996	74,911	17,87,628	17,52,171	...	35,457
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,54,133	2,75,215	1,74,91,606	1,63,76,997	...	11,14,609
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	60,281	73,440	42,89,049	47,53,659	4,64,610	...
	Total ...	12,88,656	13,91,381	5,92,83,705	6,11,35,256	18,51,551	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,803	2,027	73,565	76,750	3,185	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,405	1,473	51,887	50,935	...	952
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,169	63,483	17,43,646	22,67,258	5,23,612	..
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,221	13,965	4,36,150	4,78,278	42,128	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ..	640	(e)	47,275	(a) 33,852	...	13,423
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	620	644	67,305	49,924	...	17,381
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,881	3,840	77,380	96,700	19,320	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,116	12,057	4,44,763	3,78,201	...	66,562
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,583	7,362	2,41,440	2,57,742	16,302	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,482	26,014	4,61,806	9,21,841	4,60,035	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,367	6,039	79,140	1,81,626	1,02,486	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,830	11,335	6,00,906	5,77,044	...	23,862
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,154	17,951	4,71,245	6,02,178	1 30,933	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ...	1,763	1,839	(b) 52,210	59,089	6,879	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,192	(c) 64,085	3,14,671	2,50,586	...
20th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	4,957	31,471	(d) 9,633	14,43,066	14,33,433	...
	Total ..	1,27,991	2,01,692	49,22,436	77,89,155	28,66,719	...
	Grand Total ...	14,16,647	15,93,073	6,42,06,141	6,89,24,411	47,18,270	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,20,83,809	3,79,08,426	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,21,22,332	3,10,15,985	...	11,06,347

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879. (b) Total receipts from 10th January to 13th July 1878.
(c) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(d) Total receipts from 1st to 13th July 1878. (e) Return not received.

No. XXIX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		20th July 1878.	19th July 1879.	to 20th July 1878.	to 19th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd August 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	5,07,088	5,43,584	2,09,38,581	2,23,50,513	14,11,932	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	31,619	40,621	20,23,765	25,34,602	5,10,837	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,021	59,501	21,45,938	18,73,038	...	2,72,900
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	70,694	49,862	27,91,644	28,69,376	77,732	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,05,340	1,33,700	49,31,738	59,11,452	9,79,714	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,10,991	1,28,024	37,79,509	36,68,740	...	1,10,769
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,463	63,436	18,51,091	18,15,607	...	35,484
2nd August 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,001	2,53,183	1,77,60,607	1,66,30,180	...	11,30,427
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	67,577	73,792	43,56,626	48,27,451	4,70,825	...
	Total ...	12,95,794	13,45,703	6,05,79,499	6,24,80,959	19,01,460	...
	State.						
2nd August 1879.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,841	1,872	75,406	78,622	3,216	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,317	1,445	53,204	52,380	...	824
Ditto ..	Rajputana ...	46,239	54,525	17,89,885	23,21,783	5,31,898	..
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,747	11,011	4,42,897	4,92,289	49,392	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	(a)80	(g)	(b)47,355	(c)33,852	...	13,503
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	673	657	67,978	50,581	...	17,397
19th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,204	3,592	79,584	1,00,292	20,708	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,935	10,810	4,56,698	3,89,011	...	67,687
2nd August 1879.	Tirhoot ...	6,294	7,437	2,47,734	2,65,179	17,445	...
Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	12,301	21,952	4,74,107	9,43,793	4,69,686	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,897	7,410	83,037	1,89,036	1,05,999	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,599	11,106	6,11,505	5,88,150	...	23,355
Ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	12,407	16,461	4,83,652	6,18,639	1,34,987	...
2nd August 1879.	Sindia ...	2,090	1,796	(d)54,300	60,885	6,585	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad..	...	1,578	(e)64,085	3,16,249	2,52,164	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	5,767	44,310	(f)15,400	14,87,376	14,71,976	...
	Total ...	1,24,391	1,98,962	50,46,827	79,88,117	29,41,290	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,20,185	15,44,665	6,56,26,326	7,04,69,076	48,42,750	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,27,93,475	3,87,57,992	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,28,32,851	3,17,11,084	...	11,21,767

(a) Total receipts for 14th and 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 20th July 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st to 20th July 1878.
(g) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon No.	Via Rangoon Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,373	7,349 14	105	345 9	61	257 4	3,791	14,377 11	...	...	837	3,116 2	52	188 0	395	687 5	6,614	26,321 13
Received ..	885	5,536 7	79	278 0	60	267 2	3,716	13,729 13	...	...	830	3,076 1	66	254 0	256	477 3	5,892	23,618 10
TOTAL ...	2,258	12,886 5	184	623 9	121	524 6	7,507	28,107 8		...	1,667	6,192 3	118	442 0	651	1,164 8	12,506	49,940 7
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras ...	4	17 10	...	...	19	40 14	2,532	12,573 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,555	12,637 14
Received { Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.
Received { Via Laungha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras ..	279	1,213 8	9	48 5	9	34 14	2,242	10,414 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	11,711 9
Sent { Via Rangoon	..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sent { Via Laungha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	2 10	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 8
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	3 0	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	4 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	283	1,231 2	12	53 15	30	85 8	4,778	23,031 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,103	24,401 10
													GRAND TOTAL ...				17,609	74,342 1

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Via* Teheran	885	1,373	2,258	18·67	25·76	22·42
	„ Turkey	79	105	184	1·67	1·97	1·83
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi ...	60	61	121	1·26	1·14	1·20
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	3,716	3,791	7,507	78·40	71·13	74·55
	Total ...	4,740	5,330	10,070	100·00	100·00	100·00

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Zilas.

Crops.		Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards		1,984	1,788	4,401	3,764	2,427	712	1.591	336	1,170	634	961	2,096	15	261	658	17	6	868	14	1	23,704
Sugarcane		11,379	33,013	54,308	8,870	941	3,888	2,973	570	6,032	4,359	8,689	7,928	...	135	679	47	202	4,019	6	22	148,060
Cereals	Rice	23,533	20,772	9,637	139	578	24	99	410	1,697	464	926	1.702	1	15	2,389	...	1.308	15,468	24	71	79,257
	Bajra	40	...	3	29	49	298	75	8	9	4	13	16	...	280	...	...	...	...	..	...	824
	Juar	...	...	12	679	2,274	1,732	1,355	288	1,003	440	849	1,444	23	1,041	49	...	...	64	...	2	11,255
	Makai	2,857	6,809	22,106	12,202	5.341	986	1.574	1,018	4,574	1,852	2.133	2,884	18	1,252	...	...	12	200	...	...	65,818
	Wheat	54,344	85,435	151,913	91,663	40.865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30.187	8,165	27.788	27,058	126	6.475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
	Barley	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266.472
	Oats	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
	Chena	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
Other grains		161	386	1,999	20	—	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed ditto		3,549	4,154	4,980	9,769	14,549	6,864	11,911	6,959	6,663	258	1,539	228	159	7,200	...	264	1,602	23,594	181	2	104,425
Pulses (kharif) and moth.	Urd or mash	131	1,605	357	114	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	2	2,261
Pulses (rabi)	Gram	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1.552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35.165
	Peas	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
	Arhar	—	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
	Masur	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops		549	3,331	8.236	4,622	263	341	148	...	...	...	...	...	15	878	...	..	...	...	...	...	18.383
Fibres, cotton		3,099	7,860	19,958	17,201	8,789	5,254	2,379	665	1,155	86	338	110	20	7,896	8	4	...	53	1	11	74,887
Other fibres		20	166	6	—	17	23	94	15	381	4	37	26	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	810
Dyes, indigo		376	1,599	10,534	50,988	44,684	3,828	10,742	6,581	19,984	10,777	26,813	40.267	...	64	..	...	...	1	...	..	227,238
Other dyes		24	173	..	29	...	227	979	...	...	—	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,536	3,860	5,423	2,664	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	14,614
Other drugs		157	45	29	86	125	6	46	18	80	74	20	3	1	23	730	...	...	1	...	...	1.444
Oil seeds		750	1,049	32	...	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
Miscellaneous		845	580	914	510	323	433	507	91	743	1,820	1,463	1,026	18	173	...	.	...	15	78	3	8,102
Total		112,398	184,032	334,874	234,072	159,839	50,313	58,438	47,028	103.267	47,228	114,424	152.915	672	41,275	13,204	1.283	5,469	73.447	671	1.129	1,735.978

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrgn. Branch.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal. Northern.	Ganges Canal. Anupshahr.	Ganges Canal. Meerut.	Ganges Canal. Bulandshahr.	Ganges Canal. Aligarh.	Ganges Canal. Cawnpore.	Ganges Canal. Etawah.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra.	Rohilkhund.	Dun.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Jhansi.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Hamirpur.	Bijnor.	Lower Ganges Canal. Kasganj.	Lower Ganges Canal. Bhongaon.	Lower Ganges Canal. Total Lower Ganges Canal.	Grand Total.
Gardens and orchards	610	1,384	1,854	3,269	4.072	2,748	1.822	15.759	4,630	1.672	874	658	14	1	17	19	60	79	23.704
Sugarcane	14,607	19,935	32.155	7.942	2,365	12,469	14,037	103,510	32,872	6.703	4.221	679	6	22	47	...	...	...	148.060
Cereals — Rice	14,754	2,088	7,427	266	1,270	1,486	3,169	30.460	29,495	42	16.776	2,389	24	71	...	...	...	...	79,257
Cereals — Bajra	...	...	...	28	80	11	30	149	40	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Cereals — Juar	...	...	...	37	4,133	1.948	1,538	7,656	...	3,484	64	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	11.255
Cereals — Maki	...	5,041	8,110	12,200	8.545	6,357	4.533	44,786	18,028	2,792	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,818
Cereals — Wheat	30,310	44,071	74.199	87.053	60.473	34,994	53,559	384,659	149,834	14.521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586.776
Cereals — Barley	2,082	13.774	562	14,975	44,902	63.326	73,499	213.120	7,411	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266.472
Cereals — Oats	...	88	15,377	...	...	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5.251	7	3,166	...	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8.537
Other grains	3	8	1.968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3.356
Mixed ditto	1,819	3,895	1.299	9,424	26,982	1,394	3,900	48.713	6,692	20,984	25,196	...	181	2	264	1,849	544	2,393	104,425
Pulses (kharif)—Urd or mash and moth.	1,468	238	282	124	...	1	...	2,113	99	8	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,261
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	1,664	1,721	3.278	5,126	3.891	600	1,651	17,931	7.746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	372	7,266	4,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.847
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	1,542	299	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4.734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9.201
Fodder crops	934	1,647	4,993	5.063	11	...	...	12,648	4,384	1.351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,383
Fibres, cotton	1,717	5,123	8,010	16.110	13,031	259	1,076	45,326	15,513	13,971	53	8	1	11	4	...	...	...	74,887
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	63	220	207	545	137	112	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	810
Dyes, indigo	...	7,395	4,453	46,073	63,436	43,582	51,721	216,660	2,262	8.315	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,238
Other dyes	197	29	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,766	6,688	14,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	78	14,614
Other drugs	1	2	8	72	177	118	46	424	220	57	1	730	...	...	...	...	12	12	1,414
Oil seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2.465	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
Miscellaneous	56	566	...	270	620	1.000	2.516	5,028	1.879	1.056	15	...	78	3	...	7	36	43	8,102
Total 1878-79	72,467	114,840	168,716	211,398	238,946	180,544	222,316	1,209,227	291,950	123.578	78.916	13,204	671	1.129	1.283	9,880	6.140	16,020	1,735,978
Total 1877-78	99,674	68,028	128,778	148,001	225,953	176.276	198,304	1,045,014	206,732	163,634	30,076	12,360	474	1,016	2,122	...	...	...	1,461.428

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrgn. Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Further Report of Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue-agents Act, 1865, and the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1879, No. III.
The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th August 1879.

No. 1601.—The following additions are made to the Rules under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," published on the 6th March 1879:—

Rule 6A.—In the case of arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores imported under license into a British port and exported thence to another British port named in Rule 6 or in Rule 6B, the necessary licenses for such re-export and import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee (each) instead of ten rupees. Such licenses shall be in Forms III and IV appended to these Rules.

Rule 6B.—Licenses to import by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyoukphyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrates of the Districts in which those ports are respectively situated, in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 508.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. Donovan, C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarnagar in the North-Western Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Assam, *vice* Colonel J. M. Graham.

No. 510.—*Appointments.*—Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Colonel J. F. Sherer, with effect from the date of his retirement from the service:

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. McWilliam:

Captain H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Damant.

SURVEYS.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 382.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted two days' subsidiary leave preparatory to his departure on the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 302, dated the 25th July last.

No. 384.—Mr. F. Fedden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of Mr. Blanford's departure on the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 305, dated the 25th July last, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 978.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act I of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act) to the Jhansi Division, comprising the Districts of Jhansi, Jaloun, and Lullutpur.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 290.—The Reverend J. S. Sandys, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Thayetmyo, with effect from 30th July 1879, until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 30th August 1879.

No. 58.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 11 of 1879.—William John Brewer, Engineer, of Bombay, for a new system of reflectors applicable to street, hanging, wall, table, billiard, railway signal, ships, and every kind of lamp consuming either gas or any description of oil.

No. 33 of 1879.—Charles M. Davis, Mechanical Engineer, and Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Holkar and Nimach State Railway, residing at Khandwa, Central Provinces, India, for driving and causing to revolve the circular rotatory khas khas discs or tatties already used on certain Indian railways in the windows of the carriages during the prevalence of the hot winds for cooling the temperature of the atmosphere in the carriages.

No. 34 of 1879.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Cotton Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in machinery for preparing tea.

No. 42 of 1879.—Henry Thomas Stanes, John Gibson Watson and John George Cowan, all of London, England, for improvements in refrigerating or freezing machinery, or apparatus for the manufacture of ice and for other purposes.

No. 44 of 1879.—Francis Effingham Pinto, of Brooklyn, New York, and Simon Benton Hunt, of the City and State of New York, both in the United States of America, for improvements in, and relating to, freezing and refrigerating apparatus.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1879.

No. 2421.-J.—With reference to Notification No. 1301.-J., dated the 9th June 1879, extending Madras Act VIII of 1878 (the Madras Coffee-stealing Prevention Act, 1878) to Mysore, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall take effect on and from the 15th day of September 1879, in the parts of the districts hereinafter mentioned:—

Mysore District,—The taluks of Chamrajnagar, Gundalpet, Periapatam, Heggadadevankote.

Hassan District,—The taluks of Arkalgud, Narsipur, Manjerabad, Belur, Hassan.

Kadur District,—The taluks of Mudgiri, Koppa, Lukwalli, Tarikere, Chikmagalur.

Shimoga District,—The taluks of Kavalidurg and Nagar.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 2461.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XXVI of 1870 (The Prisons Act, 1870) to the Territories of Mysore, with effect from the 1st October 1879, and subject to the following modifications, *viz.*:—

(*a*). Sections 1 and 2, and in Section 13 the words 'Magistrate of the District or' shall be omitted.

(*b*). In the preamble, for the words 'North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma,' the words 'Territories of Mysore' shall be substituted.

(*c*). In Section 6, for the first paragraph, the words 'an Inspector General of Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council' shall be substituted.

(*d*). In Sections 4 and 6, for the words 'under such Government,' the words 'of Mysore,'

in the second paragraph of Section 6, for the word 'each,' the word 'the,' and for the words 'Local Government,' wherever they occur, the words 'Chief Commissioner of Mysore' shall be substituted.

POLITICAL.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 1276 *G.-P.*—In recognition of the high rank and reputation enjoyed by Lachmessar Singh, of Darbhanga, and the good services rendered by his family, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 1283 *G.-P.*—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 29th July 1879, is re-published for general information:—

War Office, July 19, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 2nd Class, or Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; and Alfred Comyns Lyall, Esq., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Hon'ble Order.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 1285 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab during the absence of Mr. W. H. Griffin.

GENERAL.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 1705 *G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 26th July 1879, issued by the Commandant, Mhairwara Battalion, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer and Quartermaster, is appointed Officiating Adjutant in addition to his other duties, with effect from 27th July 1879.

No. 1710 *G.-G.*—Mr. R. I. Bruce, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Sections 21 and 34 and Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st November 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 1715 *G.-G.*—*Leave.*—Sirdar Mahamad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., employed on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 24th July 1879.

Sirdar Mahamad Hyat Khan's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 24th October 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1879.

No. 40 *S.-I.*—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 29th July 1879, is re-published for general information:—

India Office, July 29, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Mir Khodadad Khan of Khelat.

To be an Extra Knight Grand Commander.

General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies.

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Hira Singh, Raja of Nabha.

To be Knights Commanders.

Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., 2nd Regiment, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Biluchistan.

The Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan, Alazai, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

To be Companions.

Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

The Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Sirdar Bikrama Singh of Kuppurtalla.

Maharaj Pertab Singh, of Jodhpur.

Sahibzada Obed Ulla Khan, of Tonk.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawar.

Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Browne, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th September 1879.

No. 2665.—*Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of July* 1879, *with the corresponding figures on the same date in* 1878 *and* 1877 :—

		Rs.
1877	...	... 14,27,99,470
1878	...	... 14,75,19,970
1879	...	... 16,99,09,000

No. 2666.—*Remittances to the Home Treasury,* 1879-80 :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2*s.* the rupee.
			s. *d.*	Rs.
Estimate for 1879-80	15,000,000	18,95,20,000	1 7	3,95,20,000
In August 1879 ..	991,128	1,20,00,000	1 7·88	20,58,720
For the first five months	5,103,916	6,00,93,521	1 7·62	1,20,54,361

No. 2667.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for* 1879-80.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			SIX SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FIVE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	52,00,000	56,77,438	4,77,438	3,12,00,000	3,42,80,038	30,80,038	...
Bombay	16,33,000	27,43,000	11,10,000	1,11,51,000	1,10,96,100	...	54,900
TOTAL ...	68,33,000	84,20,438	15,87,438	4,23,51,000	4,53,76,138	30,25,138	...

No. 2668.—*Erratum.*—In Resolution in the Department of Finance, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879 (Part I of the *Gazette of India*, 2nd August 1879, page 521), paragraph 5 (1), for "The pension of his rank" read "The pension to which he is entitled by length of service under existing regulations."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th September 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 831.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Alexander Edward Pelham Burn, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Mhairwarra Battalion,—22nd July 1878.

No. 832.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet Colonel) Hugh Henry Gough, C. B., V.C.,—4th September 1879.

No. 833.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Edward Gordon Lillingston,—30th August 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Nicolas Channer, V.C.,—4th September 1879.

No. 834.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, including 6 years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Duncan George Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps,—3rd September 1879.

No. 835.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, General List, Cavalry, } 4th September 1879.
Captain Christopher George Cautley, General List, Cavalry, }

No. 836.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal from the date of his arrival in the Bengal Presidency, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. E. White, C.B., transferred to the Home Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard is appointed as a temporary arrangement to the Medical Superintendence of the Peshawar Circle, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the duties of the office,

vice Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. L. Jameson, transferred, with the same temporary rank, to the Lahore Circle.

No. 837.—

Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter, Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley, proceeded home on sick leave.

No. 838.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. Egan, appointed on probation to the Military Accounts Department by G. G. O. No. 807 of 1878, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 13th August 1879.

No. 839.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain F. Galloway, R.A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain S. Murray, R.A., promoted.

Lieutenant G. G. Monck-Mason, R.A., to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain R. Bazett, R.A., whose tour of service has expired.

No. 840.—The following Warrant Officer on probation is confirmed in his present grade, from the 20th January 1879 :—

Sub-Conductor Patrick Wyer.

No. 841.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant W. H. Frith, R.A., 1st Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain H. F. Smyth.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Captain H. F. Smyth, R.A., Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain E. J. deLautour, R.A., resigned.

No. 842.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Lieutenant F. H. T. Birch, R.A., to officiate as 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. C. King.

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant R. A. C. King, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain W. H. F. Sorell, R.A., resigned.

No. 843.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Major W. C. Anderson, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Major A. Vivian, on furlough.

Major J. D. Macpherson, Squadron Officer and Officiating Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Anderson, Officiating Commandant.

No. 844.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, R.A., to be Officiating Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant G. R. Moore, R.A., transferred to No. 4 Battery.

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. R. Moore, R.A., Subaltern, No. 2 Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., Officiating as Commandant, No. 2 Battery.

No. 845.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned candidates are provisionally admitted into the service as Native medical pupils, with effect from the dates noted against their respective names, subject to passing a successful examination on entering a medical school at the commencement of their second year of service :—

General number.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.
	Without English qualification.	
1364	Davi Chand	15th April 1879.
1365	Ram Dass	Ditto.
1366	Shaik Kader Buksh ...	Ditto.
1367	Muthra Das	Ditto.
1368	Isar Das	Ditto.
1369	Enayat Mohammad Khan ...	15th May 1879.
1370	Ahmed Buksh	Ditto.
1371	Goordut Singh	Ditto.
1372	Bisheshur Nath Sookul ...	Ditto.
1373	Ishtiyak Husain	Ditto.
1374	Neamut Ally	Ditto.
1375	Gujraj Singh	Ditto.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 846.—The undermentioned Native medical pupils, admitted by G. G. Os. No. 1046 of 1875 and No. 841 of 1876, are dismissed the service :—

Agra Medical School.

Ram Dyal, No. 922
Najib Ooddeen, No. 957
Kumrooddeen, No. 982
Buldeo Pershad, No. 985
} From the date on which they ceased to attend the school.

Nagpore Medical School.

Muhammad Usman, No. 1119.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Addendum.

No. 847.—To paragraph 12 of the despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., No. 833, dated the 17th March 1879 (published in G. G. O. No. 610 of 1879), after the words "51st Foot and 81st Foot," add the words *and from the 6th Bengal Native Infantry.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 848.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps,—

(p. a.) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major B. Lovett, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for one year and 26 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. A. Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. S. Neave, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. N. Jervois, R.A., 1st Subaltern, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 849.—In G. G. O. No. 758 of 1879, granting Captain J. T. Wright, R. E., furlough out of India, for "Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary 3rd Grade," read *Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.*

No. 850.—The following extract from List No. 32, dated the 8th August 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major E. Temple, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, General List, Infantry,—three months, urgent private affairs.

Captain J. Colledge, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.

No. 851.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 206. *London, 31st July* 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 130 of the 24th April last, on the question of the grant of passages to officers ordered out for special duty, or on account of the exigencies of the service, and of the pay to be issued for the period of the voyage to India and the voyage home, in the event of the officers returning to this country to avail themselves of the residue of their furlough.

2. Your Government observe that you would merely allow officers a free passage out, but not a return passage home, furlough pay only being granted during both periods, but with the privilege of counting those periods as service for pension, and as exclusive of the residue of furlough due. You would also impose no limit to the time within which an officer might take the balance of his furlough after the termination of the duty for which he was re-called.

3. I accept the views of your Government as thus expressed.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 852.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 180, dated 8th February 1870, it is notified that a battery sergeant-major or battery quartermaster sergeant of Royal Artillery, or company sergeant-major of Royal Engineers, is not entitled to the pay provided for those ranks unless he is borne on the strength of his battery or company and mustered as such. When not so mustered, he will be paid as a sergeant, and in such case the difference of pay between that of sergeant and that of the above ranks will be issued to the non-commissioned officer actually performing the higher duty.

The battery sergeant-major, battery quartermaster sergeant, or company sergeant-major, will, however, retain the pay of his rank when—

(*a*) on furlough,
(*b*) in hospital,
(*c*) going through a course of training for the appointment of riding-master (battery sergeant-major and battery quartermaster sergeant only),

but not when sent to a convalescent depôt for medical or other reasons.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

PENSIONS.

No. 853.—Sergeant Thomas Duke, European Invalid Battalion, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on a pension of two shillings per diem, or rupees thirty a month, from date of discharge, payable in India.

No. 854.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pension in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Corporal Dawson Seaman, late 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot,—one shilling and two pence per diem.

Martin Blake, late 1st Battalion, 6th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

Daniel Scully, late 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

REWARDS.

No. 855.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native

officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Gregory, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar Abdool Rhymon, "Bahadur," deceased,—10th February 1879.

The following adjustments of rank are made :—

Subadar-Major Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, to rank as "Bahadur" from 21st December 1878, *vice* pensioned Subadar Mahomed Esoph, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, deceased.

Subadar Mahomed Yacoob, "Bahadur," 23rd Regiment, or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, to rank as "Bahadur" from the 26th December 1878, *vice* Subadar Rungiah, "Bahadur," promoted.

SPECIAL.

No. 856.—DONATION BATTA—

With a view to obviate any doubt as to the intention of Government General Order No. 804 of 1879, granting donation batta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the order applies only to such troops as having crossed the frontier before the 26th of May (including those in reserve in Beluchistan), were under the command of the General Officers commanding the several columns engaged in the campaign.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 857.—The undermentioned warrant officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, having passed the prescribed examination, are qualified for advancement as below :—

First Class Assistant Apothecary T. Chamberlain, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th July 1879.

First Class Assistant Apothecary C. B. Boodrie, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th July 1879.

First Class Assistant Apothecary D. A. Elkins, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th July 1879.

First Class Assistant Apothecary P. McKey, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 1st May 1879.

TRANSPORT.

No. 858.—The following additions are made to the scale of chargers for Army and Departmental Staff Officers for which they are entitled under certain circumstances to free conveyance by rail and by sea, published in G. G. O. No. 661 of 7th July 1868 :—

Below "Deputy Assistant Commissary General" insert *Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

In the column "Allowed on field service," insert *1* against the entry "All other Departmental Commissioned Staff Officers, each."

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 859.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 464 of 1879, the services of Captain W. H. F. Sorell, R.A., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 860.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 947 of 1878, the services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 861.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Young, 81st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 862.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 375, dated 23rd October 1878, the services of the Reverend J. W. Adams, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, Head-Quarters Camp, Kooram Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st September 1879.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th September 1879.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 58.—The services of Mr. S. L. Carr, 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Amberwitch*, are dispensed with.

Note.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 55 regarding Mr. Carr, is hereby cancelled.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 59.—Mr. G. H. N. Ingle, Clerk, I.G.S. *Enterprize*, to be Clerk, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose.*

Mr. W. L. Lamborne, Clerk, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, to be Clerk, I.G.S. *Enterprize.*

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

No. 340.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, is placed, temporarily, in charge of the Oudh Command, in addition to his own charge.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 342.—The services of Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 343.—The services of Lieutenant-Colone, H. T. Forbes, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Gradel Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military

Department from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in the Public Works Department.

No. 344.—The services of Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, temporarily attached to the Punjab, Provincial Establishment, now on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 345.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 346.—With reference to notification No. 314, dated 6th August 1879, the retirement of the following officers has effect from the dates opposite their names:—

Mr. J. Collet,—1st August 1879.

„ C. Cheyne,—16th August 1879.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 341.—Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st August 1879, during the absence of Mr. L. Schwendler, Electrician, on special duty, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1879.

An Act for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once;

Saving.

but nothing herein contained shall affect any power conferred by any law relating to municipalities, or any rule made in exercise of any such power.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Hackney-carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of passengers which is kept, or offered, or plies for hire; and

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

Application of Act to municipalities.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

Power of Committees to make rules.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, have the force of law :

Power of Local Government to rescind rules.

Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it; and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

All rules made under this section when published for such time and in such manner as the authority making the same may, from time to time, prescribe, shall have the force of law.

Power to extend operation of rules beyond limits of municipality or cantonment.

5. The authority making any rules under this Act may extend their operation to any railway station, or specified part of a road, not more than six miles from the local limits of the municipality or cantonment concerned :

Provided that such extension shall be made, in the case of a municipality, with the sanction of the Local Government, and, in the case of a cantonment situate in British India, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

When any rules have been made under this Act for any municipality, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, extend the operation of such rules to any cantonment the boundary of which is not more than six miles distant from the boundary of such municipality.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

6. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,—

(*a*) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*b*) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*c*) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(*d*) regulate the description of animals, harness and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise;

(*e*) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;

(*f*) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(*g*) provide for the numbering of such carriages;

(*h*) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let such carriage to any person requiring the same;

(*i*) appoint places as stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(*j*) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be driven;

(*k*) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage;

(*l*) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;

(*m*) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorized by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges, and

(*n*) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriages, and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property on the delivery thereof to him.

Penalty for breach of rules.

7. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Disposal of fees and payment of expenses.

8. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Act shall in any municipality be credited and debited respectively to the municipal fund, and in any cantonment where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Power of Magistrate to decide disputes regarding fares.

9. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such dispute has arisen; and such Magistrate or bench may, besides determining the amount so in dispute, direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum as compensation for loss of time as such Magistrate or bench thinks fit.

Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

The decision of any Magistrate or bench in any case under this section shall be final.

When any such case is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

In case of dispute, hirer may require driver to take him to Court.

10. If at the time any dispute mentioned in section nine arises, any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates having jurisdiction in respect of such dispute is sitting within the local limits to which the rules apply, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate or bench for the purpose of making an application under that section.

Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st August 1879 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the papers specified in the annexed list and made some amendments which have been urged upon us as desirable.

2. We have, at the instance of the Local Governments concerned, made the Bill directly applicable to the Central Provinces and Coorg.

3. Sections 45 and 46 of Act XX of 1865 have been objected to on the ground that they enable an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court who has failed in practice, or perhaps is under a cloud in his own province but has not been struck off the roll, to withdraw to another province and practise in the subordinate Courts there, subject to no control, except such as might possibly be exercised over him by the circuitous process of moving his own High Court, which would have no longer any interest in his proceedings, to strike him off its roll. To guard against this, we have in sections 4 and 5 of the Bill made it a condition of an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of a High Court being entitled to practise in another province that he shall be *ordinarily* practising in his own province. The result of this will be that such Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys as may occasionally be retained to appear in a case in a neighbouring province can appear in the Courts there as at present, but that if an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney desires to migrate from his own province and settle down to practise in another province, he must have himself enrolled in that other province.

4. In order to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the functions which an Attorney practising under this Bill and a Mukhtár and Revenue-agent may discharge, we have in sections 5, 11, 16 and 17 empowered the High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to define those functions.

5. At the suggestion of Mr. Justice Jackson we have restricted the exceptional privilege conferred on Revenue-agents in Bengal by Act IV of 1876, of acting as Pleaders in the Munsifs' Courts, to Revenue-agents admitted before this Bill becomes law.

6. The power given by section 16 of Act XX of 1865 to any Court before which a Pleader or Mukhtár was charged with misconduct to suspend him from practising in *such Court* seemed to place the Pleader or Mukhtár so suspended in the anomalous position of being suspended in

one Court and being permitted to practise in another Court perhaps held in the next room. For this reason, as well as because it has been urged by several of the authorities consulted that Judges of the lowest grades should not have power to suspend a Pleader or Mukhtár on their own authority, we have (in section 14) restricted the power of suspension to the District Judge, District Magistrate and Collector, and inferior officers acting with their previous sanction; and we have made the suspension general and absolute instead of being restricted to the particular Court before which the offender may be charged.

7. In section 39 we have provided that when a person who holds certificates both as Mukhtár and Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed in one capacity, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed in the other as well.

8. We have carefully considered the question, which has more than once been discussed, and has now again been raised, as to the necessity of placing some restriction upon contracts, regarding the remuneration for services performed by legal practitioners. We are not prepared to recommend the adoption of the very stringent provisions on this point which appeared in the Bill introduced in 1871; but we think it desirable to provide, as we have done in section 28, that such agreements, when made, should be in writing and should be filed in Court. This we think will not only afford some protection to the client, but will also serve to inform the Court and place it on its guard in those cases in which the Pleader has by the agreement acquired a pecuniary interest in the result of the suit.

9. We have also thought it well to provide expressly in section 29, though it may be that we are here only confirming the existing law, that, when a suit is brought on an agreement between a legal practitioner and his client, the Court, unless such agreement is proved to be fair and reasonable, may reduce the amount payable under it, or set it aside altogether.

10. Section 36 has been framed to put a stop to what is commonly known as the "touting" system—a system under which certain legal practitioners reward a Mukhtár or other hanger-on of the Court who brings them business by allowing him a percentage on their fees. It is obvious that such a system, besides the degradation it involves to legal practitioners who resort to it as a means of obtaining business, also holds out to the Mukhtár or other go-between a strong temptation to retain for his employer, not the most skilful Pleader he can get for the fee allowed, but the Pleader who will pay him the largest commission.

The only objection we have heard to the abolition of this most objectionable system has proceeded from certain Mukhtárs, who urge that the commission allowed them by Vakíls is not a remuneration for procuring the employment of such Vakíls, but a payment for assistance rendered by them to such Vakils by performing certain duties which would in other cases be performed by an Attorney.

The answer to this objection, it appears to us, is that, when the transaction is one *bonâ fide* of the nature thus described, the Mukhtár can find no difficulty in agreeing with his employer to receive direct from him any remuneration to which he may be entitled.

11. It has been suggested to us that we might shorten the Bill considerably and improve its form by consolidating into one series of enactments the portion of it relating to Vakíls and Mukhtárs and that relating to Revenue-agents. We have, however, abstained from doing so, as we fear that Local Governments desiring to extend the former portion without the latter, as, *e.g.*, it is probable the Government of Madras will wish to do, would not find the Act so convenient for their purposes if thus altered.

12. The Bill in its second stage and preliminary Report of the Select Committee were published in English in the *Gazette of India* and the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and in English and the vernacular in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Subject to further consideration of the request of the Government of the Panjáb, that the Chief Court of that Province should be empowered to enrol Advocates in the same way as the High Courts are empowered by their Letters Patent, we recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed; but, looking to the alterations we have made in the existing law, we think it well that it should first be published with this report, so as to allow an opportunity for criticism by the public before the subject is again brought up in Council.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.
B. W. COLVIN.

SIMLA;
The 21st August, 1879.

List of Papers.

From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 199—80, dated 8th February, 1879 [Paper No. 10].

" Bábú Srí Kúmár Sarkár, Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, dated 15th February, 1879 [Paper No. 11].

" Bábú Sharoda Charu Gángulí, Pleader, Berhampur, dated 21st February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].

" Bábú Mathuranáth Chatterjí, Mukhtár, Berhampur, dated 24th February, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

Memorandum by Bábú Parmeshei Das, Bárábanki, dated 28th February, 1879 [Paper No. 14].

From Pandit Bakht Naráyán, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 4th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

„ Bábú Kakkú Mal, Pleader, Faizábád, dated 26th February, 1879 [Paper No. 16].

Memorial of Mukhtárs of Nadiyá [Paper No. 17].

Opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 18].

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 15B, dated 7th March, 1879 [Paper No. 19].

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1458, dated 10th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].

Memorial of Mukhtárs, Máldah, dated 4th March, 1879 [Paper No. 21].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 11678-J21, dated 15th March, 1879 [Paper No. 22].

Memorial of Pleaders and Mukhtárs, Alígarh District, dated 31st March, 1879 [Paper No. 23].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1350-70, dated 20th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 649, dated 24th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 243, dated 26th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1984, dated 31st March, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 28].

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1356, dated 22nd March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

„ Bábú Sharoda Charn Gánguli, Pleader, Murshidábád, dated 5th April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 30].

„ Officiating Advocate General, Calcutta, dated 16th April 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 31].

„ R. C. Saunders, Esquire, Vakíl, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 21st April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1583, dated 22nd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 600, dated 15th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

„ Bábú Ambica Charan Ghosal, Pleader, Howrah Court, dated 15th April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].

„ J. Crawfurd, Esquire, Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 778, dated 6th May, 1879 [Paper No. 36].

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 336, dated 3rd May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].

Translation of a petition from Bábú Radha Madhab Roy, Mukhtár, Nadiyá [Paper No. 38].

Note by Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 11th May, 1879 [Paper No. 39].

Memorial of Mukhtárs of Rajsháhi [Paper No. 40].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2308, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 41].

Petition of Pleaders, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th March, 1879 [Paper No. 42].

Demi-official letter from A. W. Bainbridge, Esquire, Berhampur, to Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th March, 1879 [Papers No. 43].

Petition of Attorneys, High Court, Calcutta [Papers No. 43].

Memorandum by J. Woodroffe, Esquire, dated 1st February, 1879 [Papers No. 43].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 14, dated 3rd July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 610, dated 14th July, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].

Telegram to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, dated 31st July, 1879 [Papers No. 46].

„ from Ditto Ditto, dated 2nd August, 1879 [Papers No. 46].

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 607C, dated 4th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 47].

„ Ditto Ditto, No. 682C, dated 16th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 48].

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, dated 20th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 49].

No. III.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement of Act.
   Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
   Saving of rules, &c.
   References to repealed enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.*

4. Advocates and Vakils of Chartered High Court.
5. Attorneys of High Court.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

6. Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of pleaders and mukhtárs.
   Publication of rules.
7. Certificates to pleaders and mukhtárs.
8. Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.
9. Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.
10. No person to practise as pleader or mukhtár unless qualified.
    Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.
11. Power to determine functions of mukhtárs.
12. Dismissal of pleader or mukhtár convicted of criminal offence.
13. Dismissal of High Court pleader or mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.
14. Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.
    Suspension pending investigation.
15. Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.
16. Power to make rules for mukhtárs on Appellate side of High Court.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

17. Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.
    Publication of rules.
18. Certificates to Revenue-agents.
19. Enrolment of Revenue-agent.
20. No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.
21. Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.
22. Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.
23. Procedure when Revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.
24. Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

SECTIONS.

25. Fee for certificates.
26. Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

27. High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings.
    Exception as to agents mentioned in section 20.
28. Agreements with clients.
29. Agreements to exclude further claims.
30. Reservation of responsibility for negligence.
31. Power to modify or cancel agreements.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

32. On persons illegally practising as pleaders, mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.
33. On suspended or dismissed pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.
34. On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.
35. Revision of fines.
36. Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

37. Local Government to appoint examiners.
38. Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.
39. Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtár's and Revenue-agent's certificates.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Fees for certificates.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg; and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879": and shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.

Local extent.

This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the first day of November, 1879, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

Saving of rules, &c.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

References to repealed enactments.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Judge":

"Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court, by whatever title he is designated:

"Subordinate Court":

"Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of small causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865:

"Revenue-office."

"Revenue-office" includes all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents:

"Legal practitioner" means an Advocate, Vakíl or Attorney of any High Court, a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.*

Advocates and Vakíls of Chartered High Court.

4. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakíl on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered and in any Revenue-office, subject, nevertheless, to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents:

Provided that no such Vakíl shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

Attorneys of High Court.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court and who ordinarily practises in such Court or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter on the roll of which he is not entered, and in any Revenue-office.

The High Court of the Province in which an Attorney practises under this section may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of an Attorney so practising.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.*

Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*b*) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(*c*) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(*d*) their suspension and dismissal.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law: Provided that in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

Certificates to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a Pleader or Mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in the Courts, and, in the case of a Pleader, also the Revenue-offices specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall, subject to any rules consistent with this Act which may from time to time be made by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as the High Court from time to time appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such Pleader or Mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer, and shall continue in force up to the end of the current year.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.

8. Every Pleader holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any Court or Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court by which he has been admitted; and, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court or the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge or officer shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may appear, plead and act in such Court or office or in any Court or Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.

9. Every Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits; and, subject to such rules as the High Court may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may practise as a Mukhtár in any such civil Court and any Court subordinate thereto, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 186) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court and any Court subordinate thereto.

No person to practise as Pleader or Mukhtár unless qualified.

10. Except as provided by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall practise as a Pleader or Mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court or in some Court to which it is subordinate:

Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsif's Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

Provided that persons who have been admitted as Revenue-agents before the first day of November, 1879, and hold certificates, as such, under this Act in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may be enrolled in manner provided by section nine in any Munsif's Court in the said territories, and on being so enrolled may appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants and agents.

Power to determine functions of Mukhtárs.

11. The High Court may from time to time make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of Mukhtárs practising in the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, in such Court.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtár convicted of criminal offence.

12. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Pleader or Mukhtár guilty of unprofessional conduct.

13. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court or Revenue-office.

14. If any such Pleader or Mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any Revenue-office is charged in such Court or office with any such misconduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the Pleader or Mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the Pleader or Mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court may acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mukhtár.

Suspension pending investigation.

Any District Judge, or with his sanction any Judge subordinate to him, any District Magistrate, or with his sanction any Magistrate subordinate to him, and any Revenue authority not inferior to a Collector, or with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend from practice any Pleader or Mukhtár charged before him or it under this section.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(*a*) when made by any Civil Judge subordinate to the District Judge, be made through such Judge;

(*b*) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(*c*) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(*d*) when made by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, be made through such Revenue authorities as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time direct.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue authority through whom or which it is made.

Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 14.

15. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mukhtár has been acquitted under section fourteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to make rules for Mukhtárs on Appellate side of High Court.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (*a*), any High Court established by Royal Charter may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of such Court;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct;

(d) their suspension and dismissal; and

(e) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties;

and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Revenue-agents.*

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of Revenue-agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely):—

(a) the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Revenue-agents;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) their suspension and dismissal; and

(d) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Certificates to Revenue-agents.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in such Revenue-offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such Revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer and shall continue in force to the end of the current year.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority.

Enrolment of Revenue-agent.

19. Every Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under section eighteen may apply to be enrolled in any Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and, subject to such rules as the Chief Controlling Revenue authority may from time to time make in this behalf, the officer presiding in such office shall enrol him accordingly, and thereupon he may practise as a Revenue-agent in such office and in any Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

No person to act as agent in Revenue-offices unless qualified.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the time being in force, no person, other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a Revenue-agent in any Revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen and has been enrolled in such office or some other office to which it is subordinate:

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any Revenue-office.

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by the authority or officer granting the same.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is convicted of any criminal offence.

Dismissal of Revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when Revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.

23. If any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge, and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established, and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Any Revenue-officer not inferior to a Collector, and with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, or any Munsif in his district, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, suspend from practice any Revenue-agent charged before him under this section.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall transmit the report through such Commis-

sioner, who shall forward with the same an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Chief Controlling Revenue authority to call for record.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue authority, in any case in which a Revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Certificates.*

Fee for certificates.

25. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act shall be written upon stamped paper of the value prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that a certificate issued on or after the first day of July in any year may be written on stamped paper of half the value so prescribed.

Dismissed practitioners to surrender certificates.

26. When any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court or officer at the head of the office before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.*

High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue authority to fix fees on civil and revenue proceedings.

27. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakil, Mukhtár or Attorney upon all proceedings (*a*) on the Appellate side of such Court, (*b*) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (*c*) in subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakil, Attorney, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Exception as to Agents mentioned in section 20.

Nothing in this section applies to the Agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

Agreements with clients.

28. No agreement entered into by any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent with any person retaining or employing him respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

Power to modify or cancel agreements.

29. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Agreements to exclude further claims.

30. Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent beyond the terms of the agreement in respect of any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

Reservation of responsibility for negligence.

31. A provision in any such agreement that the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be wholly void.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

On persons illegally practising as Pleaders, Mukhtárs or Revenue-agents.

32. Any person who practises in any Court or Revenue-office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act for a certificate authorizing him so to practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done or any disbursement made by him as Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

On suspended or dismissed Pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.

33. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-six shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.

34. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent in any Court or Revenue-office, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

Revision of fines.

35. Every order under section thirty-two, thirty-three or thirty-four shall be subject to revision by the High Court where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue authority where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

36. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) solicits or receives from any legal practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business:

(*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any legal practitioner for such employment:

(*c*) being a legal practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal practitioner,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Local Government to appoint examiners.

37. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.

38. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen, and twenty-seven and in chapter VII, nothing in this Act applies to Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to Mukhtárs practising in such Court.

Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtár's and Revenue-agent's certificates.

39. When any person who holds a certificate as a Mukhtár under section seven and a certificate as a Revenue-agent under section eighteen is suspended or dismissed in one of such capacities, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed, as the case may be, also in the other.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

Number and date of enactments.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XX of 1865...	To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.	The whole.
Act XXIX of 1865	To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IX of 1866...	To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865.	The whole.
Act IV of 1876...	To authorize Revenue-agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XVII of 1877	The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877.	Section forty-five.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 25.)

VALUE OF STAMPS FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty:

(*b*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five:

(*c*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five:

(*d*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen:

(*e*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(*f*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five:

(*g*) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen:

(*h*) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen:

(*i*) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees ten:

(*j*) In the Courts of Munsifs and Magistrates and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-agent—

(*k*) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and in any Revenue-office subordinate to such authority—rupees fifteen:

(*l*) In the office of a Commissioner and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten:

(*m*) In the office of a Collector and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 of 1879.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Saving clause.
   Interpretation-clause.
4. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.
   Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.
   Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

5. Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.
   Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

6. Provisional detention by Local Government.
   Service of grounds on master.
7. Power to appoint surveyor.
   Action on receipt of his report.
   Order of final detention.
   Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.
8. Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.
   Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;
   where they differ.
9. Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

10. Detaining-officers.
    Their powers generally.
11. Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

SECTIONS.

12. Constitution of Court of Survey.
13. The Judge.
14. The Assessor.
15. Registrar of the Court.
16. Registrar to summon Court.
17. Case to be heard in open Court.
18. Power of Judge and Assessors.
19. Judge may appoint surveyor.
20. Owner or master may attend at survey.
21. Power of Judge to detain or release ship.
22. Report to Local Government by Court.
23. Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

Scientific Referees.

24. Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.
25. Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.
26. Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.
28. Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.
29. What included in costs of detention and survey.
30. Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.
    Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.
31. Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

Grain Cargoes.

32. Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.
    Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Deck and Load Lines.

33. Marking of deck-lines.
34. Marking of load-lines.
35. Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.
36. Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.
37. Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.
38. Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.
39. Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.
40. Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

SECTIONS.
41. Release of ship at any time by Local Government.
42. Who may enforce detention of ship.
43. Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.
44. Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.
45. Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.
46. Powers of person authorized to survey ship.
47. Certain persons to be deemed public servants.
48. Service of order where there is no master or resident owners, &c.
49. Order, &c., how to be served.
50. Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

51. Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.
Definition of "ship."
52. Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.
53. Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.
54. In default of such ship, on board of any ship.
55. Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.
56. Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.
57. Penalty for refusing so to do.
58. Conditions under which master may claim payment.
59. Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.
60. Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.
61. Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

62. Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.
63. What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Power to make rules.

64. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

SECTIONS.
65. Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.
Publication of rules.
66. No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.
67. Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

68. Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.
69. Appointment of wreck-receivers.
70. Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck,
if he be the owner;
if he be not the owner.
71. Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.
Disputes concerning amount of salvage.
72. Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.
73. Wreck may in certain cases be sold.
74. Proceeds how applied.
75. Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

76. Saving clause.
77. Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.
78. Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.
79. Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

80. Addition to Act XII of 1875 after section 18.
Appointment and powers of port-inspectors.
Port-inspector to enquire into complaints, and report the same to shipping-master.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

81. New section substituted for section 8 of Act IV of 1875.
Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.
82. Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.
Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

A Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of unsafe ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which sections 211 to 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship":

"ship", except in chapter III, includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"master":

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"wreck":

"wreck" includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water:

"port".

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship":

In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1856, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship":

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed":

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"unsafe".

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

4. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.

5. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British Indian ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

6. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship, in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may pro-

visionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

7. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, when it provisionally orders the detention of any ship, appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving the report of such person, may either

Action on receipt of his report.

order the ship to be released, or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

8. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section seven to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as such owner or master may select out of the list of assessors for the Court of Survey (nominated as hereinafter mentioned); and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

when they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

9. When a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may at any time, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-Officers.

Detaining-officers.

10. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers (that is to say):—

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats or equipments on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

11. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections six and seven respectively of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of Survey.

12. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

13. The Judge shall be such person as may be summoned for the case, in the manner prescribed, out of a list (from time to time approved for the port by the Local Government) of District Judges, Judges of Courts of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and other fit persons.

The assessors.

14. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned, in the manner prescribed, by the Registrar of the Court (to be appointed as hereinafter declared) out of a list of persons periodically nominated for the purpose by the Local Government, or, if there is no such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Registrar of the Court.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint some fit person to be the Registrar of the Court.

Registrar to summon Court.

16. The Registrar shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the Court, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section ten conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(a) the procedure before the Court;

(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(c) the amount and application of fees; and

(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time approved by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Local Government and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Governor General in Council; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of the ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to Government all such costs and compensation as Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be

carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-line.

34. The owner or master of every British ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through the centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load such ship for that voyage.

Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.

35. The owner or master of every such ship shall also, upon so entering her, insert, in the form of application for entry outwards made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. The master of every such ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book and also in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.

38. Any owner or master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on owner for having misleading marks

39. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the owner and master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

40. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

41. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

42. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any Master Attendant, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs, may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

43. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

44. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the

same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

45. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

46. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

47. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

48. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

49. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, delegate to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of the powers, and require the said Commissioners to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by sections thirteen and fifteen, the power of nominating assessors under section fourteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

51. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars;

Definition of "ship:"

and "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed on the local authority under this chapter.

"local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

52. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship, registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

53. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

54. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

55. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section fifty-three or section fifty-four, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

56. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-three or section fifty-four not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

57. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-six, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

58. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

59. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship, registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

60. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

61. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

62. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section fifty-nine, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-one, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall

be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

63. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

64. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

Local Government to appoint examiners,

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a marine surveyor in the territories administered by such Government, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.

66. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a marine surveyor and holding a certificate issued under section sixty-five, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate issued under that section.

Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

67. Any person who exercises such profession, in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six, shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and in default of payment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him whilst acting as a marine surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

68. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is hereby repealed.

Appointment of wreck-receivers.

69. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

70. Whenever any wreck is found within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, the finder shall as soon as practicable—

if he be the owner;

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be not the owner.

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

71. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.

72. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

73. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

74. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

75. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

76. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India or any foreign prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

77. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section ten.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

78. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

79. Every notice so given shall be communicated, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

Addition to Act XII of 1875, after section 18.

80. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say):—

Appointment and powers of Port-inspectors.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the Port-inspector, and suspend or remove such officer.

Every officer so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed (that is to say):—

(*a*) he may at any time enter any vessel and may inspect the same and every part thereof, and the provisions and water provided for the use of the persons on board such vessel and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for the seamen;

(*b*) he may medically examine all or any of the persons on board such vessel;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of the log and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such vessel;

(*d*) he may call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and may require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) he may require any persons so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person."

Port-inspector to inquire into complaints,

"18B. The Port-inspector shall, on first entering any vessel after its arrival, inquire whether any seaman or apprentice on board such vessel desires to make any complaint against the master or any of the crew thereof.

In the event of any seaman or apprentice so desiring, the Port-inspector shall hear such complaint and record the particulars thereof in writing, and may, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the same, exercise any of the powers mentioned in section 18A.

and report the same to Shipping-master.

The Port-inspector shall forthwith report in writing to the Shipping-master the particulars of any complaint made to him under this section, together with his opinion thereon."

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.

81. In the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, for section three, the following shall be substituted :—

Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.

"3. When—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged on or near the coasts of India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in India;

(*e*) or any ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

and any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives information of the same, he shall without delay communicate such information to the Local Government.

In cases under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the ship concerned proceeds direct from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred to any place in India, the master of such ship at the time she arrives at such place,

shall, on arriving in India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.

82. After section twenty-five of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

"25A. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any master entering into an agreement with lascars or other Native seamen for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of this Bill may be roughly divided into three parts (namely) :—

I. those relating to unsafe and unseaworthy ships contained in chapter II;

II. those relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen contained in chapter III;

III. those contained in the subsequent chapters which make additions to, and amendments of, the existing law as to Merchant Shipping on various miscellaneous points.

I.—Unseaworthy Ships.

2. The whole law enacted by Parliament on the subject of seaworthiness of ships is now contained in the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80. There are two main reasons why that Statute does not meet the requirements of this country :

First.—None of its provisions apply to ships of British Indian register as distinguished from ships of British register. Ships of British Indian register (or "British Indian ships" as they are termed in the Bill) are a somewhat peculiar class of vessels, registered under Acts of the Indian legislature, and only possessing the status of British ships within certain defined limits in Eastern waters. As there is a large number of such ships sailing from ports in India, it is obvious that any law which does not include them is incomplete and inadequate.

Secondly.—Even with regard to British ships, to which the Statute does apply, though many of its provisions extend to them wherever they may be, still some—and perhaps the most important—are confined to such ships when sailing from ports in the United Kingdom, and are, therefore, totally inoperative in this country.

3. It is the object of this Bill to supplement the Statute, and by extending certain of its provisions to this country to make all ships, whether British or British Indian, sailing from ports in India subject to provisions similar to those to which British ships are subject in the United Kingdom.

In doing this, however, care has been taken strictly to confine the provisions of the Bill to those cases to which the Statute does not apply, and in no way to trench upon ground which its provisions already cover.

4. The sections of the Statute which have been adopted in this Bill are sections 4 to 12 inclusive, and sections 15, 22, 25, 26, 28, 34 and 35.

The effect of these provisions may be shortly stated as follows.

Section 4 makes it penal for any person to send, and any master to take, a ship to sea when she is in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered.

Section 5 makes it an implied condition in every contract of service with a seaman and in every instrument of apprenticeship that all reasonable efforts will be used to secure the seaworthiness of the ship.

Section 6 empowers the Board of Trade to order the detention of any British ship which they believe to be unsafe; and sections 7, 8 and 9 deal with the constitution and procedure of the Court of Survey, to which appeals may be made from such order.

Section 10 lays down the cases in which the Board and shipowner respectively shall be liable for costs of detention and survey. Section 11 empowers the Board to require security for costs from a complainant; whilst section 12 is taken up with general supplemental provisions as to the detention of ships.

By section 15, in cases of scientific difficulty, a special Court of appeal of scientific men is provided.

Section 22 enacts in what way only grain cargoes may be stowed.

Sections 25 and 26 lay down certain rules as to the marking of ships with deck and load lines—the former to indicate the position of each deck which is above water, and the latter the depth in the water up to which the owner intends to load the ship; and section 28 inflicts certain penalties for offences in relation to these marks.

Sections 34 and 35 contain miscellaneous provisions as to the enforcement of the detention of ships and service of orders, notices, &c., on masters.

5. Of the above provisions, sections 4, 5, 22 and 25 apply to British ships wherever they may be. They, therefore, already apply *proprio vigore* to such ships in India; and, accordingly, the Bill extends them only to British Indian ships. The other sections apply to British ships only when in ports in the United Kingdom; and, therefore, the Bill extends them both to British and British Indian ships in this country.

6. In adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seems advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one. In drafting this chapter therefore, the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, have been followed as closely as possible, not merely in substance, but also in wording. The different circumstances of India have, however, required certain alterations in the authorities who are to carry out the provisions of the chapter. For example, it has been necessary to substitute "Local Government" for "Board of Trade," and to alter the list of persons from whom the Judge of the Court of Survey shall be summoned; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been authorized to delegate his powers under the proposed Act to the Calcutta Port Commissioners (section 50); but, as a rule, the provisions of the English Act have been adopted as they stand.

II.—Distressed Seamen.

7. The main provisions of the existing law relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen are contained in sections 211 and 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, forming a portion of Part III of the Act. Section 109 of the Act applies these provisions to—

(*a*) all ships registered in any British possession when they are out of the jurisdiction of that possession;

(*b*) all ships registered in any British possession and plying between any place in the United Kingdom and any place not situated in that possession;

(*c*) all sea-going ships registered in the United Kingdom, with some exceptions immaterial for the present purpose; and

(*d*) the owners, masters and crews of all such ships.

There may thus be ships registered in India to which these provisions apply, *e.g.*, an Indian ship at Singapore or Hong-Kong, or one plying between Galle and London. There may also be ships of English register, though plying exclusively within British Indian waters and manned by Native crews, to which the same provisions apply, as is the case with some of the vessels of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which are registered in Glasgow.

8. Sections 211 and 212 of the Act made provisions in favour of distressed seamen "being subjects of Her Majesty," and it is clear that in this expression all subjects, whatever their place of birth, are included.

9. By subsequent enactments powers have been conferred on the Board of Trade to issue binding instructions for the regulation of the relief of distressed seamen. The enactment now operative for this purpose is the twenty-second section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862. The instructions issued by the Board relate to distressed seamen generally, making no distinction between different classes. They appear clearly to apply to all seamen over whom the Act of 1854 gives jurisdiction, *e.g.*, they would apply to Bengal lascars in distress at Penang.

10. A question arises as to the circumstances under which these instructions, which, as shown above, apply to some ships while in Indian waters and also include lascars who are British subjects, become applicable to such lascars. This arises on the interpretation of the conditions laid down in the Act, which are that the seamen, besides being distressed, shall be *abroad* and desire to be conveyed *home*. These words may equally, accurately and literally be

construed either of the *place* or the *possession* at or in which the seaman is, and it is possible to do little more than guess at the construction they should receive.

11. It is thus clear that, on the most restrictive construction of the Act, there are many cases occurring in British India to which the Act and instructions apply, but that from the vagueness of the terms used in the Act, it is impossible to tell how far such cases may extend.

12. It is not competent to the Government of India to effect of its own motion any amendment of the terms of sections 211 and 212 of the Act of 1854. It might do so possibly if that Act stood by itself; but the instructions issued by the Board of Trade, which are the means whereby these sections are worked, are no part of the Act of 1854, but depend for their authority on the Act of 1862, which it is beyond the power of the Government of India to repeal or affect. On the other hand, there are cases not falling within those enumerated in paragraph seven as governed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, for which the Government of this country has power to legislate.

13. It is with these latter cases that chapter III of the Bill deals. Under the first construction of the words "abroad" and "home" referred to in paragraph ten, the case mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 52 of the Bill is no doubt to some extent provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; but on either construction of these words it will be admitted that there are some places in British India where a Native seaman may be which are not *abroad* to him, though not actually his *home*. These cases will be provided for, while, as the Bill does not purport to provide for any case in which the Board of Trade have power to issue instructions, any possibility of conflict between the Local and Imperial Acts will be avoided.

14. Following section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, the local authorities in India have been empowered to send home distressed foreign as well as British seamen, and further to send seamen home in foreign ships. This extended power may be found useful in the case of some Asiatic seamen not subjects of Her Majesty.

15. The money paid in respect of the seamen referred to in clause (*a*) of section 52 should be recovered from the ship to which the distressed seaman belonged by the Secretary of State in Council; and section 61 accordingly provides for its being recovered in India by him. In the case mentioned in clause (*c*) of section 59, it would appear that, under section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Government of India can empower the Board of Trade to recover the money for it by adapting the provisions of section 213 of the Act to the case. Accordingly, there has been added in section 62 a power to the Board of Trade to recover for the Government of India, which will probably be found useful when the money has to be recovered in England or in British possessions abroad.

16. A draft of these provisions has been submitted to the Board of Trade, who have agreed to issue new instructions in conformity with the Bill, and to adopt as the rate of subsistence for Native Indian seamen that to be fixed for such persons by the Government of India under the Bill. The result is that, if these provisions become law, the instructions of the Board of Trade and this Act will cover the whole ground, although it may still remain uncertain how much is covered by the instructions of the Board and how much by the Act.

III.—Miscellaneous Amendments.

17. The other provisions of the Bill do not call for much notice. They have all been introduced to provide for cases in which it appears that the provisions of the existing law are wanting or insufficient.

18. By a recent order of Government, all officers holding port appointments have been prohibited from undertaking private surveys. It having since been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by this order, in consequence of the private surveyors at some ports not possessing the confidence of the mercantile community, provision has been made in the Bill (chapter IV) for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and prohibiting any unlicensed person from acting as a marine surveyor in any port where there may be any such licensed surveyor.

19. Chapter V, providing for the appointment of receivers of wreck, has been introduced at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, who considers that some provisions on the subject similar to those in the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 are desirable. In the event of this portion of the Bill becoming law, chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, relating to salvage in ports, will become unnecessary, and it is accordingly proposed to repeal it.

20. Chapter VI provides for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they are properly furnished with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Section 30 of the English Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, deals with this point. Though under it the Board of Trade is apparently given power to appoint persons to inspect ships for such purpose anywhere, still it is doubtful whether it was intended to give them this power in a British possession abroad, and still more doubtful whether the Board would be willing to exercise this power. It has, therefore, been considered the best course for the legislature of this country to take independent power in the matter.

21. Chapter VII, by an addition to the Ports Act, 1875, provides for the appointment of an officer called a "Port-inspector." This officer, in addition to performing the duties at present

performed by the Health-officer (for the performance of which duties he is by the Bill invested with certain legal powers), is intrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which may be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any others of the crew. This latter provision has been inserted, in compliance with the desire of the Secretary of State, for the protection of lascars or other Oriental seamen when serving on board a European ship.

22. Chapter VIII makes two amendments of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875. The one extends the provisions of section 3 of that Act so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which are at present unprovided for. This change has been introduced at the request of the local Marine authorities, and is in accordance with the provisions of the English law as recently amended. The other amendment gives the Local Government power to fix a scale of provisions, for less than which it will be penal for a master to contract with any lascar or Native seaman—a provision which has been found to be essential for the protection of such seamen.

SIMLA;
The 29th August, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.

"3. When—

(a) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged on or near the coasts of India; or

(b) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(c) any ship has caused loss or damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(d) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in India;

(e) or any ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

and any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives information of the same, he shall without delay communicate such information to the Local Government.

In cases under clauses (a), (b) and (c), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (d), where the ship concerned proceeds direct from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred to any place in India, the master of such ship at the time she arrives at such place,

shall, on arriving in India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.

82. After section twenty-five of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

"25A. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any master entering into an agreement with lascars or other Native seamen for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 4th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, as an effort of legislation, was of the humblest character; but, judging from the remarks and criticisms received from the several Local Governments affected by its provisions, it would appear that it had, at any rate, one merit—the merit of being wanted.

It further appeared from the replies received from the same authorities that the provisions of the Bill, as introduced, were considered generally suitable. One critic, indeed, had expressed the opinion that too much power had been left in the hands of local authorities, and that it would have been better if many of the rules which it was left to those authorities to frame had been specifically enacted by the legislature. This point had, however, been duly considered by the framers of the Bill; but it was felt that the territories to which the measure was to extend were so vast, and their circumstances so widely different, that such a course, however desirable from some points of view, would be impracticable. The course adopted—which had met with general approval—had been to make the Bill an enabling one, to indicate clearly and specifically what the local regulations might, and ought to, provide for, and to leave the details to be filled in by the municipal and local authorities concerned, subject to the confirmation of a central authority—the Local Government—and to the control of the Government of India. Hereafter, when more practical experience had been gained, it might be desirable that each of the Provinces affected should have one set of regulations in force throughout its limits; but that was a matter of local interest which might be safely left in the hands of Local Administrations.

So much for the general design of the Bill. In regard to its details, several valuable suggestions had been received, which had been embodied in the Bill

as now amended; and some further amendments and additions had been made by the Select Committee after consideration of the provisions of similar enactments in force in India and in England. He would not trouble the Council by detailing the amendments thus introduced. It would suffice to say that they would all, it was believed, commend themselves at once to the approval of the Council and the public.

He would observe, in conclusion, that the framers of the Bill had had four somewhat conflicting interests to deal with and, if possible, reconcile—the interests of the passenger, the interests of the proprietor, the interests of the driver, and the interests of the horses. They had endeavoured to the best of their ability to deal fairly with all these interests, and he hoped, if the measure was permitted to become law, the result would be ultimately beneficial to all parties and no inconsiderable addition to the comforts of existence in the towns and cantonments of the interior of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Thornton and Hope and the Mover. He said that he had already explained that this miscellaneous but useful measure was intended to effect in the British Indian law of Merchant Shipping eight amendments, of which the introduction of Plimsoll's Act (39 & 40 Vic., c. 80), as to unsafe and unseaworthy ships, was by far the most important.

The minor amendments were so fully described and explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that he would not take up the time of the Council by commenting upon them. But a brief exposition of the principal provisions of chapter II, which corresponded with Plimsoll's Act, would, he thought, be not altogether useless.

Section 4 of the Bill and the Act declared that whoever should send a ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person was likely to be thereby endangered should be punished with imprisonment or fine, unless he proved *either* that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, *or* that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable. MR. STOKES found from a useful commentary on the Act, which had been published by its draftsman, Mr. Ilbert, that this provision had been objected to in England on the ground that it threw the burden of proof on the defendant; but it was perfectly right. The prosecution must show in the first place that the ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state. This raised a presumption (here under section 114 of the Evidence Act) of guilt on the part of the defendant; and the burden was thrown upon him to discharge himself by proving either that he used all reasonable means to make the ship seaworthy, or that the sending to sea was justifiable. These facts the defendant alone could prove, and the burden of proving them was rightly thrown on him. Similarly, in the case of stolen goods. If it were proved that a man was in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft, the Court might presume that he was either the thief or had received them knowing them to be stolen. He must then discharge himself, if he could, by proving that he came by them honestly.

As to the provision enabling the defendant to plead that the sending the ship to sea in an unseaworthy state was justifiable, that was intended to meet the case of a ship which had been badly damaged at sea and had taken refuge in a port where it was impossible to repair her satisfactorily. She would probably be patched up and sent to the nearest place where she could be conveniently repaired; and, assuming that no risk was recklessly incurred, it would be

unreasonable, under such circumstances, to hold her owner or master guilty of a criminal offence merely because she was not perfectly seaworthy when she left her port of refuge.

It was unnecessary in India to justify the provision enabling the defendant to give evidence in his own behalf. It was obviously in favour of an innocent defendant; and Mr. Ilbert said that, in the few cases which had arisen at home under the Acts of 1871 and 1875, it had always been made use of by the incriminated shipowner.

We then came to section 5. The Common Law rule was that a master was not liable to pay compensation to a servant for the consequences of a risk incident to the contract of service, and that an accident caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant was such a risk. Now the object of section 5 was to modify this rule so as to render the shipowner liable to seamen, not only for his personal neglect, but also for that of certain of his agents, who were technically, but were not to ordinary understandings, "fellow-servants" of the seamen. The section also prohibited the shipowner from contracting himself out of the obligation thus imposed—an obligation which, by the way, was continuous, being not merely to make the ship seaworthy, but to keep her so during the voyage to which the contract related.

The Bill enabled the Government to detain a ship provisionally; and section 27 provided rules as to liability of Government for the costs of the detention and survey where the ship was provisionally detained and it appeared that there was not reasonable and probable cause for such detention. Section 28 also provided a rule as to the liability of the shipowner for costs where the ship was finally detained, or where it appeared that she was unsafe at the time of provisional detention. But there was no provision for the case which would sometimes occur, namely, where there was reasonable and probable cause for the detention but the ship was, at the time of detaining her, as a matter of fact, not unsafe. In such case each party would, in England, bear his own costs, and it was presumed that the same result would follow in this country.

Section 32 declared how grain-cargo should be stowed so as to be secured from shifting, and imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,000 for improper stowage of such cargo. The penalty was heavy, but it would probably be seldom incurred; for a more effectual sanction for this section would be found in the fact that a shipment contrary to its provisions would endanger the validity of any policies of insurance effected on the voyage. Thus in *Cunard* v. *Hyde*, 2 E. & E. 1, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that where a deck-cargo was put on board with the privity of the owner, whereby the object of an Act of Parliament was defeated, and whereby the vessel sailed upon an illegal voyage, a plea stating these facts would be a good defence to an action on the policy; and this decision was cited with approval by Blackburn J., in *Dudgeon* v. *Pembroke*, L. R. 9 Q. B. 585.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons said that, in adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seemed advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one, and that in drafting this chapter the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, had, therefore, been followed as closely as possible. There would, he thought, be no dispute as to the general propriety of this course. But in the present case the Legislative Department had gone a little too far, and, like Chinese tailors, copied the patches on the garment given to us as a pattern. Thus the proviso to section 5 might be construed as implying that there were circumstances in which the shipowner was not bound to use all reasonable means to ensure the seaworthiness of his ship. It was objectionable also on other grounds, for (as Mr. Ilbert remarked) if, for the sake of convenience or economy, a ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state and loss of life was caused by her unseaworthiness, it was not clear why compensation should not be paid to the families of the deceased persons. Criminal liability was quite another matter. This proviso was inserted in committee by the House of Commons, and should, MR. STOKES thought, be omitted. Again, section 38 imposed a penalty on any owner or master of a ship who allowed her "to be so loaded as to submerge *in salt water* the centre

of the disc." This clause was also inserted in committee; and the effect was, if construed literally, to subject a shipowner to a penalty whenever his ship did not stand exactly upright in perfectly smooth water. A single sea-wave submerging the disc on either side would render him liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Of course, these defects and any others that might be pointed out by the mercantile community would be removed by the Select Committee to which MR. STOKES trusted the Bill would now be referred.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON enquired whether the exemption of ships, under clause 3, extended to ships temporarily taken up by Government for military purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, if such ships were in the service of Government, they would be exempted. It might, however, be well to insert some words in committee, such as "permanently or temporarily in the service of Government," to make that point quite clear. The point was not of much practical importance; for, as the Secretary had just suggested to him, ships taken up in this way were always carefully surveyed by Government officers, and after such survey it was highly improbable that they would be detained under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON remarked that he thought there might be a possibility of vexatious detention in such a case.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES did not think it likely that any vexatious detention could occur, as the persons authorized to detain ships would always be officers of Government or judges of the Courts of Survey.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit. He begged leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that the propriety of exempting Lloyds' Surveyors from the operation of sections 65 and 66 would be duly considered by the Select Committee, and that that Committee would not commence its sittings until the Council had re-assembled in Calcutta, by which time he trusted that they would be strengthened by the addition of a mercantile member.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 4th September, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; prospects are fair and promising. In Bombay showers have been general; locusts are still about and damaging crops in parts of Sind; rats are doing mischief here and there in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects on the whole are excellent. Rain has fallen in all the Districts in Bengal, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; much damage to crops has been done by floods. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces was general during the early part of the week, but since then the break that was desired has occurred, and has proved beneficial to the crops; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab good rain though less than during the previous week, has again fallen and prospects continue to improve. In the Central Provinces continuous rain is injuring the cotton, and in a less degree other *kharif* crops; no great damage has been done yet, a break would do much good; general prospects are satisfactory. The rain in Burma has been general and heavy; crops are thriving, but cultivation has, in places, been injured by floods; the outlook, as heretofore, is encouraging. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable, but in Coorg and parts of Berar and Hyderabad crops are beginning to suffer from continuous rain.

Prospects are good on the whole throughout the Empire. In parts excessive rain has damaged crops and a break in the wet weather would be of great benefit.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Aug. 30th)	·85 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 18·98; early dry and wet crops thriving.
Kurnool („ „)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·46; crops flourishing; prices falling in Kurnool, stationary elsewhere; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	1 51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·05 seers per rupee.
Kistna („ „)	1·91 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; 85 inches water over anicut; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and maize ripening, and harvest commenced in parts of Guntur and Repalli taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) (Aug. 30th).	3·52 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 17·58; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·76 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 21·47; standing crops generally good except in few villages. withering from want of rain in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks.
Tanjore („ „)	1·93 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 16·86; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, *ragi* and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·90 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 17·05.
Malabar („ „)	3·26 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 16·75; prices stationary; pasture good; rain sufficient; harvesting of first crop commenced in 6 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects generally fair and hopeful.
Bombay (Sept. 3rd)—		
Kurrachee ...	·22 at Manora, ·13 at Kotri, ·03 at Johi, ·10 at Thano Bula Khan, ·20 at Sujawal, ·03 at Shahbandar, ·10 at Jati, ·03 at Kurrachee.	River on 31st 19 feet 6½ inches,—last year 19 feet 5 inches; *kharif* crops coming into ear; some damage in Jati through excess of water; cattle-disease in Dadu and Jati; locusts doing mischief in 2 talukas; cholera is prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	Pretty general, varying from ·22 to 2·10 in Mirpur.	Locusts about and damaging crops in 4 talukas; river on 2nd 19 feet 7 inches or half an inch higher than maximum of last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·69	Total rainfall 26·90; break needed; crops excellent.
Baroda ...	2·12	Total rainfall 42·73; crops and health good; sunshine much wanted.
Surat ...	3·35	Total rainfall 31·55; crops healthy; cholera in Surat and Bulsar.
Násik ...	Light showers	Total rainfall 29·0; crops good; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	2·03	Total rainfall 55·79, being 3·50 below average; weather somewhat fine for season; temperature normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay--*continued.*		
Poona (Aug. 31st)	Maximum 1·85 at Mawal, minimum ·06 at Sirur.	
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil* at Sangamner; in other talukas from ·06 to ·90.	Owing to break in weather state of crops improving where damage was apprehended from excessive rain; injury by rats in 4 talukas; *rabi* sowing commenced in 2 talukas; slight cholera in 2 talukas.
Sholápur ...	......	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	Average ·57	
Kanara ...	Maximum 10·12 at Karwar, minimum 1·03 at Supa.	Total rainfall 112·51 at Karwar; early rice crops coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	3·24	Total rainfall 25·31; crops good; insects damaging young crops in Johelwad; fever and diarrhœa continue; cholera in Bhaunagar and Nawanagar.
		General Remarks.—Showers general throughout the Presidency; some damage to crops from locusts in Sind, from insects in Kattywar and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but prospects excellent on the whole.
Bengal (Sept. 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	6·36	Harvesting of *aus* going on with favourable outturn; *amun* being transplanted: a few cases of cholera reported.
Dacca ...	3·31	*Aus* crop six annas; *amun* promising; rice second quality 12 seers; public health good; southern third of district inundated and crops destroyed: about two thousand persons gratuitously relieved by private charity and similar number by Government and employed on relief-works.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·97 at Alipore	Transplantation nearly completed; more rain wanted; prices continue high; general prospects good; public health fair; fever in Barripore and Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	·85	Rice plants not submerged doing well; *aus* in east damaged considerably and in many places utterly destroyed by floods; a good *amun* harvest expected in greater portion of district; little hope for hemp and sugarcane; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·60	Ganges still very high though fallen slightly; crops in parts of Thanas Chárghát and Puthia seriously damaged by floods; *aus* and *amun* in low lands destroyed but elsewhere promise well and transplanted rice in Burhind a splendid crop; cutting of *aus* commenced; public health remarkably good.
Burdwan ...	3·87	More rain much wanted throughout district especially in Sadr, Raneegunge, Bhuboosh, and parts of Jehanabad sub-divisions; general health good; rice little cheaper, 11 to 12 seers a rupee.
Rungpore ...	·56	Prospects of crops favourable; ordinary rice about Rs. 3 and annas 10 per maund; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·34	*Bhadoi* lost entirely; rice prospects good; common rice 15 seers per rupee; general health good; cholera bad in south.
Purneah ...	3·62	*Aghani* and *rabi* prospects good; outturn of *bhadoi* splendid where not damaged by inundations; progress of farming operations considerable; weather very favourable; tendency of market downwards; rice 13 to 17 seers a rupee; health good for this season of year; rivers high; Ganges and Koosi in great flood but falling; latter has done much damage.
Patna ...	·06	Rice prospects good; *bhadoi* much destroyed by floods but waters receding.
Durbhanga ...	2·07	*Bhadoi* crop average where unflooded; *dhar* transplantation advanced; rice 9 to 12 seers a rupee; general health good; some sickness among cattle much starved by floods.
Hazáribágh ...	·88	Rice crops everywhere good; transplantation going on; *makai* in some parts suffered from excessive rain.
Cuttack ...	3·79	Crops on low lands partially damaged by recent floods; prospects fair; *biali* ripening; transplantation and second ploughing of *saradh* going on; common rice 13 seers a rupee; health generally good; irrigation progressing fairly.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in all districts; transplantation being rapidly completed but more rain still much wanted in Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; *aus* being reaped but much of it destroyed by floods in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Patna, Dacca and Furreedpore; inundation in Behar subsided considerably but much *bhadoi* destroyed; in Pooree considerable damage done by inundation; *amun* too destroyed in some places but its general prospects favourable; moreover excellent cold weather crops may be looked for on the inundated lands.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 2nd)	1·5	A break of fine dry weather since 30th; prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·8; every sign of a protracted break; wheat 14¼ seers; cheaper *kharif* grains coming into market; health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	2·5	Total rainfall 49·8; weather seasonable; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ 4th)	2·5	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing but some damage done here and there by excess of rain; present break therefore beneficial; prices falling; some cholera; a good deal of fever about.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Agra (Sept. 2nd)	3·0 (average)	*Kharif* prospects continue favourable; fever and ague continue bad.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	1·8 (average)	Break has done good, but too late to save early *kharif*; rice very promising; health good.
Meerut („ „)	2·7	Thunder-storms; weather cleared somewhat; fever bad; a few cases of cholera; some cattle-disease in Hauper; cheapest wheat and gram 17 and barley 23 seers; much country under water.
Kumaun („ 1st)	......	Favourable weather; crop prospects much improved.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	2·0	Three days' break; weather fine; prospects excellent; barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	Sadr ... 2·0 Khunda ... 1·2 Patti ... 2·2	*Bajra, jowar, arhar, moth, moong* and *tillie* are ripening; *kakun* is being reaped; health good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	3·4	Break of four days; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks*.—Rain during early part of week, since then a break which has been very beneficial; prospects favourable; early *kharif* in Bareilly has suffered from excessive rain; harvest operations beginning; health good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi where there is much fever; a few cases of cholera in Meerut and Jhansi and some cattle-disease in Meerut.
Punjab (Sept. 2nd)—		
Delhi ...	·6	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·1	Rain has been general all over the district; cattle recovering condition; *bajra* from 17 seers has run to 23 seers per rupee; fever increasing.
Umballa ...	·9	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	2·4	Crop prospects and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	·3	Health generally good but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·7	Agricultural prospects improving.
Siálkot ...	1·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Fever prevailing.
Peshâwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; slight fluctuations in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Agricultural prospects improved; health good. *General Remarks*.—Reports generally favourable and prices falling.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 3rd)	2·2	*Jowar* suffering from excessive rain; cotton not affected as yet, but break is much needed.
Jubbulpore ...	1·51	All crops including cotton flourishing; weeding progressing; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor ...	·45	Break beneficial to cotton and millets; crops flourishing; weeding completed; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	1·75	Continuous rain injuring cotton and *jowar* and preventing the reaping of earlier crops.
Hoshangabad ...	4·0	Cotton and other crops good; prices falling.
Raipur (Aug. 30th)	2·21	Prospects of *kharif* good; cotton slightly injured by heavy rains; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 29th)	1·95	Weather favourable for all crops, except cotton, which has been injured in places by excessive rain; cholera and small-pox continue. *General Remarks*.—Continuous rain injuring cotton, *jowar* and lesser millets, no great damage as yet; break much needed throughout the province; prospects on the whole favourable.
British Burmah— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Akyab ...	4·47	Total rainfall 182·72; public health good; slight cholera in one township; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·17	Total rainfall 71·29; public health normal; agricultural prospects favourable; rainfall most propitious.
Bassein ...	3·36	Total rainfall 61·81; public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather favourable for cultivation; ploughing and transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	·44	Total rainfall 27·80; public health fair; crops damaged by floods.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·82	Total rainfall 121·94; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	4·11	Total rainfall 52·46; public health good. *General Remarks*.—Crops throughout province progressing satisfactorily, but floods have damaged them in parts, and a good deal of cultivation will be destroyed; public health generally good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam (Sept. 3rd)—		
Gauháti ...	1·63	Weather hot and sultry; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sáli* progressing.
Sylhet ...	1·36	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 3rd) –		
Bangalore ...	1·04	Crops beginning to suffer from incessant rain in Coorg; elsewhere agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·11	
Mercara ..	16·01	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Amráoti ..	2·60	*Kharif* and cotton crops in good condition, but owing to incessant rain are being locally damaged in some places.
Akola ...	...	Report not received
Hyderabad ...	4·14; 1·13 in Raichur; ·24 in Gulbargah; ·41 in Lingsugur.	Total rainfall at Hyderabad up to 30th August 25·94, and at Aurangabad 30·0; agricultural operations progressing; crops fair except in few places where excessive rain prevents *rabi* sowing and has damaged *jowar* and *bajra*; cholera in Elgundar; slight fever in Gulbargah and Aurangabad districts; public health elsewhere good.
Central India States (Sept. 3rd) -		
Indore ...	1·49	Crops most promising; wells filling; opium promises well; wheat 9 seers and gram 10 seers 3 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·3	
Sutna ...	·41	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	6·13	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·95	Full crops anticipated.
Goona ...	1·39	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	1·50 in Sehore	Cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Águr ...	2·28	Health good.
Nowgong ...	1·76	
Mánpur ...	7·35	Cloudy; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana –		
Abu (Sept. 3rd)	10·30	Total rainfall 61·75; close; cloudy.
Serohi (Aug. 31st)	2·15	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cloudy; seasonable.
Marwar ...	......	No report received.
Meywar (Aug. 29th)	3·16	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 30th)	6·29 in Deoli; 3·32 in Kotah; 4·10 in Tonk.	Health good; prospects less favourable; sunshine and break much needed.
Jhallawar ...	......	No report received.
Ajmere (Sept. 3rd)	3·70	Fine weather; more rain would cause damage; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	8·13	Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 2nd)	3·08	Fever still prevalent; cloudy; easterly wind.
Ulwur („ 3rd)	4·04 (average)	Break necessary to prevent further damage to crops; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 26th)—		
Katmandú ...	1·56	Total rainfall 45·75; cholera still prevalent; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DISPOSAL OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1605-27 E.—G., dated Simla, the 3rd September 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 3 of this Resolution it was announced that the Government of India was not in a position to state the measures that would be taken to reduce the departmental staff of officers of Royal Engineers.

2. Her Majesty's Government has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers for whom there is no available employment in the Public Works Department, must either take special leave and await an opening for re-employment, or revert to military duty.

3. Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, directed to forward to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the names of all Royal Engineer officers for whom they have no further employment, intimating at the same time the wishes of the officers in regard to leave or reversion to military duty.

4. The conditions of the special leave of absence are as follows:—

(1) This leave will in the first instance extend to two years.

(2) Officers who are granted this special leave, in case of their leaving India, must go and return at their own expense, unless called upon to return before the expiry of the period of leave, when their return passage will be provided.

(3) The allowances of an officer on special leave will be those he would receive if he went on furlough, when furlough was due to him

(4) The special leave may be taken in continuation of any other leave except privilege leave, which must be commuted into special leave.

(5) The special leave on the pay specified in clause 3 will count as service in every respect except that, in the case of the Imperial Establishment where furlough has not been earned, the seven years' Indian service shall be subsequently made up, if required.

(6) If furlough is taken within three years of return from special leave, the average emoluments of an officer will be calculated as if he had been on duty in India on his last appointment for the portion of the special leave included in the three years.

(7) The special leave will begin from the date on which an officer is relieved of his duty, and will terminate on the date of his rejoining.

(8) No temporary promotions will be made in succession to officers accepting these terms.

The Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
The Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.
The Director of State Railway Stores.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, also the Foreign Department for early communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Military Department for information.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 of 1879.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA—FALSE POINT LIGHT.

Interval of Blue Light and Rocket Signals.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 25, dated 19th June 1879, on the intended alteration in False Point Light, it has now been decided to exhibit the blue lights and rockets at longer intervals than therein announced.

Notice is hereby given that during the intended improvements, a blue light, immediately followed by a rocket, will be burnt from the upper part of the Light-house every *half hour*, from sunset to sunrise, commencing on the 1st November 1879, and so continuing for a period of three months from that date.

Further notice, with particulars of the new light, will be given in due course.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*).
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 4th September 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 1681, 829, 70*a*, and 748B.

Light List for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1172, and 103*a*.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.

Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1879.

A Civil Treasury has been opened at Quetta, in Beluchistan, and is authorized to issue and cash Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1879.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260, dated 16th June 1879, Mr. G. Innes, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, attached to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 7th July 1879, and returned to duty on the afternoon of 6th August 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 13th August 1879.

No. 123.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Depree, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October next, or from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 129.—Mr. C. George, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th August 1879.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 25th August 1879.

No. 2402S.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana, having been permitted to retire from the service from 10th September 1879, as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 521 of 9th August 1879, the extension of furlough granted to that officer in Rajputana Administration Notification No. 2184S, dated 1st August 1879, is hereby cancelled.

The 26th August 1879.

No. 2424S.—Mr. C. E. Housden, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Abu and Deesa Division, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, as required by Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 20, of the Revised Public Works Code, on the 23rd August 1879.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August 1879.

No. 74.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 300 of 23rd July 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, joined the Architectural and Buildings Division, on the forenoon of 22nd July 1879.

The 29th August 1879.

No. 75.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Presidency to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 28th August 1879.

No. 18.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 2nd May 1879, Major H. Doveton, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, reported his return on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1879 from the three months' privilege leave granted him in the Notification above quoted.

The unexpired portion (*viz.*, one day) of his leave is cancelled.

No. 19.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 213, dated 9th May 1879, Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., was relieved of the duties of Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, by Major Doveton, R.E., on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1879, and reported his departure for the Dhond and Manmad Railway on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th August 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification

No. 327, dated 15th August 1879, Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper, 1st Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received, charge of the duties of Stock-verifier for State Railways, on the forenoon of the 25th August 1879.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Director of State Railway Stores.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 27th August 1879.

No. 14.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Survey, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 13, dated 18th August 1879, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

A. C. CREGEEN,

Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 30th August 1879.

No. 64.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Salt Branch Division, is allowed privilege leave for eighty days, with effect from the forenoon of 20th August 1879.

H. LAMBERT,

Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 1st September 1879.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 328, dated the 13th August 1879, Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1879.

No. 44.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 327, dated 15th August 1879, Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 23rd August 1879.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 28th August 1879.

No. 31.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade. Mr. S. deBrath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, will officiate as Store-keeper, as a temporary measure.

W. H. PARKER,

Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec., Western Raj. State Railway.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd September 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,18,59,508	14	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	2,21,03,654	8	7	3,39,63,163	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,00,76,156	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				9,36,945	7	6
Sundries				11,75,496	11	11
RUPEES				7,82,46,672	5	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,32,78,068	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				70,88,874	5	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				1,19,50,200	10	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,59,01,914	12	10
Balances with other Banks				5,53,448	1	5
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				9,60,325	12	5
Stamps				8,363	15	1
Sundries				2,71,382	4	11
				5,00,12,637	15	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	99,75,876	15	9			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,82,58,157	6	6	2,82,34,034	6	3
RUPEES				7,82,46,672	5	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 4th Sept. 1879.

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 25	...	..	.	45	58,91,313	37,87,165
" 26	...	...	...	45	58,91,585	37,87,165
" 27		...	48	.	58,91,631	37,87,211
" 28	2,961	...	...	2,961	58,91,737	37,87,211
" 29	.	.	...	2,961	58,91,737	37,87,211
" 30	..	..	...	2,961	58,91,668	37,87,211

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st Sept. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th September 1879 ... Rs. 3,59,54,454-10-2

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1879.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
211 ..	D 5—88654 ..	20	Mr. L. G. Mitter, Allahabad.
212 ..	D 18—37693 ...	100	Pundit Kishun Lall, Jeypûr.
213 ...	D 11—07386 ..	10	Rajib Chunder Nundy, Maharajpûr.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
161 ..	L 47—30122 ...	20	Lall Behari Mitter, Calcutta.
181 ...	D 16—06503 ...	10	Mrs. Ellen Doyle, Naini Tal.
182 ...	D 12—13586 ...	5	Mr. J. Honeyford, Phalera.
183 ..	D 14—74307 ...	20	Gopaul Chunder Ghose, Howrah.
184 ...	L 51 -17129 ...	100	Dwarka Dass, Karnal.
185 ...	D 14—23382 / " —25972 .	20 / 20	Beedha Ram, Ajmere.
186 ..	D 18—32414 .	100	Mahomed Eusoof, Saharunpûr.
187 ...	" — 38663 ...	100	Kirpa Ram Gujranwalla.
188 .	D 7—43581 ...	100	Mr. M. W. Augier Ross.
28 ...	D 5—76074 / " —76076 *	20	Radha Nath Dutt, Nagpûr.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd September 1879.

CHARLES WEBB,
A. A.-G., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W49 ...	M 18—23817 ...	10	Illahibux Kurreem, Indore.
W50 .	M 37—11998 ...	100	Khimji Jadawji, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
M50 ...	M 28—78987 / " —78986	10	Nensey Sodáji, Bombay.
M51 ..	M 41—89371 / M 42—80324	10	D. S. Kemp, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 2nd September 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
180 ...	O 72—58033 ... / " —64030 ...	1,000 / 1,000	Fool Chand Shaw.
181 ..	O 66 -77586 ... / " —77587 ...	100 / 100	Babu Dakhina Mohan Rai Choudhuri.
182 ...	O 30—56578 ...	50	The District Supdt of Police, Julpaigurie.
183 ...	O 66—58354 ... / " —46412 ... / " —57341 ...	100 / 100 / 100	Mr. W. F. Murray
184 ...	O 46—51903 ...	10	Babu Rajeeb Chunder Nundi.
186 ..	O 56—79960 to " —79969 / O 50—80068 to " —80077	20 each / 10 each	The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
189 ...	O 4—96045 ...	20	Babu Shama Churn Ghosal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
120 ...	L 9—91741 ... / " —23503 ...	5	Babu Protab Chunder Singhee.
125	A 92—31706 ... / " —31709 .. / L 39—56189 .. / " —56190 ... / L 46—08639 . / " —08640 ... / L 41—02566 .. / " —02567 ... / L 10—24785 ... / " —24413 ...	50 / 10 / 20 / 10 / 5	Mr. S Gunnamoothoo.
126 ..	O 1—75863 ... / " —75853 ...	10	Babu Pany Madhub Dutt.
127 ...	O 40—32109 ... / " —32111 ...	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Bhur.
128 ...	L 10—16195 ... / L 31—52873 ...	10	Babu Jugmohan Das.
129 ...	E 10—52479 / O 18—45074 ...	10	Babu Poorna Chunder Kur.
130 ...	O 15—19640 ... / D 11—80181 ...	10	Babu Gris Chunder Kur.
262 ...	O 30—27246 ... / O 43—81755 ... / L 55 93028 ...	50 / 10 / 5	Gyani Lal.
263 ..	O 27—65186 ...	500	Babu Chandra Mohan Chakravarti
264 ..	O 47—01038 ... / O 19—63210 ..	10 / 10	Mr. H. Collie.
265 .	O 55—97191 .	20	Mrs. E. A. M. Wavell.
266 .	O 7—58788 .. / O 8—29401 ...	10 / 10	Babu Shama Churn Ghosal.
267 .	O 11 -04347 ...	10	Babu Ashutosh Rai Choudhuri.
268 ..	O 49—37346 ... / L 55—93146 ...	10 / 5	Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt.
269 ...	L 28—31346 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
271 ..	O 55—49229 ...	20	Mrs. Armstrong.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—25333 ...	10	Jolooru Seshagiri Rao, Nursapur, Godavery District.

COCONADA, The 23rd August 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—21554 ...	10	Pohumul Rochiram, of Hydrabad.
G 9—26592 ...	50	Mr. D. J. Xavier, of Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE, The 26th August 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
48 ...	B 61—09546 ...	50	T. Sathasiva Iyer, Triplicane, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
90 ...	B 46—65580 ...	5	T. Nagalingum Pillai, Ulsoor, Bangalore.
91 ...	B 46—29567 ... „ —51334 ...	5 5	Coomarasawmy Moodliar, Madras.
92 ...	B 46—48895 ... B 57—08928 ...	5 20	Mr. W. E. Taylor, Bank of Madras, Bimlipatam.
93 ...	B 56—85273 ...	10	P. Venkatasawmy Chetty, care of Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras.
94 ...	B 54—52103 ...	20	A. Narayaniah, Inspecting School Master, Oossoor Range, Salem District.
95 ...	B 40—71179 ... „ —89436 ..	5 5	C. Rungasami Pillai, Viraraghavapuram Railway, Tinnevelly.
96 ...	B 53—03634 ... B 56—62803 ...	10 10	Budda Saib, Mutton Butcher, Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad.
97 ...	B 41—81990 ..	10	E. S. Meera Saib, Black Town, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 25th August 1879.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H21 ...	F 10—71760 ...	100	Nanuk Chund Kasevjee, grain-dealer, Bombay.

NAGPUR, The 28th August 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Rupees 1,000 Reward.

ABSCONDED.

Whereas Ishwar Chundra Mozumdar, inhabitant of Tangail in Mymensingh, and of Berhampore in Moorshedabad, late Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, who was under trial in the Criminal Court for cheating in connection with License Tax operations, and was on a bail of Rs. 10,000, has absconded: this is to give notice that the above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to the undersigned.

Descriptive Roll.

Age 30; tall, thin, sharp-featured, fair, nose prominent, hair short, wears moustache, but no beard or whiskers. Two upper front-teeth projecting.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Magistrate, Dinagepore.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	6th Sept.	From Bombay.
Overland mails *via* Bombay. .	6 „	9th „	Ditto.*
Do. Book post and Pattern packets	6 „	9th „	Ditto.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies	6 „	9th „	Ditto.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	10th „	Str. "Goa."
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 „	12th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo	6 „	12th „	Str. "Busheer."
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	12th „	Str. "Simla."

* *N. B.*—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th September 1879.

Adams, R.
Almeda, Salvador.
Allan, R. F.
Austin, Charles.
Barnes, Miss.
Bass, E. Martin.
Bate, Captain.
Bell, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Bowler, Robert.
Bradly, Mrs. P.
Bragg, S.
Brook, A. H.
Burnell, Mrs. G. J.
Cameron, J.
Carpenter, Mrs. A. W.
Cawdery, F.
Christian, A.
Clerke, Mrs.
Cohen, E. H.
Collen, B. M.
Copisthano, Bebee.
Cornelius, Mrs.
Cook, J. H.
Dann, Dr. H. T.
Davis, L. M.
Doyle, J. P.
Domingo, —.
Doyal Chand Bose.
Fairweut, Mrs.
Ferguson, G.
Ferguson, H.
Findlay, R. N.
Garrick, Mrs.
Georgiana, Miss.
Gough, Colonel.
Hall, James.
Hallett, E. H.
Harrison, Mrs. G. (Nurse.)
Hawis, Mr. S.
Hill, Mrs. S.
Hollings, Capt.
Home, H. L.
Hume, Mrs. E.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, Mrs. R.
Jones, W. H.
Kenderdine, Miss Emma.
Kingsley, Miss.
Landale, R. B.
MacDonal, J. C.
Mackintosh, E. A.
Madsen, J.
Marshall, F.
McNeil, Miss J.
Moon, Madama DeC.
Neaster, F.
Palmer, Mrs. Ann.
Pohl, Miss S.
Rogers, Mrs. E.
Schmidt, Francis.
Stewart, John.
Taylor, W. J.
Thomas, M.
Thompson, J.
W. N. S., Captain.
Ward, R. L.
Weston, H. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amery, G
Anson, Harcourt S.
A M N Z
Archibald, Peter.
Aveling, Harry.
Bennett, W C.
Bowkett, W.
Byford H
Craik, W
Castello, Mrs P
Childerhouse, William.
Collings, Arthur.
Cordeiro, A E
Croghan, W J.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla
Coyle, J F
Darling, C N (R.E)
Davison, I W.
Dutt R K
Eales, E F
F F G
Forward, S
Fraser, Lackland.
Fritsch, J
Gabriel, Dr A
Gage, W H St G.
Gibbs, Master J. W.
Henstede, R
Horden, M
Hope, A
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W
Hunderson, F.
Johnstone, B
Liebenschutz, J. W A
Lloyd, William C.
Macneg, John.
Macleod, C H
Mailly, Chalni, Monsieur
Maltby, R
Martin, Lieut Martin (R E)
McMahon, James
Mitchell, Joseph
Moodoo Krishun S.
Morrison, W
Muller, M J.
Nederham, Capt J.
Neuville, P J
Nicholson, F.
Pathei, W.
Pesalitten, David.
Powers, T R
Prince, Master John.
Pryce, H
Richards, H M
Ridgeway, W. H.
Rive, Alfred.
Ryves, G F.
Skelton, P H.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, Miss E.
Stiltox, Dr.
Stephen, Mrs M.
Stout, J A
Sturmer, Miss A.
Stuart, W G
Sultan, Revd Geo.
Thomas, S
Todd, Jas C
Van Lock, Mrs.
Verneux, E
Upsdale, Harry
Waller, Robert Ross.
Wilson, J H (Ex Engr)
Williams, E. deC.

Newspapers.

Aveling, Harry.
Caleman, Geo
Craik, William.
Croghan, W J.
Leggett, W
Marsham, —
Martin Lieut Martin (R E)
Rascher, J
Schmidt, F
Waller, Robert Ross.

Registered Letters.

Fernandus, I W
Johnstone, H S
Martin, Lieut Martin (R E)
McKue, T T
Nicholson, Thomas.
Sultan, Revd. G.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ..	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES .	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ,
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	A.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	8
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya, Nátaka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Srauta sútra, Ásvaláyana, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Láṭyáyana, 9 fasci.	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Dasa Rúpa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Kaushitaki Bráhmanopanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya-sára, 1 fasci.	0	10
Brihat Sañhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 6 fasci.	3	12
Taittiríya Bráhmaṇa, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiríya Sañhitá, 29 fasci.	18	2
Taittiríya Áraṇyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Ásvaláyana Grihya Sútra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimáñsá Darsana, 13 fasci.	8	2
Tándya Bráhmaṇa, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmaṇa, 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Puráṇa, 13 fasci.	8	2
Sáma Veda Sañhitá, 37 fasci.	23	2
Gopála Tápaní, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisiñha Tápaní, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 30 fasci.	18	12
Gobhilíya Grihya Sútra, 9 fasci.	5	10
Piñgala Chhandah Sútra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiríya Prátis'ákhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Rájataranginí	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. III and IV	40	0
Puráṇa Sangraha	1	0
Páli Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, 5 fasci. ...	3	2
Chhándogya Upanishad, English. 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáñkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpaṇa, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sútra, English	1	0
Kátantra, 4 fasci.	4	0
Kámandakíya Nítisára, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, out of stock)	2	8
Bhámatí, 6 fasci.	3	12
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 8 fasci.	8	0
Aphorisms of Sandalyas, English, fasci. 1 ...	0	10

Arabic & Persian Series.

	Rs.	A.
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. complete	25	0
Risálah-i-Shamsiyah, Appendix to do. do. ...	1	4
Fihrist Túsí, 4 fasci.	3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	0	10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Wáqidí, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futúh-ul-Shám, Azadí, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghází of Wáqidí, 5 fasci.	3	2
Isábah, 28 fasci., with supplement	20	14
Táríkh-i-Fírúz Sháhí, 7 fasci.	4	6
Táríkh-i-Baihaqí, complete in 9 fasci. ...	5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawáríkh, vols. I, II and III, complete in 15 fasci.	9	6
Wis o Rámín, 5 fasci.	2	3
Iqbálnámah-i-Jahángírí, complete in 3 fasci. ...	1	14
'Alamgírnámah, 13 fasci., with index ...	8	2
Pádsháhnámah, 19 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubáb, by Kháfí Khán, 19 fasci., with index...	12	12
Áín-i-Akbarí, Persian text, 4to., 22 fasci. ...	27	8
Áín-i-Akbarí, English translation by H. Blochmann, M. A., vol. I	12	4
Farhang-i-Rashídí, 14 fasci., complete ...	17	8
Nizámí's Khiradnámah-i-Iskandarí, 2 fasci., complete	2	0
Akbarnámah, 13 fasci., with index	15	0
Maásir-i-'Alamgírí, by Muhammad Sáqí, complete, 6 fasci., with index	3	12
Haft Ásmán, history of the Persian Masnawí ...	1	4
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçiri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci.	8	0
Ṭabaqát-i-Náçirí, Persian text, 5 fasci. ...	3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	A.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII, 1843-48, vols. XIX to XXI, 1850-52, to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number; vols. XXVI, XXVII, 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII to XLV, 1864-76, to Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Rs. 2 per number.		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols. XVII to XX, each	10	0
Ditto ditto Index ...	5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts	1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian manuscripts ...	1	0
Tibetan Dictionary	10	0
——— Grammar	8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 13 fasci. ...	13	0
Istiláhát-i-Súfiyah. Edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo.	1	0
Jawámi'ul-'ilm ir-riyází, 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to.	2	0
Puráṇa Sangraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, No. 1	1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson ...	3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor ...	2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
'Ináyah, a Commentary on the Hidáyah, vols. II, IV	16	0
Analysis of the Sher Chín, by Alexander Csoma de Körös	1	0
Khazánat-ul-'ilm	4	0
Sharáyat-ul-Islám	4	0
Anís-ul-Musharrihín	3	0
Catalogue raisonné of the Society's Sanskrit MSS. (Grammar)	2	0

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

—

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fish-ing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Com-mander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C G Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30 N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S, corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
,, 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
,, 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
,, 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
,, 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
,, 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
,, 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
,, 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
,, 9. Fairway Buoy at False Po't, Orissa.
,, 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
,, 11. Corrected positions of Zobayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
,, 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
,, 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
,, 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
,, 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tumb), Persian Gulf.
,, [illegible] Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
,, [illegible] Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
,, 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
,, 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
,, 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
,, 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
,, 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
,, 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
,, 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
,, 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
,, 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
,, 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
,, 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
,, 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
,, 4 Intended alteration in False Point Light.
,, 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
,, 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
,, 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
,, 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
,, 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
,, 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
,, 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
,, 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
,, 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
,, 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
,, 15 Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
,, 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
,, 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
,, 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
,, 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
,, 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
,, 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
,, 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
,, 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
,, 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
,, 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
,, 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
,, 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
,, 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code.

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 6 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to June 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—
Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post Rs. 6.*
„ II ... *„ 5, „ „ 6.*
No. 11, for 1876-77—
Vol I ... *„ 5, „ „ 6.*
„ II ... *„ 5, „ „ 6.*
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... *„ 5, „ „ 6.*

Miscellaneous.

Geological Survey of India.

Vol. III. Royal 8vo., pp. 438. Pt. 1 (*price* 3 Rs.): Report on the Ráníganj Coal-field.—Additional Remarks on the Geological Age of Indian Rock-systems. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs.): On the Sub-Himalayan Ranges between the Ganges and Sutlej.

Vol. IV. Royal 8vo., pp. 450. Pt. 1 (*price* 2 Rs.): Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of Trichinopoly District, Madras. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs.): On the Structure of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, &c. Pt. 3 (*price* 1 Re.): On the Coal of Assam, &c.

Vol. V. Royal 8vo., pp. 354. Pt. 1 (*price* 3 Rs.): Sections across N.-W. Himalaya, from Sutlej to Indus.—On the Gypsum of Spiti. Pt. 2 (*price* 1 Re.): On the Geology of Bombay. Pt. 3 (*price* 1 Re.): On the Jherria Coal-field.—Geological Observations on Western Tibet.

Vol. VI. Royal 8vo., pp. 395. Pt. 1 (*price* 8 As.): On the Neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., in Sind.—Geology of a Portion of Cutch. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs.): Bokaro Coal-field.—Ramgurh Coal-field.—Traps of Western and Central India. Pt. 3 (*price* 2 Rs. 8 As.): Taptee and Nerbudda Valleys.—Frog-beds in Bombay.—*Oxyglossus pusillus.*

Vol VII. Royal 8vo., pp. 342. Pt. 1 (*price* 3 Rs.): Vindhyan Series.—Mineral Statistics.—Coal.—Shillong Plateau. Pt. 2 (*price* 1 Re.): Karharbári Coal-field.—Deoghur Coal-field. Pt. 3 (*price* 1 Re.): Aden Water-supply.—Káranpura Coal-fields.

Vol. VIII. Royal 8vo., pp. 353. Pt. 1 (*price* 4 Rs.): On the Kadapah and Karnul Formations in the Madras Presidency. Pt. 2 (*price* 1 Re.): Itkhuri Coal-field.—Daltonganj Coal-field.—Chopé Coal-field.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 3 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78 Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3, postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: con-taining an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
„ Unbound copies ...	... „	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ...	„	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ...	„	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ...	„	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 2S, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	... „	12	8	0

When Postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 036874 of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Pundit Kishen Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

PUNDIT KISHEN LALL,
Jeypore.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 025779, of the 4½ per cent. new loan of 1879, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Woomesh Chunder Dey and last endorsed to none but blank endorsed by Woomesh Chunder Dey the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

G. C. MITTER,
Barripore, near Moonsiff's Court.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 252—641., dated Simla, 15th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 60I., dated 8th January 1879, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1877-78, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital invested in canals in the Punjab up to the end of 1876-77, exclusive of contributions from the Native States interested in the Sirhind Canal, amounted to Rs.3,12,41,097, which was increased to Rs.3,36,03,334 at the close of the year under review. Of this sum, Rs.1,09,89,544 were expended on works under construction not yet yielding revenue, leaving Rs.2,26,13,790 as the outlay on works in operation.

2. The gross assessments or earnings of the year amounted to Rs.31,42,132, of which Rs.21,24,501 were from direct income, Rs.10,17,631 from indirect.

3. The working expenses amounted to Rs.14 64,192, leaving a net revenue from total earnings of Rs.16,77,940, or Rs.6,60,309 from direct income only; or a profit on the gross outlay at the beginning of the year under review of 4·99 and 1·96 per cent. respectively.

4. Excluding the outlay on incomplete works, the capital debit to works in operation amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs.2,16,00,029, on which the net returns as above shew profits of 7·77 and 3·06 per cent. respectively; which shews a marked improvement on the results of the previous year, when the percentages were 6·09 and 1·32 respectively.

5. The interest charges for the year on the aggregate outlay, both on works in operation and under construction, amount to Rs.14,56,752. The direct earnings of the year thus fall short of the interest charges by Rs.7,96,443; but, adding the indirect revenue, the earnings exceed the interest, leaving a clear profit on the entire transactions of Rs.2,21,188.

6. In reviewing the report for the previous year, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State observed that the satisfactory financial results of irrigation operations in the Punjab were almost entirely due to the Western Jumna Canal, which not only paid its own way, but the large margin of profit which accrued from it covered the loss on other canals; and the lesson deduced from a comparison of the results on the Western Jumna and the Bari Doab Canals is in favor of moderate unambitious schemes and of indefatigable effort to keep down capital expenditure. The contrast is undoubtedly startling, but the circumstances connected with the construction and development of the two systems must be borne in mind in making any comparison. The Western Jumna Canal channels were carried for more than half their aggregate length in natural drainage channels, and the distributaries were, with few exceptions, made by the cultivators themselves crossing and blocking up the natural drainage outfalls in every direction, the result of which has been swamping and supersaturation of the soil, so extensively that a large expenditure is now being incurred to remedy the evils thus caused. The rates of wages and materials were considerably less when the old canals were constructed than they are now. The Western Jumna Canal has besides been in operation for fifty-seven years.

7. On the other hand, the Bari Doab Canal commenced irrigating just eighteen years ago; its channels are all artificial, and the distributary system, as on all canals of later years, has been carried out at the expense of Government. Care was taken from the first to prevent any obstructions to drainage, the result of which is now apparent in the exemption of the irrigated tracts from the evils which have long made the Western Jumna Canal districts unhappily notorious for unhealthiness.

The rise in cost of labor and materials of late years, and the necessity of providing much more liberally for the wants of the increased country traffic by bridges, have raised the outlay on this canal considerably above the amount which would have been required even thirty or forty years ago.

8. Admitting, however, that similar results to those of the older canal systems cannot be expected from the Bari Doab Canal at this early period of its history, the financial results, as shown by the reports up to date, are not satisfactory, and appear to the Government of India to demand the careful attention of the Punjab Government.

9. The yearly income and expenditure for the last seven years were as follow:—

Year.	Gross direct Revenue (assessed.)	Working expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Indirect Revenue.	Percentages on outlay		Capital at end of year.	Area irrigated.
					From direct income.	From total income.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Acres.
1871-72 . .	6,85,870	3,47,983	3,37,887	2,50,410	2·56	4·46	1,31,91,288	287,070
1872-73 . .	6,33,910	3,15,702	3,18,208	1,83,180	2·36	3·73	1,34,49,568	228,796
1873-74 . .	6,65,150	3,46,086	3,19,064	1,27,940	2·32	3·25	1,37,50,775	232,146
1874-75 . .	7,60,570	3,37,458	4,23,112	1,46,250	2·99	4·03	1,41,27,792	279,813
1875-76 . .	6,23,150	4,80,939	1,42,511	1,66,530	0·98	2·13	1,45,16,124	214,599
1876-77 . .	5,98,610	5,53,652	44,958	1,07,300	0·31	1·04	1,46,97,271	202,712
1877-78 . .	6,89,630	5,23,987	1,65,643	1,19,030	1·12	1·92	1,48,36,496	266,995
			For 1868-69 the returns were—					
	7,38,460	3,65,585	3,72,875	2,68,400	3·12	5·38	1,19,27,240	299,834

From the above figures it appears that the decrease in profits during the last three years was mainly due to the large increase in working expenses; and

in the year under review the excessive charges on this account are stated by the Chief Engineer to be owing to special repairs to rapids and falls as well as to silt clearances; those in previous years were also due to special repairs to works. The Government of India would be glad to learn when this special expenditure is likely to cease.

10. Again in the capital debit at the close of the year, unproductive expenditure, amounting to Rs.18,96,125, is included, being the outlay on the Kussoor and Subraon branches, to which, although they were ready for the admission of water some time previously, it is stated in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review that it was not possible to give a supply owing to the inability of the main channel to carry an extra volume on account of the defective condition of some of the rapids near the head. These defects, it is subsequently stated, have been so far remedied that a larger supply was safely passed down and distributed shortly after the close of the year under review, so that an increase in the area of irrigation may be looked for in succeeding years.

The supply, however, actually carried by the main canal does not appear to have been utilized to the full extent possible, the returns shewing a considerable volume running to waste every month in the escapes.

11. Again, the area of irrigation has gradually diminished from the year 1868-69. Every third year shews an area considerably larger than in the two previous or the two succeeding years, but these maxima have steadily decreased. The figures are, for—

1868-69	299,835 acres.
1871-72	287,070 „
1874-75	279,813 „
1877-78	266,995 „

The irrigated area in 1868-69 was, it is true, exceptionally large, as was the case on all the canals in Northern India, owing to the deficiency of rainfall, but the large and steady decrease down to the year under review calls for investigation.

12. In the Superintending Engineer's report on this canal, the fact is noticed that the irrigated area is fast approaching an average proportion of one-fourth the gross area. As this is a point of considerable importance in the successful development of irrigation, some further information regarding it is very desirable. The proportion in many villages is known to be much in excess of the above average, and in future reports the maximum and minimum as well as average proportion should be given; and also the maximum proportion of irrigated to gross area which observation shows to be admissible without causing an undue rise of the spring level.

13. The Government of India is glad to observe that the insufficiency of the income on the Indus series of inundation canals is under consideration.

Previous to the year 1873-74 these canals had not been credited with the share of the land revenue fairly due to them. Since then the credits on this account have been calculated according to rules made by the Local Government and approved by the Government of India. The results of the past five years, however, show that the total income, direct and indirect, has not been sufficient to cover the expenses, irrespective of interest charges. The share of land revenue due to the works, it would appear from the review of the Local Government of the report for 1874-75, should be at least Rs.1,69,718, whereas the highest yet credited in any year only amounts to Rs.1,38,761. The remissions to Jagirdars amounting, it is stated, from Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000, have not yet been credited, though in the report for 1876-77 it was noted that this had been arranged for.

14. Again, the capital account is heavily weighted by the expenditure on the flood embankments without any corresponding credit on account of the vast extent of country, irrespective of the irrigated tracts, protected by them. Of the total capital debit at the close of the year under review, amounting to

Rs.5,77,475, no less than Rs.3,99,287, or over 65 per cent., is outlay on these embankments. The adjustment of the incidence of the maintenance charges, it is observed, is under consideration.

15. The state of the collections on these canals calls for explanation. The uncollected balance of the clearance rate, amounting to a fixed sum of Rs.15,000 annually, was at the close of the year under review Rs.80,920, although the crops on the irrigated lands were, it is stated, matured and more valuable than usual owing to drought elsewhere.

16. The operations of the year under review bring out very clearly the vast importance of the irrigation works to this Province. Their benefits were extended to no less than 1,324,480 acres or 2,070 square miles, and as it was a year of drought, the larger proportion of this area would have been either unproductive or nearly so without the aid of artificial irrigation. Of the total quantity of produce thus raised, food grains naturally form the largest share. The figures for the two permanent canals stand thus :—

	Area. Acres.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Western Jumna	328,309	4,381,423	1,13,55,947
Bari Doab	210,270	3,959,874	78,94,428
TOTAL	538,579	8,341,297	1,92,50,375

shewing that the cultivation dependent on these two canals alone supplied upwards of 306,000 tons of food grains, where little or none could have been produced without irrigation. The gross value of all the crops grown under these two canals is estimated at Rs.1,88,45,967 out of an aggregate for all the irrigation works amounting to Rs.3,34,25,212.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 59, dated 8th January 1879.

READ—

Revenue Report, 1877-78, and Review by Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure brought to account during the year on the works under the control of the Irrigation Department was Rs.32,39,965, of which Rs.8,77,728 were contributed by Native States; the addition to the capital invested in Canal works by the British Government was therefore Rs.23,62,237. This addition is mainly on account of the construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, and of the new branches of the Western Jumna Canal, none of which at present yield income.

2. The capital (exclusive of the contributions of Native States) invested in the works was, on 1st April 1877, Rs.3,12,41,097, and on the 1st April 1878 it had, on account of the additions above noted, increased to Rs.3,36,03,334.

3. Of this sum, Rs.2,26,13,790 is the capital of the canals in operation, and Rs.1,09,89,544 of those under construction.

4. The *gross* "*direct*" revenue from all sources, based on the *assessments or earnings* of the year under review, was Rs.21,24,501; with the addition of the so-called "*indirect*" revenue, it amounted to Rs.31,42,132. The working expenses were Rs.14,64,192, so that the *net* "*direct*" revenue was Rs.6,60,309, and including the land revenue due or dependent on the works, Rs.16,77,940. These figures give percentages of 3·06 and 7·77, respectively, on Rs.2,16,00,029, which was the capital of the canals in operation at the beginning of the year.

5. Taking the *collections* of the year, the *gross* "*direct*" revenue was Rs.17,15,036, and with the addition of the "*indirect*" it was Rs.26,30,527; deducting the working expenses as in the preceding paragraph, the "*net*" revenue was Rs.2,50,844 from "*direct*" returns alone, and including the "*indirect*" Rs.11,66,335, or 1·16 and 5·39 per cent. on the capital at the beginning of the year.

6. The working expenses are Rs.40,379 in excess of those of the previous year. The principal works on which the abnormal expenditure was incurred are mentioned in paras. 6 and 50 of the Chief Engineer's Review. They may be briefly summarized as regulating the River Jumna near the head, and raising the banks of the Western Jumna Canal, and extensive silt-clearance, and strengthening of masonry works on the Bári Doáb Canal. In both cases the execution of the works could no longer have been postponed with safety.

7. The charge for interest for the year on the capital invested in canals under construction and in operation is Rs.14,56,752.

The net revenue of the year, direct and indirect, from canals in operation exceeds the interest charges on their capital by Rs.1,71,835. The excess of the net revenue over interest charges on these canals up to the end of the year was Rs.2,06,43,835. Deducting Rs.20,48,964, the interest on the capital spent on canals under construction, the net income is still Rs.1,85,94,871 greater than the total charge for interest.

8. The area irrigated during the year was 1,324,180 acres, against 1,114,082 in the previous year. The increase in irrigated area was principally due to the failure of the monsoon. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal was 141,492 acres, and on the Bári Doáb Canal 64,283 acres. As explained in para. 53 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Bári Doáb Canal might have watered a much larger area if the rapids on the upper part of the canal had been strong enough to pass a larger supply of water. The irrigation on the Inundation Canals was nearly stationary—a result which, considering the unusually small rise in the rivers, must be considered satisfactory.

9. The following table shows the area irrigated and the rain-fall for eight years :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Average of preceding seven years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals .	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893	662,660	524,194	569,194	774,969	621,990
Inundation Canals .	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930	546,413	574,235	544,888	549,511	511,434
TOTAL .	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823	1,208,073	1,098,429	1,114,082	1,324,480	1,133,424
RAIN-FALL.									
Permanent Canals.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal .	27·62	30·94	34·57	32·36	28·14	32·84	26·00	17·00	30·35
Bári Doáb Canal . .	23·15	20·35	20 80	26 66	18·43	46·29	37·86	23·88	28·51
Inundation Canals.									
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	16·56	16·38	25·90	39·02	24·92	36·52	23·34	15·02	26·09
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	7·30	5·09	13·99	8·01	8 57	19·18	10·17	12·47	10·33
L. S. and C. Inundation Canals.	4·43	2·34	6·10	4·93	4·26	3 04	7·60	14·92	4·67
Indus Inundation Canals	3·95	1·97	7·40	6·20	6·20	4·52	7·22	5·60	5·35

From this it will be seen that the area irrigated by the permanent canals was considerably greater, not only than the area of the previous year, but also than the average area irrigated during the preceding seven years. On the Inundation Canals, although the area irrigated was but slightly larger than that of 1876-77, it was considerably in excess of the average for seven years. The rain-fall was, as a general rule, below the average; it, moreover, fell unseasonably.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

10. The area irrigated by this canal during the year under review exceeds that of the previous year by 141,492 acres, and is the largest on record. The increase is due to the failure of the autumnal rains. There is an increase of 7,533 acres under sugar-cane, but a decrease in the area under rice and cotton; the decrease is due to considerable areas of these crops having withered under the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August.

11. The area under wheat has only been exceeded by that of the year 1868-69, which was also a year of drought; the measurements were 206,361 and 209,981 acres for these years, respectively. The increased acreage under wheat alone, at the moderate estimate of 10 maunds per acre, must have yielded 630,000 maunds of food more than was produced in the previous year. It is satisfactory to know that the area under irrigation can be so greatly expanded when necessary.

12. The assessments for the year shew a net profit of 16·98 per cent. from the direct and 24·63 per cent. from the total income, as against 13·44 and 22·36 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the profits from this canal have increased, notwithstanding an unusually heavy expenditure on repairs.

13. The balances unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs.16,372, which is greater than that reported last year; the increase is stated to be due to the exceptional season.

DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS.

14. These bunds were so severely damaged by the floods which occurred in 1875, that the question was raised whether, considering the small revenue which the Canal Department derived from them, further expenditure from the funds at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch was justifiable. After careful consideration of the opinions of officers of both Civil and Irrigation Departments, it was concluded that the cost of the present repairs and subsequent maintenance of these works should for the future be borne by the people who profit by them; and it was further decided that the services of the officers of the Western Jumna Canal should continue to be available for professional advice, and also, when necessary, for supervision of the more important works on payment of the usual percentage on the cost of such works.

15. These proposals received the sanction of the Supreme Government, who also directed that the capital accounts of these works should not be retained in the general account of Irrigation in the Punjab after their transfer to the Civil Department has been completed.

16. In accordance with the above arrangement, the bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were finally made over to the Civil Department in November 1877, and those in the Gurgáon District on the 1st May 1878, so that these works have now passed entirely from the control of the Canal Department, and will not again find a place in the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Branch.

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

17. The area irrigated is 64,283 acres in excess of that measured in the previous year; the excess is due, as in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, to deficiency of rain during the kharíf. The decrease in the area under sugarcane, rice and cotton was caused by the unfavourable nature of the season. There is an increase of 39,793 acres in the area under wheat.

18. The assessments of the year shew a net profit of 1·13 per cent. from the direct and 2·49 per cent. from the total income, as against 0·31 and 1·37 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. These results, though not satisfactory, are a considerable improvement on the returns of the past year.

19. The expenditure, though less than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other year. The causes of this expenditure are enumerated in paragraph 50 of Chief Engineer's Review.

20. From the inability of the works on the main line of this canal to carry a sufficient supply for the requirements of the existing irrigation, it was evident that no extension of irrigation would be possible from the newly completed Kasúr and Subráon branches until the defects in the construction of the rapids had been rectified. Even what water could be delivered at the heads of the Lahore branch and main branch lower was, owing to the contracted state of the channels, with difficulty forced down the branches; and where the bed was only slightly below the surface of the country, well-grounded fears were felt for the safety of the banks.

21. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the experience of the present year has shown that the work done during the year under review has so far attained its object that a larger supply has with safety been passed down and distributed.

22. The unrealized balances of demands on account of water and water advantage rates are larger than in the previous year; this is probably due to the exceptional season.

UPPER SUTLEJ.

23. There is a profit from all sources of 7·34 per cent. on the capital of these canals. The calculation by which this result is obtained is shewn in detail in paragraphs 74 and 75 of the Chief Engineer's Review.

24. There is an increase of 6,942 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year. It is mentioned in the 78th paragraph of Chief Engineer's Review that the favorable returns from these canals during the present year are due more to decrease of expenditure and establishment charges than to any considerable increase in the income.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

25. The operations of the year shew a profit from all sources of 140·25 per cent. on the capital invested in the canals, as against 157·65 per cent. in the previous year. The area irrigated was 284,680 acres; this area is only 965 acres less than that of last year, which was the largest on record. There is again a marked increase in the cultivation of indigo, and, as mentioned in paragraph 94 of the Chief Engineer's Review, it is reasonable to expect a still further increase in the future.

26. The cost of irrigation, which had been yearly decreasing, appears now to be stationary at Rs.1·36 per acre. The cost of maintenance has slightly increased, being Rs. 0·78 per acre, as against Rs.0·71 in the previour year.

INDUS SERIES.

27. There is an increase of 5,030 acres in the area irrigated by these canals as compared with the previous year.

28. The income from all sources shews a loss of 12·07 per cent., as against 5·05 per cent in the previous year. This unfavorable return is due to an increase of expenditure, which is explained in paras. 109 and 110 of the Chief Engineer's Review, and to the insufficiency of the contribution of Rs.45,000 which is recovered yearly from the irrigators, and was estimated to cover half the cost of clearing the canals; the five years for which this sum was fixed have now elapsed, and the more correct division of the expenditure is under consideration.

29. It is explained in para. 107 of the Chief Engineer's Review that these canals have not as yet been credited with that part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jágírdárs. It is expected that the increase in credit to the canals from this source will amount to between Rs.20,000 and Rs.30,000 per annum.

30. The adjustment of the incidence of charges for the maintenance of the river embankments is still receiving attention.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

31. The returns from these canals are again favorable, the profit being Rs.6,402, or 28·06 per cent. on a capital of Rs.22,813. The area irrigated was 5,588 acres, or 3,535 less than in the previous year. The principal decrease was in the rabi crop, which only measured 978 acres, as against 2,452 in 1876-77. The falling off is attributed to the unusually low supply in the River Jhelum throughout the summer months.

32. In paragraph 124 the Chief Engineer draws attention to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, who mentions that, in a season of drought, these canals, in addition to their income from the irrigation of cereals and other crops, ensure a supply of grass for the cattle; the value of this seasonable supply of fodder can scarcely be calculated in money.

GENERAL.

33. The plethora of establishment in the Irrigation Department, which was prominently mentioned last year, is again brought to notice. The charges under this head are largely in excess of the requirements of the Department, and until some relief is given, the value of the canals in this Province as reproductive works cannot be correctly gauged.

34. This Report is submitted one month later than the specified date; efforts will be made to expedite the submission of next year's Report.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORT FOR 1877-78.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

Western Jumna Canal.

1. The debit to capital, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.8,75,408; the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	
Extraordinary.		
Jumna Dam	30,155	
New Main Line	5,22,307	
New Delhi Branch	2,04,718	
Hánsi Branch	39,248	
New Hánsi Branch	8,896	
No. IX Distributary	9,806	
„ XII „	18,990	
Jind Distributaries	166	
		8,34,286
Ordinary.		
Indri Cut Works—Loss in stock	8,399	
Demolition of Old Mills	— 163	
Pandoe Nallah Diversion	— 10	
		8,226
Total		8,42,512

The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts, and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue:—

	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	1,42,744	2,058	1,44,802
III.—Tools and Plant	20,008	— 1	20,007
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 1,32,566	— 181	— 1,32,747
V.—Capital Receipts	— 604	...	— 604
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	1,438	...	1,438
Total	31,020	1,876	32,896

2. Revenue Account Current.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		3,983	Water-rates from irrigation	11,91,862
Maintenance and Repairs	1,39,657		Miscellaneous	56,116
Plantations	3,362			
		1,43,019		
Compensation		1,607		
Establishment, Direction	51,140			
Ditto, Executive	2,12,713			
		2,63,853		
Tools and Plant		6,263		
		4,18,725		
Balance profit of 16·98 per cent. on capital of Rs. 48,83,805		8,29,253		
Total		12,47,978	Total	12,47,978
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	3,73,757

3. The net profits of the year amount, as shewn above, to Rs.8,29,253, which is 16·98 per cent. on the capital debit at the beginning of the year, which was Rs.48,83,805. If the land revenue due or dependent on the works is included, the net income becomes Rs.12,03,010, which on the same capital is a percentage of 24·63. In the previous year the corresponding percentages were 13·44 and 22·36 on a capital debit of Rs.43,27,634.

4. The result for the past four years, based on the earnings, is as follows:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	Water-rates	9,47,929	7,64,809	9,16,244	11,91,862
	Miscellaneous	69,027	56,567	54,902	56,116
	Total	10,16,956	8,21,376	9,71,146	12,47,978
Expenditure	Works, &c.	1,03,806	1,28,120	1,34,478	1,54,872
	Establishment, Direction	47,046	47,105	61,470	51,140
	Ditto, Executive	1,87,885	1,99,933	1,93,425	2,12,713
	Total	3,38,737	3,75,158	3,89,373	4,18,725
Percentage on Capital from Net	Direct income	20·29	11·71	13·44	16·98
	Do. plus indirect	31·44	22·24	22·36	24·63

5. The increase of Rs.2,75,618 in the water-rates over the previous year is due entirely to the failure of the monsoon and to the abnormal supply passed down the canal.

6. The increase of Rs.20,394 in works is due to various causes, which are detailed by the Superintending Engineer, the principal ones being—the heavy works required near the head of the canal for the regulation of the Jumna; the raising of the banks of both the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions to enable them to carry the extra water forced down the canal; and works and clearances on the rájbahás rendered necessary by the same causes.

7. The reduction of Rs.10,330 in the charges for Direction is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to a larger amount of work having been done from Extraordinary funds, which are debited with a percentage on this account, the balance chargeable to Revenue being thus decreased.

8. The Superintending Engineer points out that the charges for Establishment, Executive, are largely affected by collection fees, which increase with the area irrigated.

9. The area irrigated for the past five years is as follows:—

Years.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	171,630	140,117	311,747
1874-75	160,118	222,729	382,847
1875-76	188,189	121,406	309,595
1876-77	175,729	190,753	366,482
1877-78	215,135	292,839	507,974

10. It will be seen that there has been a very large increase in the area irrigated. The Superintending Engineer records that the kharif crop was a very good one, and has only twice been surpassed, *viz.*, by that of 1869-70, which was 234,164 acres, and that of 1870-71, which was 218,535.

11. The rabi crop of 292,839 acres is the largest ever recorded, the nearest approach to it being that of 1868-69, which was 288,208 acres, or 4,631 acres less than the one now under review.

12. The total area irrigated is also the largest on record.

13. The increase thus obtained was due to the failure of the rains. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the people from the *báráni* villages crowded down to the canal with their flocks and their herds, and cultivated every patch of ground for which they could in any way obtain irrigation.

14. The area of double-cropped land for five years was as follows:—

	Acres.
1873-74	30,935
1874-75	51,896
1875-76	28,309
1876-77	39,298
1877-78	85,202

The large increase in the area of double-cropped lands is entirely due to the scarcity and dearness of food, which induced the cultivators to secure as much food-grain as could possibly be raised.

15. The following were the acres irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	42,068	33,439	26,555	34,602	42,135
Rice	43,818	50,029	51,827	46,074	34,733
Cotton	54,806	58,236	69,577	76,616	65,989
Wheat	86,355	151,067	80,040	143,072	206,361
Total	227,047	292,771	227,999	300,364	349,218
Other crops	84,700	90,076	81,596	66,118	158,756
Grand Total	311,747	382,847	309,595	366,482	507,974

16. There is an increase in sugarcane over the preceding year; but the Superintending Engineer points out that the amount is about the same as in 1873-74, and a little less than in 1869-70.

17. It is also explained, with regard to the rice and cotton, which are both less in area than last year, that, owing to the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August, much was lost and not assessed.

18. The wheat crop was very large, and nearly equalled that of 1868-69, which is the largest on record; it was 63,289 acres larger than the area under the same crop in the previous year.

19. The area of indigo sown for the past six years is as follows:—

	Acres.
1872-73	6,489
1873-74	12,165
1874-75	2,871
1875-76	11,513
1876-77	1,086
1877-78	3,041

20. The whole of the increase in area of this crop was measured in the Skinner Estates.

21. The percentages of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years:—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	94·21	5·76	79·00	21·00	87·39	12·61	9·92
1874-75	96·04	3·96	91·49	8·51	93·38	6·62	13·55
1875-76	96·08	3·92	90·57	9·43	93·91	6·09	10·31
1876-77	96·31	3·69	90·32	9·68	93·19	6·81	10 72
1877-78	94·00	6·00	87·42	12·58	90·20	9·80	16·77

22. The increase in the percentage of lift irrigation is due to the dryness of the season, the cultivators raising the water on to high lands which they would not in ordinary seasons have taken the trouble to irrigate.

23. The proportion of kharif and rabi irrigation has been as follows:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
1873-74	55·05	44·95
1874-75	41·83	58·17
1875-76	60·78	39·22
1876-77	47·95	52·05
1877-78	42·34	57·66

24. The average water-rate per acre irrigated for five years is as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·07	3·01	2·75	2·94	2·66
Rabi, "	2·03	2·08	2·03	2·09	2·12

25. The decrease of the rate per acre in the kharif is due to a large area being under the lower-priced crops, principally for food for the cattle. In the rabi there is a slight increase, which, however, calls for no special remark.

26. The value of the cubic foot per second of total water-supply was as follows:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	254	121
1874-75	226	187
1875-76	203	124
1876-77	231	202
1877-78	218	317

27. The duty obtained in acres from the total supply during past five years is detailed below:—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
1873-74	83	60
1874-75	74	89
1875-76	73	61
1876-77	78	97
1877-78	81	149

28. The duty in the kharif, though greater than that of the three preceding years, was not remarkably high. The Superintending Engineer explains that not only did the hot winds necessitate more frequent waterings than in ordinary seasons, but that more water than usual was given to village ponds for watering cattle and for domestic purposes.

29. In the rabi the increase in the duty is very large, and is ascribed to several causes, which together contributed to the result shewn. The failure of all but the irrigated kharif crops and the high price of food-grain induced the cultivators to sow a more than usually large area, and they were thus compelled to economise the water. The new rájbahás also undoubtedly enabled the officers to check wasteful expenditure; and, lastly, in December and January the canal irrigation was greatly aided by timely and abundant falls of rain, which

assisted at the very time when, without this aid, the season of greatest pressure would have been felt.

30. In para. 70 *et seq.* of his Report, the Superintending Engineer advocates the withdrawal of canal irrigation from tracts where the springs have risen to within a few feet of the surface of the ground, and suggests that it would be advisable to utilize this rise of the springs by means of wells for irrigation purposes. This idea might be tried on some of the worst of tracts now under canal irrigation when the new settlement comes into force; a trial of the scheme as an experiment would not then interfere with rights in the water which exist under the present settlement.

31. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	1·20	0·88	1·21	1·06	0·82
Repairs, distributaries	0·06	0·03	0·07	0·01	0·04

32. As remarked in last year's Report, the decrease in the maintenance charges of the whole canal is in one sense not satisfactory, being due, to a certain extent, to the impossibility of making thorough silt clearances.

33. The state of water collections was as follows :—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	6,677	3,87,771	5,57,914	9,52,362
Realizations	6,677	3,87,771	5,41,542	9,35,990
BALANCE UNREALIZED	...	...	16,372	16,372

34. The balance unrealized is greater than that of last year, which was Rs. 6,699. The increase is probably due to the exceptional season.

35. The Superintending Engineer, in the 106th and 107th paragraphs of his Report, has brought to special notice the successful exertions of the officers of the Revenue Divisions of his Circle. The results of the year were obtained by forcing an unprecedentedly large supply down the canal, and by unremittting exertions in its distribution.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

36. There was no expenditure on Capital Account during the year; the total amount was as before, excluding interest, Rs.1,83,410, including interest, Rs.4,26,510.

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	991		Water-rates from irrigation	3,261
Plantations	53		Miscellaneous	1,697
		1,044		
Establishment, Direction	468			
Ditto, Executive	3,391			
		3,859		
		4,903		
Balance profit, @ 0·03 on capital of Rs.1,83,410		55		
TOTAL		4,958	TOTAL	4,958

37. The results from direct income for the past three years were as follows :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates from irrigation	3,349	3,721	3,261
	Miscellaneous	977	825	1,697
	TOTAL	4,326	4,546	4,958
	Works, &c.	3,607	2,600	1,044
	Establishment, Direction	1,345	1,579	468
	Ditto, Executive	7,628	8,123	3,391
	TOTAL	12,580	12,302	4,903
	Percentage on capital from direct income	— 4·50	— 4·23	0·03

38. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
Total from tanks and jhíls	24	2,074	2,098
Of this—			
The tanks contributed	...	...	...
Najafgarh and Chandáni jhíls	24	2,074	2,098

	Acres.
The area in 1873-74 was	16,533
1874-75 „	9,428
1875-76 „	8,414
1876-77 „	9,303
1877-78 „	2,098

39. The bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were transferred to the Civil Department; the former on the 1st and the latter on the 8th November 1877. The remaining bunds in the Gurgáon District were transferred on the 1st May 1878.

UPPER BÁRI DOÁB CIRCLE.

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

40. The capital debit of this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs.1,39,225; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Thamman rájbahá		16,233
Ditto Turkwind do.		3,961
Ditto Water-course heads, Main Branch Lower		529
Ditto ditto, Lahore Branch		606
Ditto Kasur Branch, Main Canal	18,224	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	65,581	
		83,805
Ditto Sobráon Branch, Main Canal	12,041	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	3,552	
		15,593
TOTAL	...	1,20,727

41. The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue, as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	...	36,859	36,859
III.—Tools and Plant	...	— 349	— 349
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 4,154	— 13,330	— 17,484
V.—Capital Receipts	...	— 668	— 668
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	...	140	140
	— 4,154	22,652	18,498

42. The aggregate debit, excluding interest, at close of the year, amounted to Rs.1,48,36,496, and including interest, to Rs.2,68,15,129.

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		14,925
Maintenance and Repairs	1,37,757	
Plantations	10,698	
		2,48,455
Establishment, Direction	58,420	
Ditto, Executive	1,99,642	
		2,58,062
Tools and Plant	...	2,545
		5,23,987
Balance profit at 1·13 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,46,97,271		1,65,646
TOTAL		6,89,633

RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	61,182
TOTAL	6,89,633
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,00,102

43. The land revenue due or dependent on the works assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs.2,00,083, to which Rs.19 was added for the kharif crop

of 1877-78 by the civil officers on account of resumed *jágír* lands which are liable to water-advantage rate, and to *chahi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and used canal water, making a total of Rs.2,00,102 for both crops.

44. The details of the assessments and remissions are as follow :—

Area.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
137 acres	@ 1 8 0 per acre	206	
2,473 „	„ 1 4 0 „	3,091	
19,237 „	„ 1 2 0 „	21,643	
92,613 „	„ 1 0 0 „	92,613	
95,525 „	„ 0 12 0 „	71,644	
103 „	„ 0 12 0 „	77	
1,874 „	„ 0 10 0 „	1,171	
2,677 „	„ 0 9 0 „	1,506	
11,090 „	„ 0 8 0 „	5,545	
6,898 „	„ 0 6 0 „	2,587	
232,627			2,00,083
	Additions made by civil officers, as explained above		19
			2,00,102
	DEDUCT—Remissions to Jágírdárs	8,137	
	Do. on account of *chahi* lands	5,188	
	Do. do. other causes	342	
			13,667
	NET BALANCE ...		1,86,435

The remissions and additions shown above are only for the kharif crop, the charges for the rabi not being leviable till the ensuing year. The average rate per acre is Rs.0·86.

45. The following statement shows the assessments, remissions and collections of the land revenue due or dependent on the works to end of the year. The figures for 1877-78 are liable to be altered, owing to the additions by civil officers and remissions for the rabi crop, as stated above, not being known till the following year. For the same reasons the figures for 1876-77 do not agree with those shown in the Revenue Report for the previous year, the additions and remissions for the rabi crop having now been added.

YEARS.	LAND REVENUE DUE OR DEPENDENT ON THE WORKS.			REMISSIONS.				Balance realizable
	Amount originally assessed.	Additions made by Civil Officers.	TOTAL.	Jágírdárs.	Well lands.	Other causes.	TOTAL.	
Balance to end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,97,004
1876-77	1,45,576	8,289	1,53,865	21,110	18,498	444	40,052	1,13,813
1877-78	2,00,083	19	2,00,102	8,137	5,188	342	13,667	1,86,435
								17,97,252
DEDUCT—Remissions for old crops								29
								17,97,223
Realized to end of 1876-77							15,39,029	
„ during 1877-78							1,19,877	
								16,58,906
Balance to be realized for crops to end of kharif 1877-78							5,439	
„ „ for rabi crop, 1878-79							1,32,878	
								1,38,317

46. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Re.1·13 per cent. from direct income; including the land revenue due or dependent on the works it is raised to Rs.2·49—a result which, though not satisfactory, shows a considerable improvement on the previous year, when the corresponding figures stood as Re.0·31 and 1·37 respectively. The increase of Rs.1,03,155 in the water-rates from irrigation is due to a great extent to the great demand for water caused by the failure of the rains; that this increase was not greater is owing mainly to two causes, *viz.*, 1st, that the dangerous condition of some of the rapids, as well as the fact that the canal was badly choked with silt, did not permit of an abnormal supply being sent down; 2nd, that during the kharif the crops were grown by the aid of canal water alone, whereas in ordinary years the canal-supply is largely supplemented by the rainfall. Steps have been taken to enable the canal to carry a larger supply. During the closure in January and February good progress was made in strengthening and repairing the rapids, and very extensive silt-clearance was also carried out. The decrease of Rs.12,053 in the miscellaneous income is mainly due to canal wood not having been required by the Head Works to the same extent as in the previous year, when there were very large sales on this account; also to falling-off of mill rents, which was due to the prolonged closure of the canal.

47. The following statement shows the cost of maintenance, the income assessed, and the area irrigated for five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,13,000	6,91,457	5,53,336	5,25,296	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	52,270	69,118	70,161	73,235	61,182
TOTAL .	6,65,270	7,60,575	6,23,497	5,98,531	6,89,633
EXPENDITURE—					
Works, &c.	1,46,738	1,29,053	2,30,103	2,97,476	2,65,925
Establishment, Direction, &c.	46,718	48,183	65,348	73,995	58,420
Ditto Executive	1,52,630	1,60,222	1,85,488	1,82,181	1,99,642
TOTAL .	3,46,086	3,37,458	4,80,939	5,53,652	5,23,987
Percentage on Capital from Net { Direct Income .	2·37	3·08	1·01	0·31	1·13
Percentage on Capital from Net { Direct + Indirect .	3·77	4·76	2·28	1·37	2·49
AREAS IRRIGATED	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

48. From this it will be seen that both the area irrigated and the income were, with the exception of 1874-75, larger than that of any other year shown in the statement.

49. On the other hand, the expenditure, though smaller than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other above shown.

50. As explained by the Superintending Engineer, the special repairs to the rapids and falls on the Main Line and Main Branch Upper, and the silt-clearance of the Main Branch Lower and Lahore Branch, were carried out at a very considerable expenditure.

51. The decrease in Establishment charges, which would have accrued from the amalgamation of the 1st and 3rd Divisions, was more than counterbalanced by the cost of Establishment which was temporarily transferred to supervise the work undertaken during the annual closure.

52. The areas irrigated for the past five years in acres are—

YEARS.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146
1874-75	87,214	192,599	279,813
1875-76	92,335	122,264	214,599
1876-77	75,748	126,964	202,712
1877-78	85,664	181,331	266,995

53. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 9,916 acres in the kharif. As previously stated, this increase should have been very much greater. The reasons of the very limited area irrigated during this crop are, that it started badly, there being at the end of May a very serious deficiency as compared with other years. This was due to the unusual lateness of the season and the abundant rabi harvest preceding; in fact the cultivators are stated not to have been able to gather in the rabi and prepare the ground for the kharif by the usual dates. Subsequently, when the rains failed, there was a rush for water, and the area irrigated increased rapidly; but unfortunately, owing to the state of the canal, it was found impossible to send down an abnormal supply which could have been utilized to the last drop.

54. There was a large increase in the rabi irrigation, stated by the Superintending Engineer to be mainly due to the extension of irrigation on the new Turkwind and Thamman rájbahás.

55. The area of double-cropped lands for five years was as follows :—

	Acres.
1873-74	24,672
1874-75	30,818
1875-76	25,260
1876-77	26,288
1877-78	28,062

56. There is again an increase to be recorded in the area of double-cropped land, which is not a matter for congratulation.

57. The following were the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	10,305	8,900	8,729	7,498	6,339
Rice	32,882	27,638	24,511	27,468	24,245
Cotton	27,868	17,612	33,215	19,676	10,545
Wheat	94,731	145,593	91,218	96,486	136,279
TOTAL .	165,786	199,743	157,673	151,128	177,408
Other Crops .	66,360	80,070	56,926	51,584	89,587
GRAND TOTAL .	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

58. The reduction in the area of rice is stated to be due to the unfavorable nature of the season, and that in cotton is said to be accounted for by the cultivators finding it more profitable to grow *jowár* and *charri*. The increase in the area of wheat is satisfactory.

59. The percentage of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	92·94	7·06	87·70	12·30	89·98	10·02	10·63
1874-75	92·93	7·07	85·27	14·73	87·66	12·34	11·01
1875-76	93·80	6·20	86·84	13·16	89·83	10·17	11·77
1876-77	94·17	5·83	84·82	15·18	88·21	11·79	12·96
1877-78	91·90	8·10	85·78	14·22	87·75	12·25	10·51

60. The proportion of kharif and rabbi irrigation has been as follows :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabbi. Acres.
1873-74	43·5	56·5
1874-75	31·2	68·8
1875-76	43·0	57·0
1876-77	37·3	62·7
1877-78	32·1	67·9

61. The average water-rates for five years are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·25	3·17	3·13	3·36	2·86
Rabi, "	2·17	2·15	2·16	2·14	2·12

62. The decrease in the kharif is due to the comparatively small acreage under the better paying crops; both sugarcane and rice were less cultivated than in preceding years.

63. The value of the cubic foot per second of water entering the canal and of supply utilized was as follows :—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total entering at head	131·05	178·49	124·25	202·20	153·69	173·48	145·62	201·75	134·46	339·22
Utilized	150·1	201·1	132·1	212·1	179·7	189·0	169·7	314·1	157·9	394·8

64. This statement shows a very good return for the rabi, and, as might be expected from the extreme dryness of the season, an unfavorable return for the kharif crop.

65. The duty obtained in acres from the water during the past five years is detailed below :—

	1873-74		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Total entering at head	40·24	82·43	39·13	23·95	49·14	80·17	43·33	94·61	46·99	160·47
Utilized	46·40	92·87	41·59	98·57	57·46	87·77	50·50	147·29	55·20	186·56

66. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total charges	1·45	1·21	2·24	2·73	1·96
Rájbahá repairs	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·17	0·16

67. As explained in a previous para. (50), the maintenance charges were swelled by heavy expenditure on strengthening the rapids on the upper part of the canal, and in clearing silt deposits in the branches. The experience of the kharif crop had shown that these repairs could not with safety be delayed any longer.

68. The state of water collections was as follows:—

	Balance in 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	606	2,69,661	2,44,598	5,14,865
Realizations	165	2,69,401	2,38,289	5,07,855
BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR	441	260	6,309	7,010

69. There is a considerable increase in the unrealized balances which amounted at the close of the year to Rs.7,010 as against Rs.2,826 in 1876-77.

70. The state of the collections of the land revenue or owners' rate due to or dependent on the works is shown below:—

	Balance of assessment from Kharif 1865-66 to Rabi 1867-68.	Balance of assessments from Kharif 1868-69 to Kharif 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	2,230	1,561	86,311	67,224	1,57,326
Deduct remissions	...	29	18,315	13,667	32,011
Net demands	2,230	1,532	67,996	53,557	1,25,315
Realizations	...	1,483	67,986	50,407	1,19,876
BALANCE UNREALIZED	2,230	49	10	3,150	5,439

71. Here also the unrealized balance, Rs.5,439, exceeds that at the end of the previous year, when it was Rs.3,792.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

72. The capital debit of these canals, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.454; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Atári Rájbaha	1,042	
Ditto Chunián ditto	908	
		1,950
The remainder consists of charges—		
Establishment		487
Fluctuations in Suspense Accounts		—1,983
TOTAL		454

73. The capital debit at the close of the year amounted to Rs.5,68,127, exclusive of interest, and including interest to Rs.9,82,273.

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		307	Water-rates from irrigation	8,559
Maintenance and Repairs	28,483		Miscellaneous	4,234
Plantations	178		Contributions	...
		28,661	TOTAL	12,793
Establishment, Direction	5,608		Balance loss at 9·28 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,67,673	52,714
Ditto, Executive	29,959			
		35,567		
Tools and Plant		972	TOTAL	65,507
TOTAL		65,507	Receipts as above	12,793
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	8,525
			Fluctuating land revenue, Montgomery District	85,894
			GRAND TOTAL	1,07,212

74. The Revenue Account Current is drawn out in the same form as that for all the other canals, in order to admit of easy comparison in the various entries; but, as it stands, it is somewhat misleading, as these canals have almost no direct revenue, the charge for water being included in the land revenue. The actual state of the account is—expenditure, Rs.65,507; income, Rs.1,07,212; balance, Rs.41,705,—being a profit on the capital of Rs.5,67,673 of 7·34 per cent.

75. For the past four years the income and expenditure were as follows :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,038	12,346	8,040	8,559
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	5,038	12,096	7,868	8,525
Fluctuating land revenue	99,724	1,29.717	66.477	85.894
Miscellaneous	3,298	2,983	4,337	4.234
Contributions	787	260	670	...
	1,13,885	1,57,402	87,392	1,07,212
EXPENDITURE—				
Works, &c.	58,593	66,024	37,176	29,940
Establishment—Direction	22,254	16,757	6,898	5,608
Do. Executive	29,793	3 ',285	34,284	29,959
	1,10,640	1,13,066	78,358	65,507
Percentage on Capital	0·73	8·21	1·75	7·34
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·32	0·81	1·05	0·81

76. The areas irrigated for the last four years are as follows :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	49,749	34,371	84,120
1875-76	48,719	90,218	138,937
1876-77	28,029	46,214	74,243
1877-78	44,624	36,561	81,185

77. The increase in area over last year is not large enough to call for any special remarks. The causes are stated by the Superintending Engineer in his 79th para. to be a short rainfall in August and September; the re-opening of water-courses which had been closed in the previous year; and the opening of rájbahás from the Katora Canal.

78. From this and the statement immediately preceding it will be seen that the favorable returns of this canal for the present year are due to decrease of expenditure both on works and establishment charges rather than to any considerable increase of income.

79. The following table gives the detail of the area and assessments of the fluctuating land revenue :—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class I	122	199	...	...	122	199
„ II	7,068	20,827	...	...	7,068	20,827
„ III	16,112	29,055	...	...	16,112	29,055
„ IV	14,912	14,955	25,823	20,712	30,765	35,66
Fixed	..	60	...	86	...	146
	38,214	65,096	25,823	20,798	64,067	85,894

80. The average duty of the water for the past four years is as follows :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	46·4	40·13	27·9	38·6
Rabi	124·6	152·14	124·2	113·5

81. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past four years were as follows :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	84·8	91·8	90·7	83·7
Lift	5·2	8 2	9·3	16·3

82. The measurements and compilation of the assessments appear to have been made by the patwáris with fairly satisfactory results; but the Superintending Engineer again brings prominently to notice that, in the absence of more establishment for checking their work, the system can hardly be expected to improve or even to remain efficient.

83. The chief point to which the Superintending Engineer directs attention is, that the cultivators having abandoned the idea that the rates would be lowered, have now shown a general disposition to take steadily to irrigation.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.440 on account of Suspense Balances the total capital to end of year, exclusive of interest, was Rs.1,08,082, and including interest was Rs.1,89,094.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I. A. Extensions and Improvements		12,568	I. Water-rates from irrigation	680
I. B. Maintenance & Repairs	11,134		Miscellaneous	6,568
Plantations	1,041		Expenditure from Fine Fund	13,734
		12,175		20,982
II. Establishment, Direction	4,902		Value of statute labor	89,535
Do. Executive	49,771			
		54,673		
III. Tools and Plant		665		1,10,517
			Balance loss at 54·90 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,07,642	59,099
		80,081		
Value of statute labor		89,535		
TOTAL		1,69,616	TOTAL	1,69,616
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,10,069

85. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.59,099, or 54·90 per cent. on the capital, if the land revenue due or dependent on the works is excluded; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs.1,50,970 or 140·25 per cent. on the capital.

86. The figures for the past three years are shown in the following table :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates from irrigation	679	684	680
	Miscellaneous	4,844	7,873	6,568
	Expenditure from Fine Fund	26,337	13,003	13,734
	TOTAL	31,860	21,560	20,982
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	34,960	22,317	25,408
	Establishment, Direction	2,234	2,593	4,902
	Ditto, Executive	36,965	41,195	49,771
	TOTAL	74,159	66,105	80,081
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	— 39·32	— 41·28	— 54·90
	Do. plus indirect	+ 158·98	+ 157·65	+ 140·25

87. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund has been as follows :—

Extensions and Improvements	Rs.	9,758
Maintenance and Repairs	„	3,976
TOTAL	Rs.	13,734

88. The number of statute laborers called out were in excess of last year—

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Present	410,882	80·71	363,839	78·53	375,522	78·94
Remitted	30,978	6·09	27,957	6·04	27,921	5·87
Absent	67,192	13·20	71,498	15·43	72,253	15·19
TOTAL CALLED OUT	509,052	...	463,294	...	475,696	...
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Fines levied, Zarnagha	33,604	...	35,755	...	36,127	..

89. The value of statute labor employed, calculated as hitherto at 6 annas per man, is Rs.1,40,821. The Superintending Engineer states that the average obtaining in the district is probably near 6·6 annas. The amount entered in the Provincial accounts, Rs.89,535, is based on the value of labor at the time the settlement was made.

90. The following statement shows the area irrigated for the last five Years :—

YEARS.	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.
1873-74	108,528	55·07	88,536	44·93	197,064
1874-75	163,605	59·77	110,083	40·23	273,688
1875-76	134,280	48·32	143,603	51·68	277,883
1876-77	154,998	54·26	130,647	45·74	285,645
1877-78	165,639	58·18	119,041	41·82	284,680

91. The decrease in area compared with that of the previous year is 965 acres.

92. That this result is satisfactory will be at once conceded when it is considered that the state of the rivers during a critical period was unfavorable, and that the area irrigated in 1876-77 was exceptionally large.

93. The area of the principal crops for the last five years is as follows:—

Crops.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Indigo	27,641	51,399	33,189	54,862	69,322
Cotton	21,682	30,480	25,127	24,178	28,280
Rice	6,347	9,563	7,732	8,100	9,197
Sugarcane	3,123	3,497	2,923	3,176	3,473
Millet (Jowár)	34,249	50,337	41,698	40,316	39,307
Wheat	63,388	60,261	64,406	60,422	51,686
Turnips	15,032	19,331	25,324	20,046	23,894

94. Experience has shown that indigo is a crop peculiarly liable to sudden fluctuation in extent. It is, as Mr. Garbett observes, a remunerative crop, and the increase shown in the above table cannot but have been specially advantageous during the year under review, in which high prices were the rule. It remains to be seen whether the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway will favorably affect the cultivation of the more valuable crops; it is reasonable to expect that it will do so.

95. It is observed that in the Superintending Engineer's report no explanation is given of the decrease of 8,736 acres of wheat as compared with the area cultivated in 1876-77. Though the difference is not very large, still some reasons for it should have been stated.

96. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last five years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	77·7	82·9	80·6	82·9	79·6
Lift	22·3	17·1	19·4	17·1	20·4

97. The increase in areas watered by lift is due to the very low state of the rivers during the whole year.

98. The percentage of double-cropped lands was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Area	8,308	12,864	8,867	10,518	14,997
Percentage	4·22	4·70	3·19	3·68	5·27

99. The increase is probably to be accounted for by the prevailing scarcity and dearness of food-supply which stimulated the cultivators to get as much out of their land as possible.

100. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of labor supplied	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
Fine Fund	28,315	42,566	33,604	35,755	36,127
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,14,665	2,10,069
Direct water-rate assessment	679	679	679	681	680
Total	4,11,703	4,54,935	4,01,663	3,87,543	3,87,697
Area in acres	197,064	273,688	277,883	285,615	284,680
Cost per acre	2·09	1·66	1·45	1·36	1·36

101. The result may be considered satisfactory.

102. The total cost of maintenance, which shows approximately what would have been the cost to Government if statute labor was not in existence, has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works from Imperial Funds	11,572	9,761	8,623	9,314	11,674
Ditto Fine Fund	23,708	12,956	26,337	13,003	13,734
Establishment	39,178	44,017	39,199	43,788	54,673
Value of statute labor	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
Total	2,43,868	2,65,125	2,28,240	2,02,544	2,20,902
Cost per acre	1·24	0·97	0·82	0·71	0·78

103. These figures call for no special remarks.

104. Before closing the review on the working of these canals, it will be well to notice the extraordinary rainfall entered in the returns as having been registered in the month of September 1877 at Shujábád. The gauge is placed on top of the Tahsil building, and is registered by the Tahsildar. According to his report, on the 7th September 1877, there was a rainfall of 26 inches in the 24 hours. The correctness of the return was, at the instance of the Financial Commissioner, investigated by the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, whose report was published at page 729 of the Supplement to *Punjab Gazette*, dated 1st October 1877. The Deputy Commissioner, after visiting Shujábád and seeing the state of the city and surrounding country, had no reason to doubt the correctness of the Tahsildar's report: 700 houses had fallen in the town, and after the lapse of a month there were still large tracts of country of miles in length under water.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

105. From the capital of Rs.6,10,647 at the end of last year, Rs.35,095 has been transferred to the Capital Account of Abdul Rahím Khán's Canal, which does not belong to the Indus series, and Rs.1,923 was added on account of fluctuations in suspense balances during the year; the capital therefore at the end of the year was Rs.5,77,475 excluding, and Rs.8,99,581 including, interest.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I A. Extensions & Improvements		30,301	Clearance rate	45,000
I B. Maintenance & Repairs	1,17,890		Miscellaneous	1,139
Plantations	5,001			
		1,22,891		46,139
II. Establishment, Direction	51,287			
Ditto, Executive	47,188			
		98,475	Balance loss at 36 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,75,552	2,07,226
III. Tools and Plants		1,698		
TOTAL		2,53,365	TOTAL	2,53,365
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	1,37,755

106. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.2,07,226, or 36 per cent. on the capital excluding, and Rs.69,471, or 12·07 per cent., including, the land revenue due or dependent on the works.

107. These canals have not as yet been credited with the part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jagírdárs. The exact amount has not yet been satisfactorily arrived at; the investigation is still in hand, and the additional credit to the canals is expected to amount to between Rs.20,000 and 30,000 per annum, which will considerably decrease the loss which has hitherto been shown as accruing every year from the working of the canals, added to the heavy charges for the maintenance of the river protection works of this division.

108. The result of the past four years is as follows :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Clearance rate	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	Miscellaneous	1,493	1,143	1,135	1,139
	TOTAL	46,493	46,143	46,135	46,139
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,28,291	1,24,894	1,34,196	1,54,890
	Establishment, Direction	24,813	31,495	30,910	51,287
	Ditto, Executive	38,632	33,624	48,857	47,188
	TOTAL	1,91,736	1,90,013	2,13,963	2,53,365
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM	Direct income	—33·19	—30·70	—29·18	—36·00
	„ plus indirect	— 1·35	— 1·12	— 5·05	—12·07

109. The increase over the expenditure of the previous year of Rs.20,694 on works, &c., is mainly due to the construction of a new regulator to the head of the Shoria Canal, and to the excavation of a new straight channel in connection with it, and to expenditure on the recently-purchased Massúwah Canal.

110. The increase of Rs. 20,377 on Establishment—Direction, is due to the abolition of the Special Survey Circle of Superintendence.

111. The slight decrease in Establishment—Executive, appears to call for no remarks.

112. The percentage of overflow to lift for the last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	92·24	91·81	90·70	92·22	90·06
Lift	7·76	8·19	9·30	7·78	9·94

113. The slight increase in the area watered by lift is due to most of the canals having a smaller supply in them than in the previous year.

114. The area irrigated for the last five years was—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.	Rainfall.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		
1873-74	115,590	70·91	47,430	29·09	163,020	8·10
1874-75	121,801	70·89	50,018	29·11	171,822	9·90
1875-76	103,324	71·28	41,636	28·72	144,960	9·20
1876-77	124,166	74·54	42,408	25·46	166,574	13·20
1877-78	125,230	72·98	46,374	27·02	171,604	6·10

115. The actual area irrigated was 175,960, but 4,356 acres had to be deducted for various causes.

116. The area of principal crops for last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	8,351	9,839	9,383	7,913	11,245
Indigo	19,019	14,953	9,956	24,868	28,711
Cotton	27,846	29,934	28,182	29,191	35,158
Wheat	42,638	45,270	39,768	41,004	37,479
Millets	48,348	54,229	38,830	48,452	34,203

117. There is a satisfactory increase in the principal kharif crops; the area under indigo appears to be steadily increasing. Wheat and millets were below the average.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

118. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.14,763, due to the extension of the Station Canal which was sanctioned during the year: the total to end of the year was Rs.37,576 exclusive of interest, and including interest Rs.45,249.

Revenue Account.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs, &c.	5,041	Water-rates from irrigation	12,403
Establishment—Direction	960		
	6,001		
Balance profit at 28·06 per cent. on capital of Rs.22,813	6,402		
Total .	12,403	Total .	12,403

119. The result of the last four years was as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—Water-rates from irrigation . .	8,112	6,314	15,101	12,403
Expenditure . { Works, &c.	3,396	4,448	5,000	5,041
Expenditure . { Establishment—Direction . .	294	766	778	960
	3,690	5,214	5,778	6,001
Percentage of profit on direct income . .	20·84	5·18	43·93	28·06

120. The percentage of profit for 1876-77 does not agree with the figures shown in the Report for that year, owing to Examiner having shown the assessment at Rs.17,418 instead of Rs.15,101.

121. The area irrigated for the past four years was—

	KhariF.		Rabi.		Total.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Pe	
1874-75	5,146	80·98	1,209	19·02	6,355
1875-76	2,733	67·63	1,308	32·37	4,041
1876-77	6,671	73·12	2,452	26·88	9,123
1877-78	4,610	82·50	978	17·50	5,588

122. The falling-off in area irrigated is ascribed by the local officer to the River Jhelum having been unusually low during the whole of the summer months.

123. The principal corps irrigated for three years were—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	1,642	4,059	3,667
Jowar	621	1,466	659
Wheat	759	1,739	916
Gram	516	670	59

124. It will be seen from this table that the distribution of crops on the area irrigated was much the same as in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that these canals also ensure a supply of grass for the cattle, which must have been very valuable in a season of drought.

125. The average water-rate and maintenance per acre for four years was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate per acre	1·28	1·56	1·66	2·22
Maintenance	0·58	1·29	0·63	1·07

126. Here also the water-rate per acre for 1876-77 will not agree with that shown in the Report for that year for the reason given in para. 120. The water-rate per acre is higher in this than in any preceding year.

GENERAL.

127. The capital debits to each series of canals, exclusive of interest, according to the Examiner's returns, stand thus :—

Series of Canals.	Capital, 1st April 1877.	Addition during the year 1877-78.	Capital on 1st April 1878.	Add Contributions.	Grand Total Capital, 1st April 1878.
Canals yielding Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	48,83,805	8,75,408	57,59,213	...	57,59,213
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	1,83,410	...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bári Doáb Canal	1,46,97,271	1,39,225	1,48,36,496	...	1,48,36,496
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,67,673	454	5,68,127	...	5,68,127
Lower S. and C. Inundation Canals	1,07,642	440	1,08,082	...	1,08,082
Indus Inundation Canals	5,75,552	1,923	5,77,475	...	5,77,475
Shahpur Canals	22,813	14,763	37,576	...	37,576
Total	2,10,38,166	10,32,213	2,20,70,379	...	2,20,70,379
Canals under Construction and Project.					
Sirhind Canal	87,37,953	11,59,802	98,97,755	60,88,524	1,59,86,279
Swát River Canal	1,23,020	1,88,726	3,11,746	...	3,11,746
Abdul Rahmán Khân's Canal	35,095	...	35,095	...	35,095
Special Survey, Deraját Circle	3,06,957	— 5	3,06,952	...	3,06,952
" " L. B. D. Circle	4,38,043	—47	4,37,996	...	4,37,996
Total	96,41,068	13,48,476	1,09,89,544	60,88,524	1,70,78,068
Mádhopur Workshops	5,61,863	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411
GRAND TOTAL	3,12,41,097	23,62,237	3,36,03,334	60,88,524	3,96,91,858

128. The interest debited to each series of canals is as follows :—

Series of Canals.	On Capital Outlay.		
	To 1st April 1877.	During 1877-78.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	40,53,334	2,38,533	42,91,867
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	2,34,847	8,253	2,43,100
Bári Doáb Canal	1,13,13,644	6,64,989	1,19,78,633
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	3,88,529	25,617	4,14,146
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	76,140	4,872	81,012
Indus Inundation Canals	2,96,197	25,909	3,22,106
Shahpur Canals	6,561	1,112	7,673
Sirhind Canal	14,38,814	4,17,091	18,55,905
Swát River Canal	15,663	10,055	25,718
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal	2,106	1,580	3,686
Special Survey, Derajât Circle	50,446	13,812	64,258
" " Lower Bári Doáb Circle	79,683	19,714	99,397
Mádhopur Workshops	2,94,810	25,215	3,20,025
Total	1,82,50,774	14,56,752	1,97,07,526

129. The estimated value of the crops irrigated during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	95,72,882
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	1,28,061
Bári Doáb Canal	92,73,085
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	18,02,717
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	54,42,063
Indus Inundation Canals	71,67,019
Shahpur Canals	39,385
Total	3,34,25,212

130. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by the permanent and Inundation Canals for five years :—

Series of Canals.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal	49·90 to 12·50	77·60 to 9·90	52·70 to 23·30	51·80 to 3·90	25·60 to 12·80
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigátion Works	44·60 " 34·00	31·30 " 16·80	16·40 " 23·60	31·40 " 16·60	18·20 " 9·80
Bári Doáb Canal	55·29 " 17·87	50·18 " 10·30	68·09 " 23·16	81·97 " 17·70	47·74 " 12·35
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	9·82 " 6·5	9·40 " 7·10	35·75 " 7·00	14·22 " 7·50	19·52 " 8·30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	8·10 " 2·59	7·90 " 0·60	3·70 " 0·60	10·60 " 5·00	36·20 " 1·50
Indus Inundation Canals	8·10 " 0·70	9·90 " 1·30	9·20 " 0·60	13·20 " 1·30	7·00 " 2·3
Areas irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals	543,893	662,660	523,194	569,194	774,969
Inundation Canals	445,930	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511
Total	989,823	1,208,073	1,097,429	1,114,082	1,324,480

REMARKS ON ESTABLISHMENT.

131. During the year under review, Major R. Home, R.E., officiated as Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary, with Captain W. Broadfoot, R.E., as Assistant Secretary.

132. The following officers, deputed to Madras and Bombay on Famine duty, were employed in those Presidencies up to the dates specified :—

Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to 13th December 1877.
" D. McMordie, ditto ditto, to 14th January 1878.
" C. A. Greenwood, ditto ditto, to 13th December 1877.
" H. P. Leupolt, ditto 2nd grade, during the year.
" A. G. Reid, ditto ditto, to 14th December 1877.
" S. Rebsch, ditto ditto, was permanently transferred to the Bombay Presidency from 25th January 1878.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for and to end of the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the Year 1877-78.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Assessments, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal	48,83,805	57,59,213	12,47,978	16,21,735	4,18,725	8,29,253	...	12,03,010	...	16·98	...	24·63	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,958	6,488	4,903	55	...	1,585	...	0·03	...	0·86	...	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	6,89,633	8,89,734	5,23,987	1,65,646	...	3,65,747	...	1·13	...	2·49	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,793	1,07,212	65,507	...	52,714	41,705	...	...	9·28	7·34	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,517	3,20,586	1,69,616	...	59,099	1,50,970	...	...	54·90	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Canals	5,75,552	5,77,475	46,139	1,83,891	2,53,365	...	2,07,226	...	69,471	...	36·00	...	12·07	175,960
Shahpur Canals	22,813	37,576	12,403	12,403	6,001	6,402	...	6,402	...	28·06	...	28·06	...	5,588
Total, 1877-78	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	21,24,421	31,42,052	14,42,104	10,01,356	3,19,039	17,69,419	69,471	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Madhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	21,24,501	31,42,132	14,64,192	6,60,309	...	16,77,940	...	3·06	...	7·77	...	1,324,480

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for, and to end of, the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections of the Year 1877-78.

WORKS IN OPERATION.	CAPITAL.		GROSS COLLECTIONS, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	PROFIT AND LOSS.				PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT OR LOSS ON CAPITAL AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.				ACRES IRRIGATED.
						DIRECT.		DIRECT AND INDIRECT.		DIRECT.		DIRECT AND INDIRECT.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	48,83,805	57,59,213	9,92,106	13,65,863	4,18,725	5,73,381	...	9,47,138	...	11·74	...	19·39	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,939	4,306	4,903	36	...	...	597	0·01	...	...	0·32	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal : .	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	6,88,065	5,23,987	45,050	...	1,64,078	...	0·3	...	1·11	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,818	88,333	65,507	...	52,689	22,286	...	...	9·28	4·02	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,515	3,20,584	1,69,616	...	59,101	1,50,968	...	...	54·9	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Inundation Canals .	5,75,552	5,77,475	13,563	1,51,318	2,53,365	...	2,39,802	...	1,02,047	...	39·27	...	16·71	175,960
Shahpur Canals . .	22,813	37,576	11,978	11,978	6,001	5,977	...	5,977	...	26·2	..	26·2	...	5,588
TOTAL 1877-78 .	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	26,30,447	14,42,104	6,21,444	3,51,592	12,90,987	1,02,644	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	17,15,036	26,30,527	14,64,192	2,50,844	...	11,66,335	...	1·16	...	5·39	...	1,324,480

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	During year. Ordinary.	During year. Extraordinary.	During year. Contributions.	During year. Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	To end of year. Extraordinary.	To end of year. Contributions.	To end of year. Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	REVENUE. During year. Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	REVENUE. During year. Total.	REVENUE. To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	REVENUE. To end of year. Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	REVENUE. To end of year. Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	WORKING EXPENSES. To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	NET REVENUE. During year. Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	NET REVENUE. During year. Total.	NET REVENUE. To end of year. Direct income.	NET REVENUE. To end of year. Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	NET REVENUE. To end of year. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.																						
Western Jumna Canal	10,102	8,65,306	...	8,75,408	23,42,730	34,16,483	...	57,59,213	9,92,106	3,73,757	13,65,863	2,22,22,068	1,56,15,539	3,78,37,607	4,18,725	94,67,911	5,73,381	3,73,757	9,47,138	1,27,54,157	1,56,15,539	2,83,69,696
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	...	..	..	...	1,83,410	...	...	1,83,410	4,939	—A 633	4,306	74,234	5,31,435	6,05,669	4,903	2,63,240	36	—633	—597	-1,89,006	5,31,435	3,42,429
Bári Doáb Canal	—4,154	1,43,379	...	1,39,225	1,15,16,597	33,19,899	...	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	1,19,028	6,88,065	95,00,592	34,52,795	1,29,53,387	5,23,987	68,39,830	45,050	1,19,028	1,64,078	26,60,762	34,52,795	61,13,557
L. S. & Chenab Inundation Canals	440	..	...	440	1,08,082	...	...	1,08,082	1,10,515	B 2,10,069	3,20,584	21,87,110	42,64,116	64,51,226	1,69,616	29,10,083	—59,101	2,10,069	1,50,968	-7,22,973	42,64,116	35,41,143
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	454	...	...	454	5,32,478	35,649	...	5,68,127	12,818	C 75,515	88,333	7,17,414	7,75,593	14,93,007	65,507	15,83,924	—52,689	75,515	22,826	-8,66,510	7,75,593	—90,917
Indus Inundation Canals	1,923	...	...	1,923	5,77,475	...	...	5,77,475	13,568	1,37,755	1,51,318	7,14,074	22,54,176	29,68,250	2,53,365	25,98,337	—2,39,802	1,37,755	-1,02,047	-18,84,263	22,54,176	3,69,913
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	14,763	...	...	14,763	37,576	...	...	37,576	11,978	...	11,978	61,905	...	61,905	6,001	37,529	5,977	...	5,977	24,376	...	24,376
TOTAL	23,528	10,08,685	...	10,32,213	1,52,98,348	67,72,031	...	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																						
Sirhind Canal	...	11,59,802	8,77,728	20,37,530	35,357	98,62,398	60,88,524	1,59,86,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	...	1,88,726	...	1,88,726	4,955	3,06,791	...	3,11,746	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	—5	...	...	—5	3,06,952	...	...	3,06,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey L. B. D. Canal	—47	...	...	—47	2,24,320	2,13,676	.	4,37,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	...	...	...	...	35,095	.	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	—52	13,48,528	8,77,728	22,26,204	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	60,88,524	1,70,78,068	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur Workshops	-18,452	...	...	-18,452	5,43,411	..	...	5,43,411	80	...	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	...	—22,008	—3,67,800	...	—3,67,800
GRAND TOTAL	5,024	23,57,213	8,77,728	32,39,965	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	60,88,524	3,96,91,858	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,13,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,841	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397

	Rs.
A.—Amount for 1877-78	1,530
Deduct—Erroneously credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 2656 I, dated 11th June 1878	2,163
	—633

	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Amount for 1877-78		2,16,340
Deduct on account of remissions—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 1484 A-I, dated 1st April 1878	4,905	
Deduct excess credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 6102 A-I, dated 8th December 1877	1,366	
		6,271
		2,10,069

	Lahore. Rs.	Montgomery. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
C.—Amount for 1877-78	2,912	89,592	92,504
Add short credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 1157 I, dated 14th March 1878	...	1,394	1,394
	2,912	90,986	93,898
Deduct amount of fees paid to Patwáris & Lambardárs during 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78, as per ditto ditto, and No. 3233, dated 17th July 1878	...	18,383	18,383
Net amount credited in 1877-78	2,912	72,603	75,515

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST.						DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST.				PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR.		
	DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.			EXCLUDING LAND REVENUE.		INCLUDING LAND REVENUE.						
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	TOTAL.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Jumna Canal	1,05,007	1,33,526	2,38,533	37,92,166	4,99,701	42,91,867	3,34,848	84,62,290	7,08,605	2,40,77,829	11·74	19·39	215,135	292,839	5,07,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	8,253	...	8,253	2,43,100	...	2,43,100	−8,217	−4,32,106	−8,850	99,329	·01	−·32	24	2,074	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal	5,18,277	1,46,712	6,64,989	1,11,86,840	7,91,793	1,19,78,633	−6,19,939	−93,17,871	−5,00,911	−58,65,076	·3	1·11	85,664	181,331	266,995
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	4,872	...	4,872	81,012	...	81,012	−63,973	−8,03,985	1,46,096	34,60,131	−54·9	140·25	165,639	119,041	284,680
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	24,015	1,602	25,617	4,01,188	12,958	4,14,146	−78,306	−12,80,656	−2,791	−5,05,063	−9·28	4·02	44,624	36,561	81,185
Indus Inundation Canals	25,909	...	25,909	3,22,106	...	3,22,106	−2,65,711	−22,06,369	−1,27,956	47,807	−39·27	−16·71	129,586	46,374	175,960
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	1,112	...	1,112	7,673	...	7,673	4,865	16,703	4,865	16,703	26·2	26·2	4,610	978	5,588
TOTAL	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	−6,96,433	−55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
Sirhind Canal	1,591	4,15,500	4,17,091	26,928	18,28,977	18,55,905	−4,17,091	−18,55,905	−4,17,091	−18,55,905	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	221	9,834	10,055	1,588	24,130	25,718	−10,055	−25,718	−10,055	−25,718	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	13,812	...	13,812	64,258	...	64,258	−13,812	−64,258	−13,812	−64,258	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Lower Bári Doáb Canal	10,097	9,617	19,714	51,267	48,130	99,397	−19,714	−99,397	−19,714	−99,397	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	1,580	...	1,580	3,686	...	3,686	−1,580	−3,686	−1,580	−3,686	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	−4,62,252	−20,48,964	−4,62,252	−20,48,964	...	..	...	...	.
Mádhopur Workshops	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	−47,223	−6,87,825	−47,223	−6,87,825	−3·91	−3·91	...	..	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,39,961	7,16,791	14,56,752	1,65,01,837	32,05,689	1,97,07,526	−12,05,908	−82,98,783	−2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480

A. DAVIDSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during the Year 1877-78.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Hansi Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Delhi Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Whole Year. Total value of produce.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	224	2,382	...	..	Rs. 80 per acre.	1,90,560	1,90,560
Sugarcane	749	199	948	13 0 0	12,324	0 7 4	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	32 0 0	398,240	0 10 0	15,92,960	27,806	936	28,742	34 0 0	977,228	0 11 0	35,53,556	52,11,510
Total	749	199	948	...	...	...	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	.	...	..	15,92,960	29,964	1,160	31,124	...	...	.	37,44,116	54,05,070
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	10,793	346	11,139	14 0 0	155,946	0 7 8	8,31,712	17,990	4	17,991	23 0 0	113,862	0 16 0	10,34,635	5,600	...	5,600	25 0 0	140,000	0 16 0	3,50,000	22,16,367
Drugs—Tobacco	7	1	8	9 0 0	72	0 8 0	360	12	22	34	8 0 0	272	0 8 0	1,360	26	18	44	10 0 0	440	0 8 0	2,200	3,920
Spices—Ajwáin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 10 0	20	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	20
Chillies	2	...	2	20 0 0	40	0 4 0	400	154	289	442	80 0 0	35,440	1 0 0	35,440	...		...	...	...	. .	...	35,840
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	34	39	73	80 0 0	5,840	0 32 0	7,300	78	47	125	80 0 0	10,000	1 20 0	6,667	445	66	511	. .	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	25,550	39,517
Singhára (Water-nuts)	142	...	142	19 0 0	2,698	0 8 0	13,490	21	...	21	80 0 0	1,920	1 0 0	1,920	168	...	168	80 0 0	13,440	1 0 0	13,440	28,850
Melons	65	25	90	80 0 0	7,200	0 20 0	14,400	180	125	305	80 0 0	21,100	1 20 0	16,267	57	17	74	80 0 0	5,920	1 0 0	5,920	36,587
Carrots	29	100	129	80 0 0	10,320	2 0 0	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160
Total	11,072	511	11,583	...	...	...	8,72,822	18,438	488	18,926	...	...	...	10,96,329	6,296	101	6,397	...	...	...	3,97,110	23,66,261
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	1,012	987	1,999	6 0 0	11,994	0 2 6	2,02,004	40,818	3,172	43,990	4 0 0	175,960	0 8 0	8,79,800	18,950	1,050	20,000	3 0 0	60,000	0 3 0	8,00,000	18,81,804
Dyes—Indigo	150	17	167	0 4 0	17	0 0 7	1,554	2,374	17	2,391	0 5 0	299	0 0 6	31,893	470	13	483	7 0 0	3,381	Rs. 50 per maund.	1,69,050	2,02,497
Oil-seeds—Toria	118	107	225	4 0 0	900	0 12 0	3,000	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	. .	...	...	...	...	. .	...	3,072
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	222	103	325	90 0 0	29,250	5 0 0	5,850	1	...	1	50 0 0	50	2 0 0	25	5,875
Total	1,280	1,111	2,391	...	...	...	2,06,558	43,117	3,292	46,709	...	...	. .	9,17,615	19,421	1,063	20,484	...	...	...	9,69,075	20,93,248
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize (Makai)	1,497	378	1,875	8 0 0	15,000	0 14 0	42,857	97	32	129	23 0 0	2,967	0 9 0	13,187	333	22	355	20 0 0	7,100	0 16 0	17,750	73,794
Jowár (great millet).	1,917	865	2,782	7 0 0	19,474	0 16 0	48,685	23,095	1,836	24,931	19 0 0	473,689	0 15 0	12,63,171	10,828	1,142	11,970	10 0 0	119,700	0 16 0	2,99,250	16,11,106
Bájra (spiked millet).	30	2	32	7 0 0	224	0 20 0	448	29	4	33	19 0 0	627	0 14 0	1,791	88	5	93	12 0 0	1,116	0 14 0	3,188	5,427
Mundwa	122	107	229	5 0 0	1,145	0 20 0	2,290	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	2	...	2	12 0 0	24	0 16 0	60	2,422
Gowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	24	283	12 0 0	3,396	0 16 0	8,490	40	19	59	22 0 0	1,298	0 20 0	2,596	11,086
Kangni	3	...	3	5 0 0	15	0 20 0	30	8	...	8	18 0 0	144	0 16 0	360	10	3	13	5 0 0	65	0 16 0	162	552
China	5	18	23	5 0 0	115	0 20 0	230	5	...	5	15 0 0	75	0 16 0	187	36	12	48	12 0 0	576	0 16 0	1,440	1,857

Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9 0 0	27	0 7 0	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	8 0 0	40	0 15 0	107	107
Pulses—Urad	17	2	19	4 0 0	76	0 15 0	203	20	1	21	18 0 0	378	0 10 0	1,512	19	1	20	12 0 0	240	0 10 0	960	2,675
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	47	18 0 0	846	0 17 0	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10 0 0	30	0 14 0	86	86
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	46	18 0 0	828	0 13 0	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,548
Fibres—Hemp	154	5	159	4 0 0	636	0 8 0	3,180	73	6	79	12 0 0	918	0 6 0	6,320	25	6	31	5 0 0	155	0 6 0	1,033	10,533
Fodder—Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	..	53	60 0 0	3,180	3 0 0	1,060	1,060
TOTAL	3,745	1,377	5,122	...	...	...	97,923	23,677	1,911	25,588	...	...		12,99,782	11,110	1,212	12,652	...	...	...	3,27,692	17,25,397
CLASS V—																						
Fallow lands	240	32	272	...	...	...	...	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	240	32	272	...	...	...	..	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL KHARIF	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	..	49,06,686	67,806	3,538	71,344	...	...	..	54,37,993	1,15,89,976
RABBI.																						
CLASS I—																						
Gardens	117	33	150	Rs. 80 per acre.	...	..	12,000	858	227	1,085	Rs. 50 per acre.	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	54,250	31	7	38	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,040	69,290
TOTAL	117	33	150	..	...	...	12,000	858	227	1,085	...	...	..	54,250	31	7	38	..	...	...	3,040	69,290
CLASS II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	23	3	26	9 0 0	231	0 8 0	1,170	473	697	1,170	8 0 0	9,360	0 13 5½	28,080	1	...	1	10 0 0	10	0 8	50	29,300
Poppy-head	5	2	7	1 0 0	7	0 8 0	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	35
Spices—Ajwáin (*Ptychotis*).	1	...	1	4 0 0	4	0 6 0	27	115	14	129	5 0 0	645	0 10 0	2,580	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,607
Dhania (Coriander-seed)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	34	36	70	5 0 0	350	0 13 5⅓	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Hallon	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	118	3	121	5 0 0	605	0 16 0	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Saunf (Aniseed)	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	7 0 0	14	0 13 5⅓	42	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	42
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	20	20	40	80 0 0	3,200	0 32 0	4,000	129	203	332	80 0 0	26,560	2 0 0	13,280	806	314	1,114	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	55,700	72,980
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	55	87	80 0 0	6,960	2 0 0	3,480	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,480
Methi (*Trigonella*)	313	354	667	6 0 0	4,002	0 32 0	5,003	4,532	482	5,014	5 0 0	25,070	0 16 0	62,675	2,808	579	3,387	4 0 0	13,548	0 8 0	67,740	1,35,418
Carrots	33	45	78	80 0 0	6,240	2 0 0	3,120	546	466	1,012	80 0 0	80,960	2 0 0	40,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	43,600
Melons	4	...	4	80 0 0	320	0 20 0	640	246	127	373	80 0 0	29,840	2 0 0	11,920	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	15,560
Kásni	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	1	4	5	5 0 0	25	0 13 5⅓	75	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	75
TOTAL	399	424	823	...	..	...	13,995	6,228	2,087	8,315	...	..	...	1,68,174	3,609	893	4,502	...	...	...	1,23,490	3,05,659
CLASS III—																						
Cereals—Wheat	4,609	2,594	7,203	12 0 0	86,436	0 18 0	1,92,080	105,883	16,611	122,494	8 0 0	979,952	0 14 0	27,99,863	68,771	7,893	76,664	20 0 0	1,533,280	0 17 0	36,07,718	65,99,661
Barley	1,334	699	2,033	15 0 0	30,495	0 26 0	46,915	7,922	2,033	9,955	9 0 0	89,595	0 24 0	1,49,325	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,96,240
Grain	730	22	752	12 0 0	9,024	0 16 0	22,560	18,745	258	19,003	6 0 0	114,018	0 20 0	2,28,036	1,309	271	1,580	20 0 0	31,600	0 15 0	84,267	3,34,863
Mixed grains—Barley and gram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191	197	3,388	7 0 0	23,716	0 21 0	45,173	5,182	353	5,535	20 0 0	110,700	0 20 0	2,21,400	2,66,573
Barley and masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	28	213	9 0 0	1,917	0 20 0	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,834
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	94	1,534	7 0 0	10,738	0 18 0	23,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,862

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII—concluded.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Hansi Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Delhi Division. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Whole Year. Total value of produce.
Rabbi—concluded.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class III—concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Dyes—Safflower	...	2	2	3 0 0	6	0 12 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1 20 0	6	0 2 0	120	120
Oil-seeds—Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	201	606	5 0 0	3,030	0 13 5½	9,110	164	53	217	8 0 0	1,736	0 15 0	4,629	13,739
Tarah	657	367	1,024	3 0 0	3,072	0 12 0	10,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	8 0 0	16	0 20 0	32	32
Toria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34	8 0 0	272	0 20 0	544	10,784
Karár	15	...	15	3 0 0	45	0 12 0	150	314	39	353	1 0 0	353	0 25 0	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
Linseed	719	254	973	10 0 0	9,730	0 24 0	16,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Pulses—Masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,809	267	3,076	9 0 0	27,684	0 16 0	69,210	415	191	606	10 0 0	6,060	0 10 0	24,360	1,09,787
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	281	622	90 0 0	55,980	5 0 0	11,196	6		6	20 0 0	120	0 17 0	282	282
Oats								234	169	403	9 0 0	3,627	0 20 0	7,254	5	..	5	50 0 0	250	2 0 0	125	11,321
															...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,251
Total	8,064	3,938	12,002	...	...	...	2,88,182	141,469	20,178	161,647	..	...	..	33,17,408	75,885	8,771	84,656	...	...	...	39,43,477	75,79,067
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Chína	36	1	37	5 0 0	185	0 20 0	370	174	51	225	10 0 0	2,250	0 16 0	5,625	51	1	52	12 0 0	624	0 16 0	1,560	7,555
Jowár	5	2	7	7 0 0	49	0 16 0	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25	10 0 0	250	0 16 0	625	748
Fodder—Chari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	14	384	50 0 0	19,200	5 0 0	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,840
Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	60 0 0	1,140	3 0 0	380	380
Total	41	3	44	...	...	...	493	544	65	609	...	...	...	9,465	94	2	96	...	..	...	2,565	12,523
Class V—																						
Palewar	131	31	162	...	...	...	...	2,860	27	2,887	...	...	...	...	1,082	24	1,106	...	...	...	...	...
Serabi	6,930	138	7,068	...	...	...	...	4,109	...	4,109	...	...	...	..	3,541	...	3,541	...	...	..	...	...
Total	7,061	169	7,230	...	...	...	...	6,969	27	6,996	...	...	...	...	4,623	24	4,647	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi	15,682	4,567	20,249	...	...	...	3,14,670	156,058	22,584	178,652	...	...	...	35,79,297	84,242	9,697	93,939	...	...	...	40,72,572	79,66,539
Total Kharif	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	...	19,06,686	67,806	3,538	71,344	...	...	...	54,37,993	1,15,89,976
GRAND TOTAL	32,768	7,797	40,565	...	...	...	15,59,967	273,396	28,731	302,127	...	...	...	84,85,983	152,048	13,235	165,283	...	...	...	95,10,565	1,95,56,515
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,72,882

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Area of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, in 1877-78.

Name of Crop.	Area irrigated in acres.			Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Singháras	3	1	4	80	320	1 0 0	320
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	17	...	17	3	51	0 3 0	680
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowar	...	3	3	10	30	0 16 0	75
TOTAL KHARIF	20	4	24	...	...	...	1,075
RABBI.							
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Vegetables	...	6	6	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre	300
Miscellaneous—Melons	1,029	...	1,029	80	82,320	1 0 0	82,320
Total	1,029	6	1,035	...	...	...	82,620
Class III—							
Cereals—Jow (Barley)	41	194	235	20	4,700	0 30 0	6,267
Gram	36	6	42	20	840	0 15 0	2,240
Wheat	479	283	762	20	15,240	0 17 0	35,859
Total	556	483	1,039	...	...	...	44,366
TOTAL RABBI	1,585	489	2,074	...	...	...	1,26,986
GRAND TOTAL	1,605	493	2,098	...	...	...	1,28,061

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of the Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate per rupee in bazar.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1877-78.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I—											
Sugarcane	2,438·58	37·18	3,539·93	315·87	5,978·51	353·05	6,331·56	25 0 0	158,289	0 20 0	3,16,578
Class II—											
Rice	6,183·86	0·29	17,979·87	63·31	24,163·73	63·60	24,227·33	19 0 0	460,319	0 20 0	9,20,638
Gardens	75·43	9·15	152·40	5·75	227·83	14·90	242·73	Rs. 66 per acre		...	16,020
Total	6,259·29	9·44	18,132·27	69·06	24,391·56	78·50	24,470·06	...	...	...	9,36,658
Class III—											
Fibres—Cotton	194·94	1·23	9,085·36	1,263·63	9,280·30	1,264·86	10,545·16	9 0 0	94,906	0 10 0	3,79,624
Hemp	5·97	...	164·17	11·79	170·14	11·79	181·93	4 20 0	819	0 9 0	3,640
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Turmeric	14·49	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·49	12 0 0	174	0 8 0	870
Tobacco	0·78	0·41	72·39	48·89	73·17	49·30	122·47	25 0 0	3,062	0 16 0	7,655
Oil-seeds—Til (Sesamum)	17·56	...	687·64	46·61	705·20	46·61	751·81	2 0 0	1,504	0 8 0	7,520
Toria	28·26	0·36	...	...	28·26	0·36	28·62	7 0 0	200	0 20 0	400
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	21·38	14·00	847·13	124·43	868·51	138·43	1,006·94	Rs. 36 per acre		...	36,286
Orchards	5·76	0·04	703·67	40·46	709·43	49·50	758·93	„ 66 „		...	50,094
Total	289·14	16·04	11,560·36	1,544·81	11,849·50	1,560·85	13,410·35	...	...	...	4,86,089
Class IV—											
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	850·42	6·84	21,658·52	4,001·18	22,508·94	4,008·02	26,516·96	16 0 0	424,271	0 20 0	8,48,542
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	685·47	96·28	685·47	96·28	781·75	20 0 0	15,635	0 20 0	31,270
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	8,725·24	571·24	8,725·24	571·24	9,296·48	28 0 0	260,301	0 20 0	5,20,602
Fodder—Grass	...	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	2,585
Miscellaneous	237·98	3·92	1,963·78	248·10	2,201·76	252·02	2,453·78	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	46,223
Total	1,088·40	10·76	34,756·61	4,916·80	35,845·01	4,927·56	40,772·57	...	...	...	14,49,222
Class V—											
Miscellaneous—Fallow lands	135·82	1·55	528·80	13·56	664·62	15·11	679·73	...	...	...	...
Total	10,211·23	74·97	68,517·97	6,360·10	78,729·20	6,935·07	85,664·27	...	...	...	31,88,547

RABBI, 1877-78.

CLASS I—											
Sugarcane	0·39	...	6·82	...	7·21	...	7·21	25 0 0	180	0 20 0	360
CLASS II—											
Gardens	39·68	6·07	160·45	12·13	200·13	18·20	218·33	Rs. 66 per acre		...	14,410
Rice	..	...	15·75	1·74	15·75	1·74	17·49	19 0 0	332	0 20 0	664
TOTAL	39·68	6·07	176·20	13 87	215·88	19·94	235·82	...	...	...	15,074
CLASS III—											
Cereals—Wheat	5,330·72	71·65	108,278·97	22,597·63	113,609·69	22,669·28	136,278·97	19 0 0	2,589,301	0 20 0	51,78,602
Barley	370·29	0·87	1,367·23	77·61	1,737·52	78·48	1,316·00	14 0 0	25,424	0 20 0	50,848
Mixed Grain	310·72	1·21	779·24	30·27	1,089·96	31·48	1,121·44	14 0 0	15,700	0 20 0	31,400
Oil-seeds—Linseed	23·63	...	43·32	0 93	66·95	0·93	67·88	2 0 0	136	0 10 0	544
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	7 53	..	565·31	66·12	572·84	66·12	638·96	9 0 0	5,751	0 10 0	23,004
Toria	173·29	0·76	490·40	287·16	663·69	287·92	951·61	8 0 0	7,613	0 10 0	30,452
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·47	...	207·47	33·48	207·94	33·48	241·42	4 0 0	966	0 8 0	4,830
Tobacco	0·76	...	20·26	13·16	21·02	13·16	34·18	25 0 0	854	0 16 0	2,135
Miscellaneous—Safflower	9·52	...	...	...	9·52	...	9·52	1 0 0	9	0 2 0	180
Vegetables	26·26	4·89	845·58	356·01	871·84	360·90	1,232·74	Rs. 36 per acre		...	44,379
Orchard	1·87	...	1,028·69	50·47	1,030·56	50·47	1,081·03	" 66 "		...	71,348
TOTAL	6,255·06	79·38	113,626·47	23,512·84	119,881·53	23,592·22	143,473·75	...	...	...	54,37,722
CLASS IV—											
Pulses—Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	14·17	...	7,427·66	241·15	7,441·83	241·15	7,682·98	17 0 0	130,611	0 20 0	2,61,222
Masúr (*Ervum lens*)	49·94	...	144·82	15·57	194·76	15·57	210·33	6 0 0	1,262	0 16 0	3,155
Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*)	9·15	0·82	2,389·35	132·70	2,398·50	133·52	2,532·02	15 0 0	37,980	0 30 0	50,640
Fodder—Grass	...	...	216·59	158·41	216·59	158·41	375·00	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	563
Sinji (*Medicago*)	1,208·52	5·94	12,844·91	1,319·80	14,053·43	1,325·74	15,379·17	Rs. 14 per acre		...	2,15,308
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,365·72	217·78	5,365·72	217·78	5,583·50	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	1,00,494
TOTAL	1,281·78	6·76	28,389·05	2,085·41	29,670·83	2,092·17	31,763·00	...	...	...	6,31,382
CLASS V—											
Fallow lands	3,712 53	15·17	2,057·74	66·09	5,770·27	81·26	5,851·53	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11,289·44	107·38	144,256·28	25,678·21	155,545·72	25,785·59	181,331·31	...	...	...	60,84,538
GRAND TOTAL	21,500·67	182·35	212,774·25	32,538·31	234,274·92	32,720·66	266,995·58	...	...	...	92,73,085

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Classified Statement of Areas irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Class.	Crops.	Area Irrigated in Acres. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazar per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
	KHARIF.							
I.	Sugarcane . . .	109·08	19·67	128·75	17 0 0	2,189	0 25 0	3,502
	TOTAL .	109·08	19·67	128·75	...	...	...	3,502
II.	Gardens . . .	22·94	5·86	28·80	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	1,036
	Rice	7,371·05	9·30	7,380·35	8 2 0	59,412	0 10 0	2,37,648
	TOTAL .	7,393·99	15·16	7,409·15	...	...	...	2,38,684
III.	Fibres—							
	Cotton . . .	12,596·64	3,309·54	15,906·18	6 1 0	95,835	0 10 0	3,83,340
	Hemp . . .	51·36	8·33	59·69	3 0 0	179	0 5 0	1,432
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Chillies . . .	12·75	19·46	32·21	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	97
	Oil-seeds—							
	Til	1,460·31	205·82	1,666·13	2 0 0	3,332	0 8 0	16,660
	TOTAL .	14,121·06	3,543·15	17,664·21	...	...	...	4,01,529
IV.(a)	Cereals—							
	Jowár (Great Millet) .	3,282·66	1,642·66	4,925·32	4 0 0	19,701	0 18 0	43,780
	Bájra (Spiked „) .	6·81	2·75	9·56	4 0 0	38	0 20 0	76
	Maize (Indian Corn) .	206·75	253·80	460·55	5 10 0	2,418	0 20 0	4,836
	Kangni (Italian Millet)	111·27	76·79	188·06	5 0 0	940	0 22 0	1,709
	Pulses—							
	China (*Panicum miliaceum*).	361·52	258·75	620·27	5 13 0	3,303	0 24 0	5,505
	Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	101·14	3·15	104·29	4 0 0	417	0 9 0	1,853
	Másh (*Phaseolus roxburghii*).	194·03	13·69	207·72	4 0 0	831	0 10 0	3,324
	Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	303·99	20·85	324·84	4 20 0	1,462	0 20 0	2,924
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Indigo . . .	0·06	0·26	0·32	12 0 0	4	Rs. 70 per md.	280
	TOTAL IV.(a) .	4,568·23	2,272·70	6,840·93	...	...	...	64,287
IV.(b)	Fodder—							
	Charri (*Sorghum*) .	9,297·34	2,413·64	11,710·98	80 0 0	936,878	1 20 0	6,24,585
	Grasses . . .	624·51	0·43	624·94	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	1,875
	Miscellaneous—							
	Vegetables . . .	15·74	11·96	27·70	Rs. 36 „	„	...	997
	Miscellaneous . .	185·90	31·99	217·89	Rs. 3 „	„	...	654
	TOTAL IV.(b)	10,123·49	2,458·02	12,581·51	...	...	...	6,28,111
	TOTAL IV. .	14,691·72	4,730·72	19,422·44	...	...	...	6,92,398
	TOTAL KHARIF .	36,315·85	8,308·70	44,624·55	...	...	...	13,36,113
	RABBI.							
IV.(b)	Cereals—							
	Wheat . . .	15,292·67	3,641·73	18,934·40	6 0 0	113,606	0 18 0	2,52,458
	Barley . . .	746·34	197·95	944·29	6 20 0	6,138	0 27 0	9,093
	Mixed Grain . .	5,575·65	111·65	5,687·30	7 0 0	39,811	0 20 0	79,622
	Pulses—							
	Gram	5,549·02	29·64	5,578·66	10 0 0	55,787	0 20 0	1,11,574
	Mussur . . .	14·01	2·45	16·46	2 20 0	41	0 10 0	164
	Miscellaneous—							
	Miscellaneous . .	3,649·60	914·78	4,564·38	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	13,693
	Fallow lands . .	832·35	3·16	835·51	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	4,66,604
	TOTAL RABBI .	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	67,975·49	13,210·06	81,185·55	...	...	...	18,02,717

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Classified Statement of Crops irrigated, with estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated.			Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class I—							
Sugarcane	3,343·1	129·8	3,472·9	16 0 0	55,566 16 0	0 9 0	2,69,184 0 0
Class II—							
Rice	9,046·9	149·8	9,196·7	10 0 0	91,967 0 0	0 26 0	1,41,488 0 0
Gardens	476·9	322·1	799·0	......	......	Rs. 200 per acre.	1,59,800 0 0
Total	9,523·8	471·9	9,995·7	......	......	......	3,01,288 0 0
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	19,543·1	8,737·1	28,280·2	2 0 0	56,560 16 0	0 7 0	3,23,202 0 0
Hemp	...	0·7	0·7	6 0 0	4 8 0	0 6 0	28 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices.—Indigo	65,862·8	3,459·3	69,322·1	0 15 0	25,995 31 8	Rs. 83 per md.	21,57,650 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices.—Chillies	13·4	37·2	50·6	6 0 0	303 24 0	0 6 0	2,021 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices.—Mehndi	30·0	29·0	59·0	8 0 0	472 0 0	0 7 0	2,697 0 0
Oil-seeds—Til	1,996·4	629·6	2,626·0	6 0 0	15,756 0 0	0 7 0	90,034 0 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	133·6	251·2	384·8	....	.....	Rs. 34 per acre.	13,083 0 0
Total	87,579·3	13,144·0	100,723·4	......	......	......	25,88,718 0 0
Class IV—							
Cereals—							
Jowár (Great Millet)	25,006·2	14,301·1	39,307·3	6 0 0	235,843 32 0	0 24 0	3,93,073 0 0
Bájra (Spiked Millet)	1,335·9	1,368·0	2,703·9	5 0 0	13,519 20 0	0 21 0	25,751 0 0
Sawánk	256·4	63·5	319·9	6 0 0	1,919 16 0	0 20 0	3,839 0 0
Kangni (Italian Millet)	7·7	18·2	25·9	5 0 0	129 20 0	0 15 0	345 0 0
Maize (Indian Corn)	28·8	188·4	217·2	10 0 0	2,172 0 0	0 23 0	3,777 0 0
Pulses—							
Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*)	204·3	91·1	295·4	6 0 0	1,772 16 0	0 25 0	2,836 0 0
Másh (*Phaseolus roxburghii*).	56·3	4·5	60·8	6 0 0	364 32 0	0 20 0	730 0 0
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	343·9	23·5	367·4	4 0 0	1,469 24 0	0 20 0	2,939 0 0
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*)	26·2	15·4	41·6	6 0 0	249 24 0	0 14 0	713 0 0

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII**—*concluded.*

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
KHARIF—*concluded.*							
Class IV—*concluded.*							
Miscellaneous—							
Rawán	2·8	0·3	3·1	1 0 0	3 4 0	0 21 0	6 0 0
Gower	38·7	30·8	69·5	8 0 0	556 0 0	0 32 0	695 0 0
Kaláli	30·7	...	30·7	10 0 0	307 0 0	0 30 0	409 0 0
Mandira	0·4	0·6	1·0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 32 0	8 0 0
Kuriah	4·1	3·5	7·6	4 0 0	30 16 0	0 16 0	76 0 0
Nangni	6·1	2·9	9·0	4 0 0	36 0 0	0 26 0	55 0 0
Posal	7,724·4	262·2	7,986·6	......	......	4 annas per acre.	1,997 0 0
Karonjna	...	0·2	0·2	4 0 0	0 32 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
Total	35,072·9	16,374·2	51,417·1	.....	.....	......	4,37,252 0 0
TOTAL KHARIF	135,519·1	30,120·0	165,639·1	......	......	......	35,96,442 0 0
RABBI.							
Class III—							
Cereals—							
Wheat	39,054·4	12,631·2	51,685·6	9 0 0	465,170 16 0	0 16 0	11,62,926 0 0
Barley	227·0	95·2	322·2	9 0 0	2,899 32 0	0 27 0	4,296 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, &c—							
Tobacco	42·3	17·8	60·1	8 0 0	480 32 0	0 4 0	4,808 0 0
Oil-seeds—							
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	142·1	85·0	227·1	5 0 0	1,135 20 0	0 12 0	3,785 0 0
Pulses—							
China (*Panicum miliaceum*)	582·6	548·7	1,131·3	6 0 0	6,787 32 0	0 25 0	10,860 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Turnips	16,975·3	6,918·2	23,893·5	......	......	Rs. 25 per acre.	5,97,338 0 0
Ossri	1,649·4	355·7	2,005·1	5 0 0	10,025 20 0	0 18 0	22,279 0 0
Carrots	7·7	17·2	24·9	......	......	Rs. 30 per acre.	747 0 0
Methra	143·3	111·3	254·6	5 0 0	1,273 0 0	0 22 0	2,315 0 0
Vegetables	26·0	29·9	55·9	......	.....	Rs. 70 per acre.	3,913 0 0
Shakarkandi (*Batatus edulis*)	...	0·2	0·2	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 32 0	5 0 0
Total	58,850·1	20,810·4	79,660·5	.....	.....	...	18,13,272 0 0
Class IV—							
Pulses—							
Gram	2,270·7	214·5	2,485·2	6 0 0	14,911 8 0	0 22 0	27,111 0 0
Peas	660·9	74·9	735·8	6 0 0	4,414 39 0	0 34 0	5,194 0 0
Dyes, Spices, &c.—							
Dhaniah (Coriander seed)	2·5	1·1	3·6	4 0 0	14 16 0	0 13 0	44 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Onions	...	...	...	30 0 0	......	...	......
Fallow lands	29,295·8	6,859·6	36,155·4	.....	.....	...	......
Total	32,229·9	7,150·1	39,380·0	......	......	...	32,349 0 0
TOTAL RABBI	91,080·0	27,960·5	119,040·5	.....	......	...	18,45,621 0 0
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS	226,599·1	58,080·5	284,679·6	.....	......	...	54,42,063 0 0

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No VII.

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated and estimated Value of Produce.

Names of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of Produce.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs.	
KHARIF.								
Class I—								
Sugarcane	40·70	2·78	43·48	80 0 0	3,478 16 0	2 0 0	1,739	
Class II—								
Gardens	332·73	42·61	375·34	30 0 0	11,260 8 0	0 20 0	22,520	
Rice	11,196·49	48·51	11,245·00	12 0 0	134,940 0 0	0 6 0	8,99,600	
Total .	11,529·22	91·12	11,620·34	...	......	...	9,22,120	
Class III—								
Fibres—Cotton	31,084·08	4,073·70	35,157·78	2 0 0	70,315 22 6	0 2 0	14,06,301	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Indigo	27,781·02	930·42	28,711,44	0 20 0	14,355 28 12	0 1 0	5,74,229	
Mehndi	23·33	0·11	23·44	1 0 0	23 17 9	0 6 0	156	
Chillies	59·30	26·28	85·58	4 0 0	342 12 13	0 4 0	3,423	
Oil-seeds—Til (*Sesamum*) .	867·33	107·74	975·07	5 0 0	4,875 14 0	0 6 0	32,502	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables .	178·29	50·68	228·97	30 0 0	6,869 4 0	1 0 0	6,869	
Total .	59,993·35	5,188·93	65,182·28	...	......	...	20,23,480	
Class VI—								
Cereals—Jowár . . .	23,061·42	5,675·80	28,737·22	10 0 0	287,372 8 0	0 12 0	9,57,907	
Bájra . . .	4,496·72	969·41	5,466·13	10 0 0	54,661 12 0	0 10 0	2,18,645	
Sawánk . . .	316·91	146·00	462·91	10 0 0	4,629 4 0	0 11 0	16,833	
Pulses—China (*Panicum miliaceum*).	45·59	22·64	68·23	5 0 0	341 6 0	0 14 0	975	
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	348·97	13·12	362·09	6 0 0	2,172 21 9	0 6 0	14,484	
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	92·86	8·32	101·18	6 0 0	607 3 3	0 8 0	3,035	
Fodder—Grass . . .	4,995·52	328·44	5,323·96	100 0 0	532,396 0 0	2 0 0	2,66,198	
Miscellaneous—Waste . .	7,557·95	304·53	7,862·48	...	......	...	...	
Total .	40,915·94	7,468·26	48,384·20	..	......	...	14,78,077	
GRAND TOTAL KHARIF .	112,479·21	12,751·09	125,230·30	...	......	...	14,25,416	
RABBI.								
Class III—								
Cereals—Wheat	33,489·40	3,989·23	37,478·63	16 0 0	599,658 3 3	0 10 0	23,98,632	
Oil-seeds—Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*).	5,745·33	7·40	5,752·73	8 0 0	46,021 33 9	0 10 0	1,84,087	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Poppy	37·64	35·83	73·47	5 0 0	367 14 0	0 1 0	14,694	*Waste.* Flow 4,336·61
Tobacco	109·53	23·06	132·59	10 0 0	1,325 36 0	0 6 0	8,839	Lift 19·70
Miscellaneous—Turnips .	853·88	228·91	1,082·79	50 0 0	54,139 20 0	2 0 0	27,070	4,356·31
Total .	40,235·78	4,284·43	44,520·21	...	......	...	26,33,322	
Class V—								
Pulses—Gram . . .	333·90	19·69	353·59	20 0 0	7,071 32 0	0 10 0	28,287	
Muttur (Peas) . .	1,495·41	4·46	1,499·87	20 0 0	29,997 16 0	0 15 0	79,993	
Total .	1,829·31	24·15	1,853·46	...	......	...	1,08,280	
GRAND TOTAL RABBI .	42,065·09	4,308·58	46,373·67	...	......	...	27,41,602	
TOTAL OF BOTH .	154,544·30	17,059·67	171,603·97	...	......	...	71,67,018	

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nágpur																		
Bhandára																		
Chánda																		
Wardha																		
Bálaghát																		
Jubbulpore																		
Saugor																		
Damoh																		
Seoni																		
Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl																		
Chhindwára																		
Hoshangabad																		
Narsinghpur																		
Nimár																		
Raipur																		
Sambalpur																		
Biláspur																		
Upper Godávari																		
Secunderabad																		
Bolarum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat																		
Amráoti	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	18 8	10 0	10 8	11 8
Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	.	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0
Buldána	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	11 0	11 8	16 0
Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	..
Básim	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...
Bangalore	5 13	6 5	6 8	7 8	8 1	7 8	10 2	9 12	6 3	11 4	11 4	6 11	20 2	17 14	9 11	...	...	...
Kolar	.	..	7 2	6 8	6 8	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	7 13	...	...	10 8	27 12	30 8	12 14
Túmkúr	7 0	6 12	6 11	6 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 8	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 5	...	..	8 0	..	...	...
Mysore	1 0	1 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	6 0	10 8	11 0	6 5	25 0	25 0	11 8	...	...	...
Hassan	5 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 10	6 0	10 0	10 8	6 3	12 0	11 2	6 8	...	..	..	...	...	...
Shimoga	1 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 3	8 6	8 6	5 8	12 10	12 10	7 3	18 14	18 15	9 8	..	...	...
Kadur	5 0	5 0	5 0	.	..	...	10 0	12 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	6 8	...	...	...	..	..	...
Chitaldroog	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 [illegible]	18 0	16 7	8 0	21 0	24 6	8 0
Coorg	5 0	5 3	4 6	5 2	5 5	4 11	8 15	9 0	6 2	13 6	13 7	7 5	..	...	...	..	...	...
Jeypore	12 10	12 4	13 0	18 6	17 8	16 8	5 9	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	18 6	15 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	12 0
Kishenguth	*	12 0	*	*	17 8	*	*	6 4	*	*	7 8	*	*	13 8	*	*	13 4	*
Ulwur	14 9	11 8	12 8	20 0	19 3	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	6 14	19 8	19 4	10 0	17 12	16 4	8 0
Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 0	14 0	20 8	18 10	18 12	6 9	6 12	6 11	8 9	8 9	8 0	18 11	17 14	10 6	18 5	18 3	10 10
Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	.	17 8	17 4	...	10 10	10 10	...	11 14	11 4	...	16 4	16 4	...	16 11	16 4	...
Ajmere	13 0	12 0	11 4	21 0	18 8	16 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	11 11	11 2	11 12	18 8	16 9	13 15	...	...	...	9 13	8 5	6 0	18 12	16 13	12 12	17 0	16 14	6 8
Erinpura	12 0	11 8	8 0	16 12	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
Sirohee	11 8	11 4	7 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
Abu	10 6	10 4	7 5	14 8	14 8	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4
Anadra	10 11	10 8	7 14	14 12	14 8	10 0	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 12	14 0	14 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	9 12	7 13	17 15	14 1	10 2	6 4	6 4	4 4	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	12 13	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	5 0	8 12	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh (")	9 6	8 12	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	5 2	3 12	7 8	6 14	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar	12 13	11 9	7 5	17 8	14 6	10 5	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	11 4	10 0	9 11	13 12	12 8	11 4
Bikaneer	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 4	5 4	...	..	...	...	12 0	12 4	...
Boondee	13 0	13 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...
Kotah	13 2	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	7 12	7 12	8 12	20 0	19 8	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 0
Tonk	10 9	11 4	11 0	16 10	16 4	17 0	6 3	6 4	5 4	7 3	7 0	6 4	17 1	16 0	10 12	13 0	12 8	9 0
Jhallawar	12 5	11 12	13 3	15 15	15 1	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 6	5 1	20 5	17 12	15 4	11 6	12 11	10 8
Shahpoora	12 8	10 12	12 0	21 0	16 4	15 4	8 0	8 0	5 15	10 0	10 0	6 14	20 0	16 0	13 9	14 0	12 0	7 8
Dholpur	14 1	13 9	12 6	20 10	18 10	15 3	6 12	6 12	6 2	8 7	8 7	6 12	18 7	16 14	9 14	19 1	16 8	7 1
Indore																		
Gwalior																		
Goona	No return received			...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutlam																		
Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

ndia for the 1st half of August 1879 —concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c.* (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Nágpur	Central Provinces	
												Bhandára		
												Chánda		
												Wardha		
												Bálaghát		
												Jubbulpore		
												Saugor		
												Damoh		
												Seoni		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Mandla		
												Betúl		
												Chhindwára		
												Hoshangabad		
												Narsinghpur		
												Nimár		
												Raipur		
												Sambalpur		
												Biláspur		
												Upper Godávari		
												Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Bolarum		
												Chudderghat		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	50 0	45 0	42 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Amráoti		
8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
...	...	..	8 0	8 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Básim		
1 7	22 11	9 8	18 6	18 2	9 3	78 0	78 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg	
3 8	25 12	9 13	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 5	12 5	Kolar		
5 0	15 0	7 13	20 0	20 0	8 11	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
6 0	26 0	9 5	20 0	21 0	10 6	78 0	78 0	84 0	7 8	8 5	6 8	Mysore		
2 0	22 5	8 0	20 0	22 0	7 8	125 0	125 0	135 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hassan		
0 7	30 15	11 3	16 13	16 12	9 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 6	7 5	6 11	Shimoga		
2 0	24 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur		
6 5	27 5	3 0	16 0	16 7	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Chitaldroog		
7 6	26 5	10 3	20 14	19 11	9 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 2	6 14	Coorg		
...	...	...	13 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana	
...	...	...	*	13 4	*	...	...	...	*	12 0	*	Kishengurh		* No return received.
...	...	...	15 0	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	11 11	11 7	26 4	Ulwur		
8 0	18 0	18 0	13 10	13 8	16 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
7 8	15 10	...	12 8	13 2	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 6	8 12	...	Kerowlee (City)		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	13 0	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	24 8	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
...	...	...	12 4	12 2	10 0	..	...	...	11 8	12 0	25 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
...	...	...	11 11	11 5	8 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	13 12	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 13	8 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	15 0	Partábgurh („)		
...	...	...	15 0	14 6	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	43 12	Marwar		
...	...	...	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 10	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	16 2	16 2	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 8	Boondee		
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 4	8 8	15 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	13 10	13 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	28 0	Tonk		
...	...	...	14 9	13 15	15 14		...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	28 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	14 12	14 1	12 15	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 9	Dholpur		
												Indore	Central India	
												Gwalior		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No	return	received		Goona		
												Rutlam		
												Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	14,388	91,044 7	1217	4,334 10	778	3,328 11	43,051	1,90,236 15	47	128 6	8,163	27,104 8	1406	5,959 11	3092	7,663 13	73,032	3,29,801 1
Received	10,813	61,681 1	838	3,371 10	742	4,853 8	38,936	1,50,169 12	4	9 1	7,673	24,962 1	1767	6,278 13	3148	5,969 0	63,921	2,57,295 14
TOTAL	25,201	1,52,725 8	2055	7,709 4	1520	8,182 3	81,987	3,40,406 11	51	137 7	15,826	52,066 9	3173	12,236 8	7140	13,632 15	136,953	5,87,096 15
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras	65	176 6	5	11 3	50	158 13	28,025	1,42,203 3			..		.	...			28,135	1,42,549 9
Received { Via Rangoon	3	12 9		.	.		2,015	9,822 13	.		.	...		...			2,018	9,835 6
Received { Via Laingha	.	...	1	2 8			20	144 9		...	...	...	.	..			21	147 1
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras	3,518	14,641 8	23	166 2	7	21 3	26,382	1,22,746 1	8	7 9		..	...		.	...	20,938	1,37,582 7
Sent { Via Rangoon	7	36 0	...	..			692	3,073 8	...	.					...		699	3,109 8
Sent { Via Laingha	...	.	9	79 12	.	..	12	109 9	.	...	.	...		...	4	14 7	25	203 12
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	2	12 3	23	103 11	26	94 12	4	10 2	.	...	..	.	..		...		55	226 12
Via Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 9	4	11 10	2	13 8	20	120 11	.	...	..	.	..	...	.		28	152 6
From East to East.	..	...	.	.	.	...	.	...	3	8 14	...	.	..	.		.	3	8 14
TOTAL	3,597	14,885 3	65	374 14	85	248 4	57,160	2,78,236 8	6	16 7			.		4	14 7	60,917	2,93,815 14
																GRAND TOTAL	197,870	8,80,912 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	Via Teheran	10,813	14,388	25,201	21·07	24·21	22·75
Indo-European	„ Turkey	838	1,217	2,055	1·63	2·05	1·86
Indo-European	Persian Gulf via Karachi ...	742	778	1,520	1·44	1·31	1·37
Red Sea ...	Via Suez	38,936	43,051	81,987	75·86	72·43	74·02
	TOTAL ...	51,329	59,434	110,763	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th July 1878.	For week ending 26th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 27th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 26th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9th Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ..	4,75,423	5,39,049	2,11,14,004	2,28,93,148	14,79,144	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	34,803	40,682	20,58,568	25,68,722	5,10,154	...
2nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	57,944	67,550	22,03,882	19,36,940	...	2,66,942
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	73,731	52,101	28,65,375	29,24,400	59,025	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	89,111	1,45,400	50,20,849	60,54,461	10,33,612	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras	1,19,237	1,18,878	38,98,746	37,78,213	...	1,20,533
26th July 1879	South Indian ...	61,747	59,987	19,12,838	18,76,673	...	36,165
9th Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,37,056	2,58,491	1,79,97,663	1,68,95,312	...	11,02,351
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	53,983	79,443	44,10,609	49,06,894	4,96,285	...
	TOTAL ...	12,03,035	13,56,581	6,17,82,534	6,38,34,763	20,52,229	...
	State.						
16th Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,084	2,824	77,490	81,446	3,956	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ..	1,260	1,281	54,464	53,546	...	918
9th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,324	47,715	18,34,209	23,69,498	5,35,289	...
Ditto ..	Holkar ..	7,839	13,425	1,50,736	5,03,565	52,829	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(*f*)	(*a*)17,355	(*b*)33,787	...	13,568
2nd Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	655	486	68,633	51,226	...	17,407
26th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,679	13,763	81,263	1,15,779	34,516	...
2nd Aug 1879	Nizam's ...	10,265	12,134	4,66,963	3,96,587	...	70,376
9th ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	6,342	5,176	2,54,076	2,70,348	16,272	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,444	24,718	4,89,551	9,69,135	4,79,584	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,266	7,153	87,303	1,95,800	1,08,497	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	9,448	11,191	6,20,953	6,01,055	...	19,898
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	10,702	17,500	4,94,354	6,32,865	1,38,511	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,528	1,727	(*c*)55,828	62,613	6,785	...
2nd ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ..	...	1,340	(*d*)64,085	3,17,408	2,53,323	...
9th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,661	40,080	(*e*)21,061	15,29,932	15,08,871	...
	TOTAL ...	1,21,497	2,00,513	51,68,324	81,84,590	30,16,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,24,532	15,57,094	6,69,50,858	7,20,19,353	50,68,495	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,34,55,343	3,60,09,676	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,34,95,515	3,60,09,677	25,14,162	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th July 1878.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 1st to 27th July 1878.
(*f*)—Return not received.

N



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.
The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th September 1879.

No. 517.—*Appointments.*—Moreshwur Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, with effect from the 7th ultimo, *vice* Madho Rao Ram Chundra, transferred to the Baroda State:

Rai Bhogchand is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Moreshwur Rao.

The 12th September 1879.

No. 525.—The services of Mr. A. Wingate, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 529.—Mr. J. D. Ward is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 27th July last.

MEDICAL.

The 9th September 1879.

No. 457.—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen, in medical charge of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 12th September 1879.

No. 251*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to repeal Acts XXI of 1856 and XXIII of 1860 in the territories of Mysore, and to extend Act No. X of 1871 (The Excise Act, 1871) to the said territories, with effect from the 1st October 1879, subject to the following modifications, *viz.*:—

(a.) Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 55, 83, 84, 87 and 88 shall be omitted.

(b.) In section 3, the definition of 'Chief Revenue Authority'; in section 21, the last paragraph; in section 23 the words 'with the sanction of the Local Government;' and in section 66 *i.e.* (b) the words 'or,' in British Burma, five tolas' shall be omitted.

(c.) In the preamble, for the words 'Northern India, British Burma and Coorg' the words 'the territories of Mysore' shall be substituted.

(d.) And throughout the Act for the words 'Chief Revenue Authority' and the words 'Local Government' the words 'Chief Commissioner of Mysore,' for the word 'authority' the words 'Chief Commissioner' and for the words 'British India' the words 'the territories of Mysore' shall be substituted.

No. 254*I.-J.*—With reference to Section 3 of Act XXII of 1861 (an Act to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 37 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), to invest Major A. L. Playfair with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Morar.

No. 255*I.-J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 (c) of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agent at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India respectively shall exercise and perform the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a Sessions Judge and High Court under Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) with regard to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

No. 256*I.-J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend section 36 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) to the Cantonment of Morar.

No. 258*I.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and His Highness the Rao of Sirohi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Western Rajputana State Railway, including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway, which lie within the territories of Marwar and Sirohi respectively;—in exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification :—

1. (*a*) the Political Agent for the time being in Marwar shall exercise the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in the same Act within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the Marwar Political Agency; and

(*b*) the Superintendent for the time being in Sirohi shall exercise the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in the same Act within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the State of Sirohi:

Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agent and said Superintendent respectively to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

2. The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Political Agent in Marwar and Superintendent in Sirohi respectively within the whole of the aforesaid lands.

3. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the person for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of Rajputana State Railway Police, to be designated the Superintendent of Western Rajputana State Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the Political Agent in Marwar and the Superintendent in Sirohi, within the portions of the aforesaid lands situated within the Political Agency of Marwar and the State of Sirohi respectively.

4. The Superintendent of the Western Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872 within the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the Political Agent in Marwar and the Superintendent in Sirohi, within the portions of the aforesaid lands situated within the States of Marwar and Sirohi respectively.

POLITICAL.

The 12th September 1879.

No. 1292*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Miguel Rosario deQuadros as Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 5th September 1879.

No. 1718*G.-G.*—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' leave in India on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th September 1879.

No. 1738*G.-G.*—The following extract from Brigade orders, dated 19th August 1879, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, 2nd Squadron Officer, having rejoined from field service, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th August, during the absence of Captain J. Colledge, or until further orders.

No. 1746*G.-G.*—The following extract from regimental orders, dated 27th July 1879, issued by the Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. E. P. Burn, 68th Foot, and Lieutenant W. T. Fairbrother, 11th Foot, having reported their departure, are struck off the Regiment from the 27th July 1879.

The 11th September 1879.

No. *A.*-84.—Mr. H. M. Durand, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has been placed temporarily on special political duty with the British Force under Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., with effect from the forenoon of the 9th September.

The 12th September 1879.

No. 1754*G.-G.*—Major W. S. Peat, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted to Neemuch as Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1879, *vice* Captain Dalrymple on privilege leave.

No. 1756*G.-G.*—Captain the Hon'ble G. C. Napier is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1879.

No. 1773*G.-G.*—The following appointments are made in the Biluchistan Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, and posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Bruce, proceeding on furlough.

Captain H. Wylie, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, *vice* Captain Reynolds.

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, *vice* Captain H. Wylie.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th September 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 863.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Edward Douglas Branson, General List, Infantry,—8th September 1879.

No. 864.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps,—7th September 1879.

No. 865.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major G. Hatchell, 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Colonel J. Hills, C.B., V.C., R.A., who has vacated on promotion.

No. 866.—Captain F. W. Robinson, 85th Foot, to be an Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, with effect from the 4th March 1879, *vice* Captain J. M. Mure, 34th Foot, deceased.

No. 867.—In G. G. O. No. 778 of 1879, for Brevet Major R. Morris, "General List, Cavalry," read Brevet Major R. Morris, *late 1st European Light Cavalry.*

No. 868.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Major N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

With effect from 3rd August 1879, *vice* Captain A. R. Badcock, Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, proceeded on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 869.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major A. J. Payne, M.D., Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore and Dullunda, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence on leave of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D.

The services of Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, A. J. Payne, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

No. 870.—The temporary rank of Surgeon-General is conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., for such time as he may be employed under the Government of Bengal, the rank to be local within the limits of the Province.

No. 871.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Nicholl, R.A., is re-appointed to be Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, for a period of three years, with effect from the 18th September 1879.

No. 872.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th May, 1879, page 3260.

India Office, 8th May, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, R.A. Dated 4th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald, 51st Foot. Dated 28th February, 1874.

Lieutenant Frederick Hawkins, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1874.

Also of the re-admission to the Staff Corps from the Half-Pay List of the undermentioned officer :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 18th February, 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Gordon Coles, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1879.

Major Owen Ivan Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1879.

Major Hugh David Cathcart, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th March, 1879.

Surgeon-Major Charles Palmer, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st March, 1879.

Surgeon William Harvey, of the Bengal Army. Dated 6th April, 1879.

Brevet.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Gordon Coles, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1879.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Christian Corbyn, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1879.

Surgeon-Major Charles Thomas Paske, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1879.

"London Gazette," dated the 25th July, 1879, page 4648.

India Office, July 24, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Affleck Graves. Dated 30th April, 1879.

Lieutenant Lewis Dening. Dated 11th May, 1879.

Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey. Dated 15th May, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Edward George Godolphin Hastings. Dated 20th May, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Melvill Jennings. Dated 20th May, 1879.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Wellesley Campbell. Dated 28th April 1879.

Major Arthur Noel Phillips. Dated 1st May, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Noel Phillips, late 19th Native Infantry. Dated 28th April, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Frank Hale Berwick Marsh. Dated 20th May, 1879.

"London Gazette," dated the 29th July, 1879, pages 4697 and 4698.

War Office, July 19, 1879.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; and * * * * * *

War Office, July 25, 1879.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.

Colonel and Local Major-General Peter Stark Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Colonel Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps.

India Office, July 29, 1879.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Biluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawur.

India Office, July 28, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admission to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Alexander MacWhirter Renny, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th September, 1873.

No. 873.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Kootub Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Nujeeb Beg, deceased; Duffadar Mooseh Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kootub Khan, promoted,—6th July 1879.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Gokul Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Meer Nuzeer Hoossein, invalided; Jemadar Ally Mohomed Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Gokul Singh, promoted; Jemadar Noorool Hussun Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Zamin Shah Khan, invalided; Jemadar Sheik Islam Ally, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Oomrao Singh, invalided; Kote Duffadar Nizam Ally Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ally Mohomed Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Mohomed Ruza Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Noorool Hussun Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Golam Mohomed Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheik Islam Ally, promoted; Duffadar Narain Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Golam Moortuza Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Nazir Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Fattehyab Khan, promoted,—1st October 1878.

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kabul Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided; Jemadar Huzoorah Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided; Havildar Ruttun Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Matab Singh, invalided; Havildar Roogha Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaun Singh, invalided; Havildar Jewalla Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kabul Singh, promoted; Havildar Kissen Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Huzoorah Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Aluff Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Meer Chahut Hoosein, invalided,—1st May 1879.

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dhunneeram, to be Subadar, *vice* Boota Sing, deceased,—9th January 1878.

Jemadar Girdharee, to be Subadar, *vice* Muckooram, deceased,—10th January 1879.

Jemadar Oojagur Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Charles Martin, deceased,—14th February 1879.

Havildar Koondun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhunneeram, promoted,—9th January 1878.

Havildar Kalka Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewumber Rowt, deceased,—26th January 1878.

Havildar Lowton Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Girdharee, promoted,—10th January 1879.

Havildar Nain Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Oojagur Sing, promoted,—14th February 1879.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Boota Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Ootum Singh, deceased; Color Havildar Balla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Boota Singh, promoted,—24th July 1879.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Chamoo Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Urjoon Bisht, deceased,—21st May 1879.

Jemadar Koolputtee Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Kubbeeraj Goorung, deceased,—11th June 1879.

Havildar Bhopal Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chamoo Goorung, promoted,—21st May 1879.

Havildar Toolaram Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Koolputtee Goorung, promoted,—11th June 1879.

No. 874.—The following direct appointments of Native gentlemen are made, with effect from dates of joining:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Ibrahim Khan, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Raheem Buksh Khan, deceased.

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Kesur Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Durbara Singh, resigned.

Hakim Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Totah Ram, transferred to the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Munna Khan, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Aluff Khan, promoted.

No. 875.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, having passed their final examinations, are promoted to the grade of passed Medical Pupil, from the dates specified against their names, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department:—

Temple Medical School.

* Shaikh Wajeed Ahmud,—from 31st March 1879.

* Without English qualification.

Agra Medical School.

* Abdool Samud } From 14th August 1879.
* Serajool Hossein }

* Without English qualification.

No. 876.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupil, having passed his final examination, is promoted to the grade of passed Medical Pupil, from the date specified against his name, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces:—

Nagpore Medical School.

Abdul Majid Khan,—from 1st July 1879.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 877.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 55 of 1878, the following addition is to be made in the "Equipment Table of a heavy field battery:—"

At page 28, *stores allowed annually.* Under head—*Miscellaneous.* *Enter*—Bricks, bath, 54 per battery. } For cleaning iron work of harness and saddlery. (To be obtained locally by commanding officers and charged for in contingent bills.)

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 878.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars,—(p. a.) for one year and 57 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Assam,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major H. R. Thuillier, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 12th October 1879.

Lieutenant A. DeV. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D., with temporary rank of Surgeon-General, Bengal,—(m. c.) for 182 days, the period up to 13th December 1879 under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 872 of 1876, and the remaining portion under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. B. White, Medical Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—(m. c.) for two years, one year and 268 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 879.—

Lieutenant W. P. Newall, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), is allowed furlough in and out of India,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date he leaves his station.

No. 880.—The following extract from List No. 33, dated 15th August 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major E. Temple, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major P. Cullen.

" " E. A. Birch.

" " T. G. Skardon.

Honorary Lieutenant O. Owens, Commissariat Department.

Assistant Apothecary D. Duffy.

Granted extension of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps,—three months, medical certificate.

Death.

Captain R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry,—9th June 1879.

PENSIONS.

No. 881.—Sergeant-Major John Campbell, 1st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the pension establishment, on a pension of (2*s.* 6*d.*) two shillings and six pence per diem, or Rs. (37-4-4) thirty-seven annas four and pies four a month, from date of discharge, payable in India.

No. 882.—Michael McGuire, late 40th Foot, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz.*, nine pence per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 883.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 796, dated the 22nd August 1879, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander McKenzie.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	324 4 0	......	13th September 1879.	England.
16	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Neil Chambers.	Ditto ...	456 5 0	368 19 0	......	16th September 1879.	England.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 884.—The services of Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief.

No. 885.—The services of Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field service.

No. 886.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 559 of 1879, the services of Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R.E., are at his own request replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 887.—The services of Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 888.—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen, in medical charge of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 889.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 399 of 1879, the services of Surgeon J. Anderson, Officiating Civil, Gonda, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 26th August to 8th September 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	Captain J. J. Preston ...	1st May 1879	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.	Intestate.	
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary B. E. D. Yates.	9th August 1879.	Allahabad ...	Not known.	
Ditto ...	Passed Hospital Apprentice W. Ketton.	22nd August 1879.	Cheriala, near Abbottabad.	Ditto.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 26th August to 8th September 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Frank Miles Barclay ...	Lieuten nt	Bengal Staff Corps.	1st April 1879.	No will found.	226 8 0	...	...

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th September 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 60.—Mr. John Cowlishaw to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is attached to the I. G. Hulk *Koel.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 61.—Mr. D. L. Barr, Engineer in charge of the I.G.S. *Leopard*, is granted 15 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section IV, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 11th September 1879.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 62.—Mr. H. J. Pryce, 1st Officer, in charge I. G. Hulk *Koel*, to be 1st Officer, in charge I.G.S. *Constance*, temporarily.

Mr. F. W. Allen, 1st Officer, in charge I.G.S. *Constance*, to be 1st Officer, in charge I. G. Hulk *Koel*, temporarily.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th September 1879.

No. 348.—The services of Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 11th September 1879.

No. 350.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions among the Superintending Engineers under the Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

To Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Assam, from 7th March 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, from 16th May 1879.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Major J. P. Steel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, from 14th May 1879.

No. 351.—The following arrangements are ordered in consequence of the retirement of certain officers of the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Northern Bengal State Railway, in his present rank of Deputy Examiner, as a *temporary* arrangement.

Major J. Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, is abolished as a special charge, and the Accounts of that Railway are placed under the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is *temporarily* appointed to the charge of the Public Works Accounts in Central India, as Officiating Deputy Examiner.

Lieutenant H. D. Love, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Madras, is transferred to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and is posted to Madras.

The 12th September 1879.

No. 352.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 1218-1250E.-R., dated 28th August 1879, Major-General J. S. Trevor, Director of State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed Director General of Railways, and will continue to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

No. 353.—The following officers are permitted to resign the service of Government under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079 of 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates specified :—

Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), 3rd September 1879.

Mr. E. A. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 3rd September 1879.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, 28th August 1879.

State Railways.

Mr. W. W. Shanks, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, 1st September 1879.

No. 354.—The undermentioned officers are posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway :—

From the Western System of State Railways.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. Jas. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

From the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, to be Superintendent of Works.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. McInerny, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to act as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment.

Mr. L. DesMazures, Sub-Storekeeper, to act as Storekeeper, 2nd Grade.

The Sukkur-Dadur Railway will form part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, who, for the purposes of the former Railway, will act under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIV OF 1879.

An Act for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once;

Saving.

but nothing herein contained shall affect any power conferred by any law relating to municipalities, or any rule made in exercise of any such power.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Hackney-carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of passengers which is kept, or offered, or plies for hire; and

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

Application of Act to municipalities.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

Power of Committees to make rules.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, have the force of law :

Power of Local Government to rescind rules.

Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it; and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

All rules made under this section when published for such time and in such manner as the authority making the same may, from time to time, prescribe, shall have the force of law.

Power to extend operation of rules beyond limits of municipality or cantonment.

5. The authority making any rules under this Act may extend their operation to any railway station, or specified part of a road, not more than six miles from the local limits of the municipality or cantonment concerned :

Provided that such extension shall be made, in the case of a municipality, with the sanction of the Local Government, and, in the case of a cantonment situate in British India, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

When any rules have been made under this Act for any municipality, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, extend the operation of such rules to any cantonment the boundary of which is not more than six miles distant from the boundary of such municipality.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

6. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,—

(*a*) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*b*) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*c*) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(*d*) regulate the description of animals, harness and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise;

(*e*) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;

(*f*) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(*g*) provide for the numbering of such carriages;

(*h*) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let such carriage to any person requiring the same;

(*i*) appoint places as stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(*j*) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be driven;

(*k*) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage;

(*l*) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;

(*m*) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorized by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges, and

(*n*) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriages, and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property on the delivery thereof to him.

Penalty for breach of rules.

7. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Disposal of fees and payment of expenses.

8. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Act shall in any municipality be credited and debited respectively to the municipal fund, and in any cantonment where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Power of Magistrate to decide disputes regarding fares.

9. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such dispute has arisen; and such Magistrate or bench may, besides determining the amount so in dispute, direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum as compensation for loss of time as such Magistrate or bench thinks fit.

Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

The decision of any Magistrate or bench in any case under this section shall be final.

When any such case is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

In case of dispute, hirer may require driver to take him to Court.

10. If at the time any dispute mentioned in section nine arises, any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates having jurisdiction in respect of such dispute is sitting within the local limits to which the rules apply, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate or bench for the purpose of making an application under that section.

Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1879.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS ACT, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Power to define and alter limits of port.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

4. Appointment of Commissioners.
5. Tenure of office.
6. Removal of Commissioners.
7. Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
8. Appointments, &c., to be notified.

CHAPTER III.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

9. Administration vests in Commissioners.
10. Power to hold property.
11. Transfer of Government property to Commissioners.
12. Compensation to municipality for loss of income.
13. Acquisition of land.
14. Property to be in trust.
15. Works to be constructed.
16. Power to make Port Rules.
17. Control of pilots within the port.
18. Free public landing-places.
19. Removal of bathing and landing places.
20. Appliances for shipping, &c., for sea-going vessels.
21. Sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
22. If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
23. Inland vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
24. Power to order removal of vessels from wharves, &c.
25. Power to exempt from obligation to use wharves, &c.
26. Discharge of liability on goods landed.
27. Wharves, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.
28. Dues at Customs wharves, &c.
29. Private wharves, &c., prohibited.
30. Power to permit erection of private wharves, &c., within the port subject to conditions.
31. Wharves, &c., beyond port limits.
32. Scale of tolls and charges to be framed.
33. Commissioners' lien for tolls and charges.
34. Owner's lien for freight.
35. Discharge of ship-owner's lien for freight.
36. Goods may be removed to warehouses.
37. Recovery of tolls and charges by sale of goods.

SECTION.

38. Application of sale-proceeds.
39. Recovery of tolls and charges by distraint of vessel.
40. Port-clearance not to be granted till tolls, &c., are paid.
41. Compensation for damage to property of Commissioners.
42. River Police.
43. Local Government may delegate powers to survey steamers.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

44. Commissioners' acts subject to approval.
45. Control over works and expenditure.
46. Local Government may order survey.
47. Local Government may carry out neglected works.
48. Governor General in Council may revoke powers of Commissioners.

CHAPTER V.—OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

49. Chairman or Vice-Chairman to sue.
50. Commissioners not personally liable.
51. Commissioners liable for breach of trust.
52. Limitation of suits.
53. Indemnity to Commissioners for acts of Harbour-Master, &c.

CHAPTER VI.—OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

54. A Commissioner may be Secretary.
55. Seal and place of business.
56. Monthly meetings and remuneration for attendance.
57. Chairman and Vice-Chairman to attend.
58. Ordinary and special meetings.
59. Notice of meetings.
60. Conduct of business at meetings.
61. Mode of giving effect to resolutions.
62. Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.
63. Schedule of establishment.
64. Commissioners are public servants.
65. Commissioners may make bye-laws.
66. The making of contracts.
67. Manner in which work to be sanctioned.
68. Money to be kept in Bank.
69. Submission of reports, accounts and estimates.
70. Audit of accounts and sanction and publication of estimates.

CHAPTER VII.—PENALTIES.

71. Commissioners not to be interested in contract, &c.;
    but may be shareholder in a company so interested.
72. Infringement of section 21, 22, 23, 25 or 30.
73. Infringement of rules.
74. Punishment in default of fine.
75. Prosecutions.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

76. Saving of previous port regulations.
77. Receiving of dues as revenue.

SCHEDULES.

An Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the management of the affairs of the Port of Rangoon, and for that purpose to appoint Commissioners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in the local official Gazette.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 28.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"port":

"port" means the Port of Rangoon as defined for the purposes of this Act:

"river":

"river" means any flowing water within a radius of eight statute miles from Soolay Pagoda wharf navigable by vessels, and includes the bank up to high-water mark:

"high-water mark":

"high-water mark" means a line drawn through the highest points reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year:

"low-water mark":

"low-water mark" means the lowest point reached by ordinary ebb spring-tides at any season of the year:

"vessel":

"vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"master":

"master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"pilot":

"pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"owner":

"owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"land":

"land" includes the bed of the river below high-water mark, and also things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth; and

"commissioners."

"commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

Power to define and alter limits of port.

3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of the port for the purposes of this Act, and may, from time to time, with the like sanction, and by a like notification, alter such limits.

Such limits may extend to any part of the navigable approaches to the port, and may include any wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, tramways, warehouses, sheds and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of the port or river, whether within or without high-water mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water mark.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Commissioners.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, either by name or by virtue of their office, to be Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon:

Provided that—

(*a*) the number of such Commissioners holding office at one and the same time shall not be more than twelve or less than nine:

(*b*) the number of such Commissioners who are persons holding salaried offices under Government shall not be—

(i) less than four or more than six when the total number of Commissioners is eleven or twelve;

(ii) less than three or more than five when the total number of Commissioners is nine or ten.

Tenure of office.

5. Commissioners shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be reappointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any Commissioner.

Removal of Commissioners.

6. Notwithstanding anything in sections four and five, the Local Government may,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named shall cease from a specified date to be a Commissioner;

(*b*) by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named who, without the written consent of the Local Government, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners shall cease to be a Commissioner:

and the Commissioner so named shall cease to be a Commissioner accordingly.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

7. The Local Government may from time to time appoint one of the Commissioners to be Chairman and another of the Commissioners to be Vice-Chairman, and cancel such appointment. Such Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively shall receive such remuneration, if any, as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

Appointments, &c., to be notified.

8. Every appointment and removal from office made and resignation accepted under sections four, five, six and seven shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Administration vests in Commissioners.

9. Subject to the powers conferred on, and reserved to, the Governor General in Council and the Local Government respectively by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, the execution and administration of the powers and trusts created and declared by this Act shall be vested in the Commissioners.

Power to hold property.

10. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may acquire and hold moveable or immoveable property within or without the limits of the port; and with the same sanction may lease, mortgage, sell or exchange such property.

Transfer of Government property to Commissioners.

11. The property specified in schedule A hereto annexed shall be vested in the Commissioners:

Provided that—

(*a*) no buildings or other permanent structures shall be erected thereon, except with the sanction of, and in accordance with plans to be previously approved by, the Local Government;

(*b*) any portion of such property required by Government for a public purpose may be resumed by Government without claim to compensation on the part of the Commissioners, except for buildings or other permanent structures erected thereon with the sanction of the Local Government subsequently to the date on which this Act comes into force;

(*c*) if any question arises between the Government and the Commissioners as to the boundaries of any portion of such land, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and the decision of the Local Government in respect to such boundaries shall be final.

Compensation to municipality for loss of income.

12. As compensation for loss of income heretofore derived from any source of revenue transferred from the municipality of Rangoon to the Commissioners, the Local Government may assign annually to the said municipality, from the money received by the Commissioners, such sum not exceeding the average of such income during the five years next preceding the date on which this Act comes into force as the Local Government thinks fit.

Acquisition of land.

13. When any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, on the request of the Commissioners, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Commissioners.

Property to be in trust.

14. All property vested in, or acquired or held by, and all moneys paid or payable to, the Commissioners shall be held and applied by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Works to be constructed.

15. The works to be constructed and carried out by the Commissioners may include the following:—

(*a*) wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, with all necessary and convenient drains, arches, landing-places, stairs, fences and approaches;

(*b*) tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines and other appliances for conveying, receiving and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped;

(*c*) laying down moorings and the erection of cranes, scales and all other necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels;

(*d*) reclaiming, enclosing and raising any part of the bank or bed of the river within the limits of the port;

(*e*) the construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning, deepening and improving the bed of the river within the limits of the port;

(*f*) procuring and employing steam-vessels for towing vessels into, out of, in or upon the river or the port;

(*g*) such works without the limits of the port as shall be necessary for the protection of works executed under this Act;

(*h*) all such other works and appliances as may in the opinion of the Commissioners be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make Port Rules.

16. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for any of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(*a*) for regulating, declaring and defining the wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers on and from which goods shall be landed from and shipped in vessels within the port;

(*b*) for the safe and convenient use of such wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, and of landing-places, tramways, warehouses, sheds and other works in and adjoining the same;

(*c*) for regulating the reception and removal of goods within and from the premises of the Commissioners, and for declaring the procedure to be followed in taking charge of goods which may have been damaged before landing, or may be alleged to be so damaged;

(*d*) for the mode of payment of tolls, charges, dues and rates levied under this Act;

(*e*) for providing water for ships and for licensing and regulating water boats within the port;

(*f*) for the removal of wrecks from the port or the river and keeping clean the port, the river, the bank of the river and the works of the Commissioners, and for preventing filth or rubbish being thrown therein or thereon;

(*g*) for otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Such rules, when sanctioned by the Local Government, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Control of pilots within the port.

17. Within the limits of the port, pilots in charge of vessels shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by the Commissioners in respect to such vessels.

Free public landing-places.

18. The Commissioners shall make a sufficient number of landing-places within the port from and upon which the public shall be permitted to embark and land free of charge.

Removal of bathing and landing places.

19. The Commissioners may occupy or remove or alter any bathing-place or landing-place within the port, and prohibit the public from resorting to or using the same : provided that the Commissioners shall provide for the use of the public such other bathing-places or landing-places (if any) as the Local Government may direct.

Appliances for shipping, &c., for sea-going vessels.

20. For the expeditious and convenient shipment and landing of goods in and from sea-going vessels within the port, and for the storing of such goods, the Commissioners shall provide and maintain sufficient wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds, and sufficient servants and appliances, and shall by their servants land and ship all goods from and in any such vessel coming to such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, except where there is a lawful excuse for refusing to land or ship such goods, or such vessel is under any enactment for the time being in force not entitled to have her cargo shipped or discharged : provided that—

(*a*) the Commissioners shall not be bound to land, ship or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons of twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package ;

(*b*) the Commissioners may, by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods, permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than the servants of the Commissioners.

Sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

21. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances for landing and shipping or for landing or for shipping goods from and in sea-going vessels, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by a notification published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier is ready for receiving, landing and shipping, or for landing or for shipping, as the case may be, goods from and in sea-going vessels.

From and after such publication the Commissioners may from time to time, when there is room at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, order to come alongside of such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for the purpose of landing and shipping goods, or for landing or for shipping the same, as the case may be, any sea-going vessel within the port which has not commenced to discharge cargo, or which, being about to take in cargo, has not commenced to take in cargo.

If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

22. When a sufficient number of wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, sheds and appliances have been provided as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, direct that no goods shall be landed or shipped from or in any sea-going vessels within the port, save at such wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and may, in like manner, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

Inland vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

23. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier for receiving, landing or shipping goods from or in vessels, not being sea-going vessels, has been made and completed by the Commissioners with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances in that behalf, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier is ready for receiving, landing and shipping goods from or in vessels, not being sea-going vessels, and that, within certain prescribed limits within the port to be specified in such order, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods from or in any vessel not being a sea-going vessel of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, nor for any such vessel while within such limits to anchor, fasten or lay within fifty yards of low-water mark without the consent of the Commissioners.

If after such publication any such vessel, while within such limits, so anchors, fastens or lays, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed out of the said limits.

The Commissioners may in like manner, with the like sanction, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

Power to order removal of vessels from wharves, &c.

24. The Commissioners may, by notice in writing, order the master or owner of any vessel to remove such vessel from any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier belonging to the Commissioners, and, unless such vessel is removed therefrom within thirty-six hours after service of such notice on the master or owner thereof, the Commissioners may charge in respect of such vessel such sum as they think fit not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day of twenty-four hours or portion of such day after the expiry of such thirty-six hours during which such vessel remains at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier.

Power to exempt from obligation to use wharves, &c.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, from time to time permit certain specified vessels or classes of vessels to discharge or ship cargo, or certain specified cargo or classes of cargo, at such part of the port, in such manner, during such period, subject to such payments, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may think fit, and otherwise grant exemption from the provisions of such sections.

The Local Government may also, by like notification, cancel or modify any such notification.

Discharge of liability on goods landed.

26. Whenever any goods are landed by the Commissioners from any vessel, the Commissioners shall, if so required, give to the master of such vessel a receipt in the form or to the effect set forth in schedule B hereto annexed, and may in any such receipt include all goods landed from such vessel during one day. No master or owner of a vessel from which the goods in respect of which such receipt is given may have been landed shall be liable for any loss or damage to such goods which may occur after they have been so landed.

Wharves, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.

27. When the Local Government appoints, under the provisions of any Act for the regulation of duties of customs, any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed provided under this Act for the use of sea-going vessels to be a wharf for the landing or shipping or a warehouse for the storing of goods within the meaning of such Act, the Commissioners shall set apart, maintain and secure on or in such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed such portion thereof or place therein, or adjoining thereto, for the use of the officers of Customs as the Local Government approves of or appoints in that behalf.

Dues at customs wharves, &c.

28. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed, or portion thereof, has, under the provisions of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of Customs, all dues, rates, tolls, charges and rents payable under this Act in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, or for the stowage of goods therein, shall be paid and be payable to the Commissioners or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

Private wharves, &c., prohibited.

29. Save as hereinafter provided, no person except the Commissioners shall, after the date on which this Act comes into force, make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Any matter or thing so made, erected or fixed may be removed by the Commissioners, and the person who has so made, erected or fixed any such matter or thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing has been permitted to remain so made, erected or fixed after notice to remove the same has been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been incurred by the Commissioners in removing such matter or thing.

Power to permit erection of private wharves, &c., within the port subject to conditions.

30. The Local Government may, by an order in writing, and subject to the cond tions contained in the same, permit any person to make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Wharves, &c., beyond port limits.

31. In case any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring is, after the date on which this Act comes into force, without the consent in writing of the Local Government, made, erected or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port are extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring has been made, erected or fixed, the Commissioners may remove, fill up or destroy such wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring without making any compensation therefor.

Scale of tolls and charges to be framed.

32. The Commissioners shall frame—

(*a*) a scale of tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing and shipment of goods from and in sea-going vessels and vessels not being sea-going vessels respectively at the wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and for the use of such wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers by such vessels, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Commissioners, and for the removal of goods, and for the use of any mooring;

(*b*) a scale of tolls for the use of the said wharves, quays, moorings, stages, jetties and piers by any such vessels, in case the Commissioners permit the goods to be landed or shipped by others than their own servants; and

(*c*) a scale of charges for any services to be performed by the Commissioners or their servants in respect of any vessels or goods, or for the use of any works or appliances to be provided by the Commissioners.

Such scales shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, after approval or modification by the Local Government, shall be published by the Commissioners in the local official Gazette.

Subject to the like approval or modification and publication, the Commissioners may, from time to time, alter the said scales.

Every such scale shall be printed in the English and Burmese languages and characters, and shall be hung up, and kept hung up, in some conspicuous place at the several wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds.

Commissioners' lien for tolls and charges.

33. For the amount of all tolls, dues, rates and charges levied under this Act in respect of any goods, the Commissioners shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to seize and detain the same until such tolls, dues, rates and charges are fully paid.

Tolls, dues, rates and charges in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods, and, in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Commissioners or to be shipped for export, shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped.

The lien for such tolls, dues, rates and charges shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except a lien for freight, primage and general average where such lien has been preserved in the manner hereinafter provided, and a lien for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

Owner's lien for freight.

34. If the master or owner of any vessel, at or before the time of landing from such vessel of any goods at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, gives to the Commissioners notice in writing that such goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage or general average of an amount to be mentioned in such notice, such goods shall continue liable after the landing thereof to such lien.

Such goods shall be retained either in the warehouses and sheds of the Commissioners or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, in the public warehouses, at the risk and expense of

the owners of the said goods, until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

Discharge of ship-owner' lien for freight.

35. Upon the production to any officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf of a document purporting to be a receipt for, or a release from, the amount of such lien, executed by the person by or on whose behalf such notice has been given, the Commissioners may permit such goods to be removed without regard to such lien: provided they shall have used reasonable care in respect to the authenticity of such document.

Goods may be removed to warehouses.

36. Whenever goods have, without any default on the part of the Commissioners, been left for two clear days on or in any wharf or shed belonging to the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such goods to be removed either to any warehouse belonging to them, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, to the public warehouses; and the removal to and detention in any such warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods.

Whenever any goods are so removed, the Commissioners shall give notice to the consignee or owner of such goods of such removal, if his address be known, by letter sent by post to such address or left thereat; and shall also publish in the local official Gazette and in two local newspapers notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear; and the consignee or owner of such goods, in addition to the expenses of the removal of the same, shall be liable, in case the goods are removed to any warehouse of the Commissioners, to a charge for warehousing for the time during which the goods shall remain in the said warehouse.

If the goods are removed to the public warehouses, the said consignee or owner shall be liable to the charges for warehousing goods in such public warehouses; and the said goods shall remain subject to all liens to which they would have been liable if they had remained in the possession of the Commissioners, and shall be subject to the power of sale hereinafter given.

Recovery of tolls and charges by sale of goods.

37. If the tolls, dues, rates and charges payable to the Commissioners in respect of any goods under this Act are not paid, or if the lien for freight, primage or general average where such notice as aforesaid has been given is not discharged, the Commissioners may, and in the latter event, if required by or on behalf of the person claiming such lien for freight, primage or general average shall, at the expiration of four months from the time when the goods were placed in their custody, sell by public auction the said goods, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts hereinafter directed to be paid out of the produce of such sale.

Before making such sale, ten days' notice of the same shall be given by publication thereof in the local official Gazette and in two local newspapers.

If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or in any of the documents which have come into the hands of the Commissioners, or is otherwise known, notice shall also be given to the owner of the goods by letter delivered at such address or sent by the post; but the title of a *bonâ fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send such notice, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to enquire whether such notice has been sent:

Provided that, if such goods are of so perishable a nature as, in the opinion of the officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf, to render early or immediate sale necessary or advisable, the Commissioners may, within such period not less than twenty-four hours after the landing of the goods as they think fit, sell by public auction the said goods or such portion of them as aforesaid, in which event such notice, if any, shall be given to the owner of the goods as the urgency of the case admits of.

Application of sale-proceeds.

38. The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

(*a*) in payment of the expenses of the sale;

(*b*) in payment, according to their respective priorities, of the liens and claims excepted in section thirty-three from the priority of the lien of the Commissioners;

(*c*) in payment of the tolls, dues, rates and charges of landing, removing, storing or warehousing the same, and of all other charges due to the Commissioners in respect thereof.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner or consignee of the goods, or to his agents, on his applying for the same: provided such application be made within one year from the sale, or reason be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners why such application was not so made; and, in case such application shall not be so made nor reason shown, such surplus shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of this Act.

Recovery of tolls and charges by distraint of vessel.

39. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties are payable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, refuses or neglects to pay the same or any part thereof on demand, the Commissioners may apply to the Collector of Customs of the port, and such Collector shall distrain or arrest such vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount so due to the Commissioners is paid;

and, in case any part of the said tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment has been so made, the Collector of Customs may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and, with the proceeds of such sale, shall satisfy such tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the master of such vessel on demand.

Port-clearance not to be granted till tolls, &c., are paid.

40. If the Commissioners give to the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant the port-clearance of any vessel a notice stating that an amount therein specified is due in respect of tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties chargeable under this Act, or any rules

or orders made in pursuance thereof, against such vessel, or by the owner or master of such vessel, in respect thereof, or against or in respect of any goods on board such vessel, such officer shall not grant such port-clearance until the amount so chargeable has been paid.

Compensation for damage to property of Commissioners.

41. In case any damage or mischief is done to any wharves, docks, quays, jetties, stages, piers or works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act by any vessel, through the negligence of the master thereof or of any of the mariners or persons employed therein, any Magistrate of the town of Rangoon may, on the application of the Commissioners, and on declaration by them that payment for such damage or mischief has been refused or has not been made on demand, issue a summons to the master or owner of such vessel, requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief.

If, at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned appears or not, it is proved that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred rupees, the Magistrate may issue his warrant of distress, under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress, and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and such amount shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the distress: provided that if, at the time of the damage or mischief, the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorized officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour-Master's or Master-Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this section.

River Police.

42. The Commissioners shall provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment and maintenance of police, to be called "River Police," for the protection of the port, the approaches to the port and the river. Such sums shall be a first charge on any property vested in, and on any moneys paid or payable to, the Commissioners under this Act.

The River Police shall be enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*).

Local Government may delegate powers to survey steamers.

43. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate to the Commissioners all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma within the port under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, and may at any time resume the same.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners' acts subject to approval.

44. All acts and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government; and the Local Government may cancel, suspend or modify any such acts or proceedings, and may grant exemption from the payment of any tolls, charges, dues or rates leviable under this Act.

Control over works and expenditure.

45. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the cost and class of works which the Commissioners may execute, and the objects to which the receipts of the Commissioners shall be applied.

Local Government may order survey.

46. The Local Government may at any time order a survey and examination of any works of the Commissioners under this Act, or the site thereof, and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

Local Government may carry out neglected works.

47. If the Commissioners allow any work acquired or constructed by them under this Act to fall into disrepair, or do not complete any work commenced by them or duly estimated for and sanctioned, and do not, after notice given by the Local Government in writing, proceed effectually to repair or complete such work, the Local Government may cause such work to be restored, completed or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

Governor General in Council may revoke powers of Commissioners.

48. If at any time the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the purposes intended to be accomplished under this Act have not been and are not likely to be properly accomplished by the Commissioners, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be republished in the local official Gazette, give notice that, unless within six months the Commissioners take measures to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council for properly accomplishing such purposes, the powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners will, at the end of such period, be withdrawn and revoked.

On the expiration of the period aforesaid, the Governor General in Council may, if no such measures to his satisfaction have been taken by the Commissioners, declare such powers to be withdrawn or revoked, and may direct the Local Government to assume such powers; and thereupon such powers shall be withdrawn and revoked accordingly, and all the powers, rights and authorities and all the property vested by this Act in the Commissioners shall thereupon vest in the Local Government.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to sue.

49. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman or of their Vice-Chairman.

Commissioners not personally liable.

50. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts made in manner hereinafter provided.

Commissioners liable for breach of trust.

51. Every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he has been a party,

or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty.

Limitation of suits.

52. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything purporting to be done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall dismiss the suit.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given before suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Indemnity to Commissioners for acts of Harbour-Master, &c.

53. The Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master-Attendant or Harbour-Master, or of any Pilot, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned, or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the port; nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers or other things within the said limits which may be used by such vessel:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Commissioners from a suit in respect of any act done by or under their express order or sanction.

CHAPTER VI.

OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A Commissioner may be Secretary.

54. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, elect one of their number to be Secretary to the Commissioners.

Seal and place of business.

55. The Commissioners shall have a common seal inscribed "Port Commissioners, Rangoon," and an office where the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business.

Monthly meetings and remuneration for attendance.

56. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month; and for attendance at every such meeting the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, receive such fees as the Local Government may from time to time direct: provided that such fees shall not be given for attendance at such meetings oftener than once a month.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to attend.

57. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend all meetings of the Commissioners.

Ordinary and special meetings.

58. The Chairman, or, in the event of his illness or absence from Rangoon, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than three Commissioners, convene a meeting of the Commissioners for the transaction of any special business.

Meetings so convened are special meetings; all other meetings are ordinary meetings.

Notice of meetings.

59. At least three days' notice shall be given of every meeting of the Commissioners, and the notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted.

Conduct of business at meetings.

60. At all meetings of the Commissioners the business shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(*a*) the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall be President; if both be absent, the Commissioners may elect one of their number to be President;

(*b*) the President may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time;

(*c*) at special meetings no business shall be transacted other than the special business for the consideration of which the meeting was specially called; at ordinary meetings any business may be transacted of which due notice has been given;

(*d*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be such number, not less than five, as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe;

(*e*) all questions which may come before the Commissioners at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Each Commissioner shall have one vote; and, in case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote;

(*f*) minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up after each meeting and shall be signed by the President and at least one other member who was present at such meeting; a copy of all such minutes shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Mode of giving effect to resolutions.

61. The Commissioners may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce any of the rules made under the provisions of this Act, or they may appoint a special officer for such purpose.

Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.

62. No proceedings of the Commissioners at any special or ordinary meeting shall be deemed invalid solely by reason of defect of notice or defect of form.

Schedule of establishment.

63. The Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Local Government a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants. The Local Government may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same. Every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force till some other such schedule has been so prepared and sanctioned.

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in such schedule, nor to pay or allow to any officer or servant any salary, allowance or fee greater than, or beyond that, sanctioned therein.

Nothing in this section applies to artizans, porters or labourers.

Commissioners are public servants.

64. The Commissioners and the servants of the Commissioners other than artizans, porters and labourers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Commissioners may make bye-laws.

65. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act for regulating the time and place of their meetings, the conduct of their business, the division of the duties among themselves, the guidance of persons employed by them, the appointment, payment, leave, suspension and removal of their officers and servants mentioned in the schedule last aforesaid, and for other similar matters.

The making of contracts.

66. Such one of their number as the Commissioners may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint in this behalf may, for and on behalf of the Commissioners, enter into any contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed two hundred rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered in Rangoon, would bind him if such contract were on his own behalf; but every other contract by or on behalf of the Commissioners shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and by two other Commissioners, of whom one shall be an *ex-officio* Commissioner, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners: provided that no contract under or by virtue of which a sum greater than ten thousand rupees may in any event be payable by the Commissioners shall be valid without the assent in writing of the Local Government.

No contract not executed as in this section provided shall be binding on the Commissioners.

Manner in which work to be sanctioned.

67. No new work the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees shall be commenced by the Commissioners, nor shall any contract be entered into by the Commissioners in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the Commissioners at a meeting.

In case the estimated cost of such new work exceeds five thousand rupees, it shall not be commenced, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government and sanctioned by it in an order published in the local official Gazette.

And, in case the estimated cost of any such work exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Local Government shall not sanction the same until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Governor General in Council and approved by him.

Money to be kept in Bank.

68. All moneys raised by and paid to the Commissioners under this Act shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon, and no disbursement of such funds, or any part thereof, shall be made—

(*a*) in excess of such sum as may in that behalf be from mouth to month appropriated by the Commissioners at a meeting; or

(*b*) except under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Submission of reports, accounts and estimates.

69. The Commissioners shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government so to do, submit in such form and at such time as the Local Government may from time to time direct—

(*a*) statements of their receipts and disbursements under this Act;

(*b*) reports of all works executed and proceedings taken by them under this Act;

(*c*) an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for the expenditure of the same.

Audit of accounts and sanction and publication of estimates.

70. The accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and audited in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the estimate of probable receipts, and the proposals for expenditure as aforesaid, may on submission be sanctioned by the Local Government, or may be modified or altered and sanctioned.

An abstract of such estimates and proposals shall, when sanctioned, be published in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

Commissioners not to be interested in contract, &c.;

71. Any Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners who directly or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates, or agrees to participate, in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, as the case may be, and shall be incapable afterwards of being a Commissioner or holding employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

but may be shareholder in a company so interested.

Provided that no Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners shall be liable to a penalty under this section solely by reason of his being a shareholder in any duly incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of, the Commissioners.

Infringement of section 21, 22, 23, 25 or 30.

72. Whoever infringes any order issued under section twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three, or any condition prescribed under section twenty-five or thirty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and, if the infringement be continuing, with a further fine which may extend to one

hundred rupees for every day such order is infringed.

Infringement of rules.

73. Whoever infringes any rule framed by the Commissioners under section sixteen shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, if the infringement be continuing, to a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after notice of such infringement has been given by the Commissioners.

Punishment in default of fine.

74. Whenever any person is sentenced to a fine under this Act, the convicting Court may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, such person shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed the following scale :—

(*a*) two months in the case of continuing infringement of section twenty-nine;

(*b*) one month in the case of continuing infringement of sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three;

(*c*) fourteen days if the fine does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*d*) one month if the fine does not exceed one hundred rupees;

(*e*) two months if the fine exceeds one hundred rupees.

Prosecutions.

75. Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in this behalf and not otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving of previous port regulations.

76. All acts done and proceedings taken by the Strand Bank Committee before this Act comes into force, and all orders, rules and regulations relating to the port and to wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, landing-places, tolls, charges, rates and dues within the port made and issued before this Act comes into force, shall, whenever such acts, proceedings, orders, rules or regulations would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, made and issued under the provisions of this Act.

Receiving of dues as revenue.

77. All fees and sums due on account of property for the time being vested in the Commissioners, and all arrears of tolls, charges, rates and dues imposed under this Act, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue, in addition to the other modes hereinbefore provided.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Referred to in section* 11.)

I.—All the land belonging to Government between the river on the south and the Strand Road and the Monkey Point Battery Road on the north, but not including those roads, from Monkey Point on the east to and including the Canal on the west, except—

(*a*) the land occupied by the Municipality of Rangoon;

(*b*) the land occupied by the Military Authorities as an approach to Godwin's wharf and to an extent of 100 feet on either side thereof;

(*c*) the land occupied by the Military Authorities for the defences at Monkey Point;

(*d*) the land assigned for railway purposes;

(*e*) the land occupied on the east side of East Street by the Department of Public Works;

(*f*) the land occupied by Customs officers' quarters and by the Master Attendant's residence, office and compound.

II.—All other land belonging to Government within the limits of the present port of Rangoon lying within a line drawn at fifty yards from high water-mark, except—

(*a*) the land occupied by the Rangoon Gaol saw-mill;

(*b*) the land occupied as Government timber depôts at Ahlone and Monkey Point;

(*c*) the Dalla Dockyard and the lands attached thereto.

SCHEDULE B.

(*Referred to in section* 26.)

RECEIPT FOR GOODS

By the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

Landed during the day of from the , by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, the noted in the margin; contents and state of the contents unknown.

NOTE.—*If there be any apparent injury, this is to be stated.*

For the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

RANGOON;
The *day of* . } A. B.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1879.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Saving clause.
   Interpretation-clause.
4. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

SECTIONS.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.
Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

5. Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.
   Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

6. Provisional detention by Local Government.
   Service of grounds on master.
7. Power to appoint surveyor.
   Action on receipt of his report.
   Order of final detention.
   Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.
8. Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.
   Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;
   where they differ.
9. Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

10. Detaining-officers.
    Their powers generally.
11. Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

SECTIONS.

12. Constitution of Court of Survey.
13. The Judge.
14. The Assessor.
15. Registrar of the Court.
16. Registrar to summon Court.
17. Case to be heard in open Court.
18. Power of Judge and Assessors.
19. Judge may appoint surveyor.
20. Owner or master may attend at survey.
21. Power of Judge to detain or release ship.
22. Report to Local Government by Court.
23. Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

Scientific Referees.

24. Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.
25. Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.
26. Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.
28. Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.
29. What included in costs of detention and survey.
30. Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.
    Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.
31. Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

Grain Cargoes.

32. Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.
    Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Deck and Load Lines.

33. Marking of deck-lines.
34. Marking of load-lines.
35. Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.
36. Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.
37. Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.
38. Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.
39. Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.
40. Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

SECTIONS.

41. Release of ship at any time by Local Government.
42. Who may enforce detention of ship.
43. Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.
44. Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.
45. Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.
46. Powers of person authorized to survey ship.
47. Certain persons to be deemed public servants.
48. Service of order where there is no master or resident owners, &c.
49. Order, &c., how to be served.
50. Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

51. Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
    Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.
    Definition of "ship."
52. Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.
53. Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.
54. In default of such ship, on board of any ship.
55. Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.
56. Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.
57. Penalty for refusing so to do.
58. Conditions under which master may claim payment.
59. Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.
60. Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.
61. Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

62. Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.
63. What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Power to make rules.

64. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

SECTIONS.

65. Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.
Publication of rules.
66. No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.
67. Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

68. Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.
69. Appointment of wreck-receivers.
70. Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck,
if he be the owner;
if he be not the owner.
71. Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.
Disputes concerning amount of salvage.
72. Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.
73. Wreck may in certain cases be sold.
74. Proceeds how applied.
75. Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

76. Saving clause.
77. Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.
78. Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.
79. Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

80. Addition to Act XII of 1875 after section 18.
Appointment and powers of port-inspectors.
Port-inspector to enquire into complaints, and report the same to shipping-master.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

81. New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.
Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.
82. Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.
Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

A Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of unsafe ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which sections 211 to 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship":

"ship", except in chapter III, includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"master":

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"wreck":

"wreck" includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water:

"port".

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship":

In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1856, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship":

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed":

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"unsafe".

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

4. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.

5. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British Indian ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

6. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship, in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

7. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, when it provisionally orders the detention of any ship, appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving the report of such person, may either order the ship to be released, or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Action on receipt of his report.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

8. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section seven to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as such owner or master may select out of the list of assessors for the Court of Survey (nominated as hereinafter mentioned) ; and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal ;

where they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

9. When a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may at any time, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-Officers.

Detaining-officers.

10. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose

of his duties under this chapter, the following powers (that is to say) :—

(a) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats or equipments on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

11. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections six and seven respectively of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of Survey.

12. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

13. The Judge shall be such person as may be summoned for the case, in the manner prescribed, out of a list (from time to time approved for the port by the Local Government) of District Judges, Judges of Courts of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and other fit persons.

The assessors.

14. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned, in the manner prescribed, by the Registrar of the Court (to be appointed as hereinafter declared) out of a list of persons periodically nominated for the purpose by the Local Government, or, if there is no such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Registrar of the Court.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint some fit person to be the Registrar of the Court.

Registrar to summon Court.

16. The Registrar shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the Court, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section ten conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(a) the procedure before the Court;

(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(c) the amount and application of fees; and

(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time approved by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Local Government and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Governor General in Council; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of the ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to Government all such costs and compensation as Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-line.

34. The owner or master of every British ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through the centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load such ship for that voyage.

Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.

35. The owner or master of every such ship shall also, upon so entering her, insert, in the form of application for entry outwards made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. The master of every such ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book and also in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.

38. Any owner or master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc,

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

39. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the owner and master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.

40. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

41. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

42. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any Master Attendant, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs, may detain the ship.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

43. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

44. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

45. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

46. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

47. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

48. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

49. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, delegate to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of the powers, and require the said Commissioners to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by sections thirteen and fifteen, the power of nominating assessors under section fourteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

51. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Definition of "ship:"

In this chapter "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars;

"local authority."

and "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed on the local authority under this chapter.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

52. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship, registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

53. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

54. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

55. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section fifty-three or section fifty-four, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

56. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-three or section fifty-four not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

57. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-six, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

58. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British

India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

59. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship, registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

60. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

61. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

62. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section fifty-nine, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-one, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

63. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules

64. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

Local Government to appoint examiners,

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a marine surveyor in the territories administered by such Government, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.

66. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a marine surveyor and holding a certificate issued under section sixty-five, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate issued under that section.

Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

67. Any person who exercises such profession, in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six, shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and in default of payment with imprison-

ment for a term which may extend to six months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him whilst acting as a marine surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

68. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is hereby repealed.

Appointment of wreck-receivers.

69. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

70. Whenever any wreck is found within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, the finder shall as soon as practicable—

If he be the owner;

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be not the owner.

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

71. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.

72. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

73. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

74. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

75. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

76. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India or any foreign prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

77. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section ten.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

78. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

79. Every notice so given shall be communicated, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under

the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

Addition to Act XII of 1875, after section 18.

80. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Appointment and powers of Port-inspectors.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the Port-inspector, and suspend or remove such officer.

Every officer so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed (that is to say) :—

(*a*) he may at any time enter any vessel and may inspect the same and every part thereof, and the provisions and water provided for the use of the persons on board such vessel and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for the seamen;

(*b*) he may medically examine all or any of the persons on board such vessel;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of the log and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such vessel;

(*d*) he may call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and may require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) he may require any persons so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person."

Port-inspector to inquire into complaints.

"18B. The Port-inspector shall, on first entering any vessel after its arrival, inquire whether any seaman or apprentice on board such vessel desires to make any complaint against the master or any of the crew thereof.

In the event of any seaman or apprentice so desiring, the Port-inspector shall hear such complaint and record the particulars thereof in writing, and may, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the same, exercise any of the powers mentioned in section 18A.

and report the same to Shipping-master.

The Port-inspector shall forthwith report in writing to the Shipping-master the particulars of any complaint made to him under this section, together with his opinion thereon."

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.

81. In the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, for section three, the following shall be substituted :—

Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.

"3. When—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged on or near the coasts of India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in India;

(*e*) or any ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

and any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives information of the same, he shall without delay communicate such information to the Local Government.

In cases under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the ship concerned proceeds direct from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred to any place in India, the master of such ship at the time she arrives at such place,

shall, on arriving in India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.

82. After section twenty-five of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

"25A. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any master entering into an agreement with lascars or other Native seamen for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of this Bill may be roughly divided into three parts (namely) :—

I. those relating to unsafe and unseaworthy ships contained in chapter II;

II. those relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen contained in chapter III;

III. those contained in the subsequent chapters which make additions to, and amendments of, the existing law as to Merchant Shipping on various miscellaneous points.

I.—Unseaworthy Ships.

2. The whole law enacted by Parliament on the subject of seaworthiness of ships is now contained in the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80. There are two main reasons why that Statute does not meet the requirements of this country :

First.—None of its provisions apply to ships of British Indian register as distinguished from ships of British register. Ships of British Indian register (or "British Indian ships" as they are termed in the Bill) are a somewhat peculiar class of vessels, registered under Acts of the Indian legislature, and only possessing the status of British ships within certain defined limits in Eastern waters. As there is a large number of such ships sailing from ports in India, it is obvious that any law which does not include them is incomplete and inadequate.

Secondly.—Even with regard to British ships, to which the Statute does apply, though many of its provisions extend to them wherever they may be, still some—and perhaps the most important—are confined to such ships when sailing from ports in the United Kingdom, and are, therefore, totally inoperative in this country.

3. It is the object of this Bill to supplement the Statute, and by extending certain of its provisions to this country to make all ships, whether British or British Indian, sailing from ports in India subject to provisions similar to those to which British ships are subject in the United Kingdom.

In doing this, however, care has been taken strictly to confine the provisions of the Bill to those cases to which the Statute does not apply, and in no way to trench upon ground which its provisions already cover.

4. The sections of the Statute which have been adopted in this Bill are sections 4 to 12 inclusive, and sections 15, 22, 25, 26, 28, 34 and 35.

The effect of these provisions may be shortly stated as follows.

Section 4 makes it penal for any person to send, and any master to take, a ship to sea when she is in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered.

Section 5 makes it an implied condition in every contract of service with a seaman and in every instrument of apprenticeship that all reasonable efforts will be used to secure the seaworthiness of the ship.

Section 6 empowers the Board of Trade to order the detention of any British ship which they believe to be unsafe; and sections 7, 8 and 9 deal with the constitution and procedure of the Court of Survey, to which appeals may be made from such order.

Section 10 lays down the cases in which the Board and shipowner respectively shall be liable for costs of detention and survey. Section 11 empowers the Board to require security for costs from a complainant; whilst section 12 is taken up with general supplemental provisions as to the detention of ships.

By section 15, in cases of scientific difficulty, a special Court of appeal of scientific men is provided.

Section 22 enacts in what way only grain cargoes may be stowed.

Sections 25 and 26 lay down certain rules as to the marking of ships with deck and load lines—the former to indicate the position of each deck which is above water, and the latter the depth in the water up to which the owner intends to load the ship; and section 28 inflicts certain penalties for offences in relation to these marks.

Sections 34 and 35 contain miscellaneous provisions as to the enforcement of the detention of ships and service of orders, notices, &c., on masters.

5. Of the above provisions, sections 4, 5, 22 and 25 apply to British ships wherever they may be. They, therefore, already apply *proprio vigore* to such ships in India; and, accordingly, the Bill extends them only to British Indian ships. The other sections apply to British ships only when in ports in the United Kingdom; and, therefore, the Bill extends them both to British and British Indian ships in this country.

6. In adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seems advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one. In drafting this chapter therefore, the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, have been followed as closely as possible, not merely in substance, but also in wording. The different circumstances of India have, however, required certain alterations in the authorities who are to carry out the provisions of the chapter. For example, it has been necessary to substitute "Local Government" for "Board of Trade," and to

alter the list of persons from whom the Judge of the Court of Survey shall be summoned; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been authorized to delegate his powers under the proposed Act to the Calcutta Port Commissioners (section 50); but, as a rule, the provisions of the English Act have been adopted as they stand.

II.—Distressed Seamen.

7. The main provisions of the existing law relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen are contained in sections 211 and 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, forming a portion of Part III of the Act. Section 109 of the Act applies these provisions to—

(*a*) all ships registered in any British possession when they are out of the jurisdiction of that possession;

(*b*) all ships registered in any British possession and plying between any place in the United Kingdom and any place not situated in that possession;

(*c*) all sea-going ships registered in the United Kingdom, with some exceptions immaterial for the present purpose; and

(*d*) the owners, masters and crews of all such ships.

There may thus be ships registered in India to which these provisions apply, *e.g.*, an Indian ship at Singapore or Hong-Kong, or one plying between Galle and London. There may also be ships of English register, though plying exclusively within British Indian waters and manned by Native crews, to which the same provisions apply, as is the case with some of the vessels of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which are registered in Glasgow.

8. Sections 211 and 212 of the Act made provisions in favour of distressed seamen "being subjects of Her Majesty," and it is clear that in this expression all subjects, whatever their place of birth, are included.

9. By subsequent enactments powers have been conferred on the Board of Trade to issue binding instructions for the regulation of the relief of distressed seamen. The enactment now operative for this purpose is the twenty-second section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862. The instructions issued by the Board relate to distressed seamen generally, making no distinction between different classes. They appear clearly to apply to all seamen over whom the Act of 1854 gives jurisdiction, *e.g.*, they would apply to Bengal lascars in distress at Penang.

10. A question arises as to the circumstances under which these instructions, which, as shown above, apply to some ships while in Indian waters and also include lascars who are British subjects, become applicable to such lascars. This arises on the interpretation of the conditions laid down in the Act, which are that the seamen, besides being distressed, shall be *abroad* and desire to be conveyed *home*. These words may equally, accurately and literally be construed either of the *place* or the *possession* at or in which the seaman is, and it is possible to do little more than guess at the construction they should receive.

11. It is thus clear that, on the most restrictive construction of the Act, there are many cases occurring in British India to which the Act and instructions apply, but that from the vagueness of the terms used in the Act, it is impossible to tell how far such cases may extend.

12. It is not competent to the Government of India to effect of its own motion any amendment of the terms of sections 211 and 212 of the Act of 1854. It might do so possibly if that Act stood by itself; but the instructions issued by the Board of Trade, which are the means whereby these sections are worked, are no part of the Act of 1854, but depend for their authority on the Act of 1862, which it is beyond the power of the Government of India to repeal or affect. On the other hand, there are cases not falling within those enumerated in paragraph seven as governed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, for which the Government of this country has power to legislate.

13. It is with these latter cases that chapter III of the Bill deals. Under the first construction of the words "abroad" and "home" referred to in paragraph ten, the case mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 52 of the Bill is no doubt to some extent provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; but on either construction of these words it will be admitted that there are some places in British India where a Native seaman may be which are not *abroad* to him, though not actually his *home*. These cases will be provided for, while, as the Bill does not purport to provide for any case in which the Board of Trade have power to issue instructions, any possibility of conflict between the Local and Imperial Acts will be avoided.

14. Following section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, the local authorities in India have been empowered to send home distressed foreign as well as British seamen, and further to send seamen home in foreign ships. This extended power may be found useful in the case of some Asiatic seamen not subjects of Her Majesty.

15. The money paid in respect of the seamen referred to in clause (*a*) of section 52 should be recovered from the ship to which the distressed seaman belonged by the Secretary of State in Council; and section 61 accordingly provides for its being recovered in India by him. In the case mentioned in clause (*c*) of section 59, it would appear that, under section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Government of India can empower the Board of Trade to

recover the money for it by adapting the provisions of section 213 of the Act to the case. Accordingly, there has been added in section 62 a power to the Board of Trade to recover for the Government of India, which will probably be found useful when the money has to be recovered in England or in British possessions abroad.

16. A draft of these provisions has been submitted to the Board of Trade, who have agreed to issue new instructions in conformity with the Bill, and to adopt as the rate of subsistence for Native Indian seamen that to be fixed for such persons by the Government of India under the Bill. The result is that, if these provisions become law, the instructions of the Board of Trade and this Act will cover the whole ground, although it may still remain uncertain how much is covered by the instructions of the Board and how much by the Act.

III.—Miscellaneous Amendments.

17. The other provisions of the Bill do not call for much notice. They have all been introduced to provide for cases in which it appears that the provisions of the existing law are wanting or insufficient.

18. By a recent order of Government, all officers holding port appointments have been prohibited from undertaking private surveys. It having since been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by this order, in consequence of the private surveyors at some ports not possessing the confidence of the mercantile community, provision has been made in the Bill (chapter IV) for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and prohibiting any unlicensed person from acting as a marine surveyor in any port where there may be any such licensed surveyor.

19. Chapter V, providing for the appointment of receivers of wreck, has been introduced at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, who considers that some provisions on the subject similar to those in the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 are desirable. In the event of this portion of the Bill becoming law, chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, relating to salvage in ports, will become unnecessary, and it is accordingly proposed to repeal it.

20. Chapter VI provides for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they are properly furnished with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Section 30 of the English Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, deals with this point. Though under it the Board of Trade is apparently given power to appoint persons to inspect ships for such purpose anywhere, still it is doubtful whether it was intended to give them this power in a British possession abroad, and still more doubtful whether the Board would be willing to exercise this power. It has, therefore, been considered the best course for the legislature of this country to take independent power in the matter.

21. Chapter VII, by an addition to the Ports Act, 1875, provides for the appointment of an officer called a "Port-inspector." This officer, in addition to performing the duties at present performed by the Health-officer (for the performance of which duties he is by the Bill invested with certain legal powers), is intrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which may be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any others of the crew. This latter provision has been inserted, in compliance with the desire of the Secretary of State, for the protection of lascars or other Oriental seamen when serving on board a European ship.

22. Chapter VIII makes two amendments of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875. The one extends the provisions of section 3 of that Act so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which are at present unprovided for. This change has been introduced at the request of the local Marine authorities, and is in accordance with the provisions of the English law as recently amended. The other amendment gives the Local Government power to fix a scale of provisions, for less than which it will be penal for a master to contract with any lascar or Native seaman—a provision which has been found to be essential for the protection of such seamen.

SIMLA;
The 29th August, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general and moderate rain; harvesting of some crops has commenced; prospects are favourable. In Bombay also general rain has fallen; there has been a break in the weather in the latter part of the week; locusts and rats are still doing injury to crops in parts of Sind and the Deccan respectively; prospects remain excellent. Rain fell in all the districts in Bengal; prospects have improved in Burdwan and Balasore, but more rain is still required in these places; much injury has been done to crops in inundated tracts, especially in the Dacca district, where there is some distress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has done some damage in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra and Jhansi, and a break would prove beneficial; autumn crop prospects are good everywhere, and the harvest has begun in some districts. In the Punjab good rain fell in most districts; prospects continue favourable. General, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; a break in the weather occurred towards the close of the week, which, if it lasts, will benefit cotton and other *kharif* crops; prospects are satisfactory. In British Burmah heavy rain fell during the week and floods have occurred in Bassein and Tharrawaddy; crops are doing very well. In Assam too there was heavy rain, especially in Sylhet, where some injury has been done to rice on low lands. In the other Provinces and States prospects remain good; but crops in Coorg are still suffering from excessive rain.

Prospects continue favourable throughout the Empire; harvest operations have commenced in some Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 6th)	·25 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 19·88; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ „)	1·23 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·72; standing crops flourishing; cotton, white *cholum* and later *korra* being sown; early *korra* harvest begun in Sirvail taluk; prices fluctuating with falling tendency; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	2·38 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·24 seers per rupee.
Kistna („ „)	1·55 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 20·82; 89 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally doing well; *sazza* in ear; in parts of Bander, Repalli, and Guntur taluks *sazza* and maize harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·70 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 17·96; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ...	1·50 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 21·22; standing crops generally good, withering on account of deficient rainfall in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 6th)	1·67 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·36; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to full.
Madura ...	1·86 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 17·73.
Malabar (Sept. 6th)	3·57 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·38; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 10th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Mirpur Batoro ·50, Keti ·51, Sehwan ·05.	River at Kotri on 7th 19 feet 5½ inches,—last year 19 feet 1½ inch; some damage from floods in Jerruck and Sháhbandar divisions, and from locusts in Kotri taluka; river encroaching on town of Keti.
Hyderabad ...	·70 in Mohbat Dero Jatoi.	River fallen one foot; locusts doing damage in 4 talukas; weaver birds damaging crops in Mirpur.
Ahmedabad ...	4·73	Total rainfall 31·63; crops excellent; fever prevailing.
Baroda ...	6·62	Total rainfall 49·35; break since the 7th; prospects good.
Surat ...	1·73	Total rainfall 33·28; good break since the 7th; crops healthy; cholera at Surat, Jalálpor and Bulsar, a few deaths.
Násik ...	Slight occasional showers.	Bright weather; crops good everywhere; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·20	Total rainfall 56·07, being 5·74 below average; weather fine; temperature and wind normal.
Poona (Sept. 7th) ...	Under ·67	Rain wanted at Sirur and Bhimthari; *shalu* sowing commenced in Indápur and Haveli.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	·95 at Newasa, ·86 Sheogaon; very little or no rain in other talukas.	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing commenced in four talukas; injury from rats in 4, and cholera (with a few deaths) in 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kanara ...	·96 at Karwar; maximum 11·10 at Honore.	Total rainfall 113·47; rice crop coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	·72	Total rainfall 26·06; crops very good; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects of crops generally excellent; cholera ceased in Kurrachee, but continues in Surat and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (Sept. 10th)—		
Chittagong ...	...	Report not received.
Dacca ...	3·45	Floods still at a high level; *amun* prospects favourable except in a portion in south, where loss nearly complete; numbers gratuitously relieved increasing; more alms-houses being opened; few cholera cases in town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·68	Prospects very fair; transplantation not yet complete; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·44	*Aus* in low lands in north and east of district almost destroyed; *amun* plants thriving in parts; average price of common rice 11 seers per rupee; principal marts stocked with sufficient food-grains; health generally good; assistance being given by zamindars and other persons to those who come for relief.
Rajshahye ...	3·88; moderate rain all over district.	*Aus* being cut, yield about twelve annas generally, though in inundated parts not more than 2 to 4 annas; jute an 8-anna crop; *amun* promises very well except in inundated tracts; river falling and floods subsiding; rice 10 to 12 seers a rupee; public health good; a good deal of distress, but landholders generally have postponed collection of present demands where necessary.
Burdwan ...	1·38; rain general ...	Prospects of crops improved but not yet good except in Culna and Cutwa sub-divisions and thana Jehanabad; public health generally good.
Rungpore ...	14·33; continuous rain during week.	Prospects of crops very favourable; common rice 11 seers per rupee; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·91	Sunshine badly wanted; paddy on low lands swamped; Ganges again rising; newly sown *kalai* in danger; coarse rice 12 seers per rupee; cholera in south still bad.
Purneah ...	18·15	*Bhadoi* splendid in high lands, that in riparian tracts destroyed; *aghani* in south of district destroyed, elsewhere excellent; constant rain prevents progress of farming operations; rice 15 seers a rupee; health good; Purneah rivers all in high flood.
Patna ...	Copious fall of rain	Rice and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ..	3·26	Paddy promises well; *bhadoi* where unflooded will yield average outturn; rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
Hazáribágh ...	·73	Prospects of rice excellent, *bhadoi* fair; rice 16 to 18 seers a rupee; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·93	Prospects of crops fair except in 4 chaklas of Injajpore and 4 small pergunnahs in Kendrapara; *biali* being cut, 8 annas yield expected; common rice 13 seers; prices rising; health fair; a sort of insect, produced probably by floods, injuring crops in some places. *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts; prospects improved in Burdwan division and Balasore, but more rain still required in these places; *bhadoi* in many places destroyed by inundation; some *amun* also destroyed in places, but the crop on the whole promises fairly; good *rabi* crop expected on inundated tracts.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 9th)	1·9 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 32·0; continued rain; prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 (average)	Since 1st June 27·6; high westerly winds for two days with heavy rain; break wanted; wheat 14⅞ seers; health good; some cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	1·2	Total rainfall 51·0; weather seasonable; early rice being cut; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 11th)	3·6	Crops generally good; prices stationary; cholera prevailing; good deal of fever about; some damage done in places owing to excessive rain.
Agra („ 9th)	3·8 (average)	*Kharif* prospects good, but in five parganas *bajra* is injured from heavy rain; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 10th)	Several heavy falls of rain since Saturday.	Break continuous during early part of week; crop prospects, except of rice, indifferent; health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1	Weather clearing; wind westerly; fever and ague still bad, and cattle-disease continues; cheapest wheat 17½, barley 25, gram and *bajra* 18, *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 8th)	...	Seasonable weather; millets and rice being cut in places.
Lucknow („ 10th)	4·5	Barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	Sadr ... ·55 Khunda ... 3·4 Patti ... ·8	Rain moderate, except in Khunda, where preparation of fields for *rabi* sowings have been retarded from the rain; *kharif* prospects good everywhere and health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Sitapur (Sept. 10th)	2·5	Continuous rain causing damage; prices steady; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·9	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in every district; some damage caused in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra, and Jhansi from excessive rain; harvest being cut in places; a break wanted; health generally good except in Meerut and Agra, where there is fever and ague, and Jhansi, where there is cholera and fever; some cattle-disease in Meerut and Allahabad.
Punjab (Sept. 9th)—		
Delhi ...	2·6	Agricultural prospects still favourable; prices steady.
Hissar ...	·5	*Kharif* progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices falling; *bajra* 24 seers; fever about.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Crops very promising; health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	2·2	Prices falling; cholera almost disappeared.
Ferozepore ...	2·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·1	
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects good; a few cases of cholera still.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fairly good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; agricultural prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Reports throughout the Province continue favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 10th)	·2	*Jowar* and cotton improving by present break; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	4·35	Break required for cotton; other crops excellent; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·83	Prolonged break required for cotton and millets, other *kharif* crops flourishing; slight small-pox; prices declining.
Seoni ...	1·72	Lesser millets being reaped; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	4·84	Cotton doing well; *jowar* suffering from excessive moisture; prices rising.
Raipur (Sept. 6th)	3·19	Cotton slightly injured, all other *kharif* crops doing well; cholera and small-pox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	2·19	Prospects very good; small-pox and cholera continue.
		General Remarks.—There has been a break towards end of week which if continued will benefit cotton and millets; all other crops doing well; prospects generally good.
British Burma— (Sept. 10th)—		
Akyab ...	5·06	Total rainfall 187·78; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·94	Total rainfall 76·23; public health fair; crops generally flourishing; slight flooding in some places, but water subsiding; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2·75	Total rainfall 67·59; public health good; slight cattle-disease; floods excessive near west Ngawoon embankment; agricultural operations progressing elsewhere, though somewhat restricted for want of plough cattle.
Prome ...	3·45	Total rainfall 31·25; slight cholera and small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·56	Total rainfall 128·59; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	6·46	Total rainfall 58·92; public health good; no cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo district, otherwise public health satisfactory; very slight cattle-disease; heavy floods in Bassein and Tharrawaddy districts; crops doing very well.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 10th)	4·56	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *sali* in rapid progress.
Sylhet ...	15·57	Excessive rain and rise of river has done some injury to low-lying rice.
Cachar (Sept. 9th)	Showers	Cloudy; prospects of rice crops continue very good; common rice about 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 10th)	6·27; continuous rain for last two days.	Prospects of crops generally good; weather unfavourable for tea; small-pox reports from one village; fevers also prevalent; cattle-disease continues north bank of Brahmaputra.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 8th)—		
Amráoti ...	·75	There has been a partial break in the weather; prospects good.
Akola ...	1·35	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	4·46; Aurungabad 1·5; Gulburgah 1·68; *nil* at Raichor and Lingsugar	Total rainfall at Hyderabad 30·4; agricultural prospects bright and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 10th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·46	Crops suffering in parts from excessive rain; heavy rain causing damage in Coorg; elsewhere prospects of season favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·75	
Mercara ...	4·52	
Central India States (Sept. 10th)—		
Indore ...	2·73	Crops and prospects excellent; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·49	
Sutna ...	1·66	Health and prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·99	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ..	2·79	Season and crops excellent.
Goona ...	5 29	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·35 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	3·35	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·39	
Mánpur ...	3·80	Reaping of *mukha* crops commenced; *jowari* crops generally good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 10th)	2 02	Cloudy and windy.
Serohi („ 7th)	1·1	Tanks and wells good; health fair and improving; crops very good; cool, occasionally cloudy and muggy.
Marwar (Aug. 30th)	1·02	Health good; rainfall sufficient for crops; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Meywar (Sept. 5th)	5·2	Tanks, wells, and prospects good; fever prevalent; break required.
Harowtee („ 6th)	1·09 in Deoli; 4·79 in Kotah; 1·31 in Tonk.	Fever prevalent; prospects fair, except Indian-corn; weather improved.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	1·18	Health good; prices moderate; cloudy; much rain around; break necessary.
Ajmere („ 10th)	1·78	Break most opportune; prospects good; maize injured in low-lying spots; health fair.
Jeypore ...	2·12	Timely sunshine since Monday; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 9th)	2·5	Some places excessive rain has injured crops; ague unabated.
Ulwur („ 10th)	1·09 (average)	Prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Sept. 2nd)—		
Katmandú ...	2·016	Total rainfall 47·762; cholera abating; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1879.

The following Rule, framed by the High Court under Section 10 of the Letters Patent, 1865, is published for general information.

By Order of the High Court,

J. CRAWFURD,

Registrar.

RULE.

The Court are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule 17 of the Rules for the admission of Vakeels in the High Court, dated the 13th September 1873 :—

Any person intending to apply to be admitted to practice as a Pleader in the High Court shall, after obtaining such certificate, cause to be inserted in the *Calcutta Gazette* for four successive weeks, a notice of his intention, and shall also give to the Registrar a notice in writing of such intention accompanied by the said certificate.

RICHARD GARTH.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. P. D. BROUGHTON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th September 1879.

The Treasury appointment at Quetta having been arranged for, no further application need be sent in, nor can the undersigned reply to unsuccessful applications.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 15th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohaloya."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th September 1879.

Office opened during the month of August 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bakloh . .	Punjab. . .	5th.	

Calcutta, the 8th September 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. J. C. Douglas, an Officiating Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 8th September 1879.

No. 130.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1879, *vice* Mr. H. J. Bolst, Surveyor, 1st Grade, deceased:—

Mr. F. W. Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to the 1st Grade.

Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. W. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Graham, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade.

No. 131.—Mr. P. Ford, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the 8th July to the 21st August 1879, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. Vanderputt, pensioned with effect from the latter date, when his appointment is abolished.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Naini Tal, the 6th September 1879.

No. 26F.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st instant.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1879.

No. 76.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, is placed in charge of the Oudh Command, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

The 8th September 1879.

No. 77.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 76, dated 5th September 1879, Colonel J. J. Hume, Staff Corps, made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., received, charge of the Oudh Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of 1st September 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1879.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 278E.A., dated the 8th August 1879, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., joined his appointment as Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 1st September 1879.

The 10th September 1879.

Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, returned from privilege leave granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 336, dated the 23rd May 1879, and joined his appointment on the 4th September 1879.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Lahore, the 5th September 1879.

No. 20.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 310 of 28th July 1879, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways', Lahore, Noti-

fication No. 12S, dated 10th July 1879, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), took over, and Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, handed over, charge of the Managership of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 3rd September 1879.

The 6th September 1879.

No. 21S.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th September 1879, inclusive.

No. 22S.—With reference to Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways', Lahore, Notification No. 21S, dated 6th instant, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, handed over, and Captain S. Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, took over, charge of the duties of Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 6th September 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 319 of 8th August 1879, on the afternoon of the 9th August.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), took over charge of the Office of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, from Mr. C. C. Harold on the above-named date.

The 6th September 1879.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 327 of the 15th August last, Mr. W. Mellor made over, and Mr. T. Wood received, charge of the duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department at Bombay, on the afternoon of the 28th August, and Mr. J. G. Furnivall made over, and Mr. W. Mellor received, charge of the duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department at Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1879.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling, the 2nd September 1879.

No. 64.—Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R.E., Assistant Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, returned, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, from the leave granted in Government of Bengal, Railway Branch, Notification No. 24 of 1st April 1879.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 5th September 1879.

No. 15.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 336 and 337, dated 29th August 1879, of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, relieved Mr. C. M. Davies, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, of charge of the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways on the forenoon of the 4th September 1879.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 6th September 1879.

No. 65.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 74 of 7th August 1879, Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway at Lahore on 3rd June 1879.

No. 66.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 316 of 6th August 1879, Doctor H. Warth ceased to belong to this Railway from the forenoon of the 14th August 1879.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 8th September 1879.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 299, dated 21st July 1879, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure for Wardha Coal State Railway on the afternoon of the 15th August 1879.

No. 46.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 331, dated the 16th August 1879, Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 5th May 1879.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 3rd September 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. W. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred to the Tharode Sub-Division, Neemuch Division, in relief of Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and took over charge from him on the forenoon of 23rd August 1879.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 21.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Jaora Division, returned to duty, on the afternoon of 31st August 1879, from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 16, dated 7th June 1879.

The remaining portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th September 1879.

LIABILITIES				Rs	A.	P.
	Rs	A.	P.			
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				20,94,910	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,25,45,730	6	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	2,18,63,964	5	11	3,44,09,694	12	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,92,48,913	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				6,26,085	2	5
Sundries				11,71,416	2	8
RUPEES				7,75,51,049	14	2

ASSETS.				Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities				1,29,94,472	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				70,03,802	4	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				1,22,96,979	10	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,40,69,773	5	6
Balances with other Banks				5,60,855	15	3
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				9,58,493	6	5
Stamps				8,387	11	1
Sundries				2,71,058	0	11
				4,81,63,822	6	4
	Rs	A	P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,99,504	8	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,86,87,722	15	10	2,93,87,227	7	10
RUPEES				7,75,51,049	14	2

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 11th Sept. 1879.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Sept 1	..			2,961	58,91,688	37,87,211
" 2	..			2,961	58,91,807	37,87,211
" 3	22,37,843			22,37,857	58,91,807	37,87,211
" 4				22,37,857	58,91,807	37,87,211
" 5				22,37,857	58,91,658	37,87,211
" 6				22,37,857	58,91,000	37,87,211

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Sept. 1879.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 11th Sept. 1879 ... Rs. 2,92,38,835-15-10

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 12th September 1879.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1879.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 15th August 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,71,000	2,39,14,400	1,11,94,000	2,07,93,100	3,14,62,600	39,46,000	3,51,000	86,90,600	6,08,81,500	55,700	33,97,000	76,900	11,86,900	17,05,63,425
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1879	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,95,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	2,12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1879	...	...	...	...	2,500	29,200	7,500	55,900	37,000	500	2,000	51,000	9,54,400	...	3,000	...	...	11,42,900
	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,73,500	2,39,54,600	1,12,02,500	2,08,48,900	3,14,99,600	39,46,500	3,53,000	89,36,000	6,18,40,900	55,700	34,00,000	76,900	11,86,900	17,19,17,325
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	60,000	1,31,300	5,500	17,000	57,500	50,000	...	30,000	31,500	...	4,000	...	3,36,000	7,22,800
Balance on 31st August 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,13,500	2,38,23,300	1,11,97,000	2,08,31,900	3,14,42,100	38,96,500	3,53,000	89,06,000	6,18,09,400	55,700	33,96,000	76,900	8,50,900	17,11,94,525

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1879, enfaced from India, 3,409 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,098 lakhs.

„ 1st July 1879 to 15th July „ „ „	30 „ „ „	10 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „	25 „ „ „	9 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug. „ „ „	28 „ „ „	11 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „	13 „ „ „	7 „
	3,503 lakhs.	3,135 lakhs.
	3,135 „	
Balance against India	368	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th September 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
189	... D 14—26313 ...	20	Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Allahabad.
29	... D 14—22787 *	20	Rutton Chund Shroff, Neemuch.
	„ —22786 *		
30	... D 14—27358 *	20	Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Allahabad.
	„ —27359 *		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th September 1879.

CHARLES WEBB,
Offg. A. A.-G., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W51	... M 45—33675 ...	10	T. Garlah, Nimar.
W52	... M 40—40422 ...	10	Surgeon Lallubhai B Kaji, Palitana.
	„ —42602 ...	10	
	M 41—52433 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H136	... M 37—24652 ...	100	Kassum Jooma, Bombay.
	„ —41954 ...	100	
	„ —49089 ...	100	
	„ —49743 ...	100	
	M 35—82662 ...	50	
H137	... M 35—42060 ...	50	J. Scandrett, Baramali.
H138	... M 41—86078 ...	10	Captain C. M. Erskine, Aden.
H139	... M 34—23743 ...	20	Govind Harry, Khed.
	M 33—39476 ...	20	
	„ —99483 ...	20	
	M 45—99658 ...	10	
M52	... M 45—50159	10	H. T. Pinhey, Bombay.
	„ —50181		
M53	... M 7—13299	5	Sreeramulu Motamurry, Bombay.
	„ —13298		

BOMBAY,
The 9th September 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 36—36809 ...	5	Shaik Ali, Pensioned Subadar-Major, Vizianagram.
I 11—26398 ...	20	
I 12—17669 ...	50	
I 14—20080 ...	100	
„ —20308 ...	100	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 10—27342*...	10	Rathna Sobapatty Moodeliar, Saidapett.

* Mutilated.

COCONADA,
The 2nd September 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
192	... L 31—99040 ...	5	Mr. T. Garlah.
193	... O 66—78380 ...	100	Mr. G. M. Darby.
194	... O 30—81639 ...	50	Babu Shoshe Bhoosan Pramanic.
195	... O 66—62592 ...	100	The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
131	... O 42—02023 ...	10	Mrs. M. D'Costa.
	„ —02027 ...		
132	... L 95—14576 ...	10	Babu Ratnessur Mullick.
	„ —14575 ...		
	O 41—36479 ...	10	
	„ —36476 ...		
	L 9—94302 ...	5	
	„ —94303 ...		
	L 26—24725 ...	5	
	„ —24724 ...		
133	... O 2—88961 ...	20	Babu Jogendra Nath Banorjee.
	„ —88951 ...		
	L 37—28122 ...	20	
	D 5—56689 ...		
	A 96—37814 ...	10	
	„ —37813 ...		
	L 11—24805 ...	5	
	„ —24802 ...		
134	... O 18—63686 ...	10	Byram Sing.
	„ —63689 ...		
135	... O 24—42749 ...	20	Mala Den.
	„ —42746 ...		
136	... A 97—09202	10	Babu Woopendra NathShaw.
	„ —80275		
	A 62—56174	10	
	A 49—63491		
	L 22—90986	5	
	„ —90987		
137	... L 2—84861	10	Babu Bhagobut Churn Shaw.
	„ —84862		
138	... O 47—31847	10	Babu Patit Pabun Das.
	„ —31842		
272	... O 72—57279 ...	1,000	Babu Kunjo Behari Singbee.
	O 66—64447 ...	100	
	L 69—74506 ...	100	
273	... L 55—65260 ...	5	Babu Kissen Gopal Mukerjee.
274	... O 30—44230 ...	50	Babu Rajoni Kanto Banerjee.
	O 25—86318 ...	20	
275	... O 48—22175 ...	10	Babu Madun Mohan Bysack.
277	... O 72—42016 ...	1,000	The Asst. Secy., Simla Bank Corporation, Ld., Simla.
278	... L 54—15825 ...	5	Babu Khettra Nath Chakravarti.
	L 55—98947 ...	5	
279	... L 31—59388 ...	5	Babu Umes Chunder Das.
280	... O 26—17540 ...	20	Shaik Allum.
281	... A 71—45074 ...	20	Babu Radhica Churn Mitter.
282	... O 34—36267 ...	100	Babu Nemye Churn Ganguly.
	L 93—48527 ...	50	
	O 23—62923 ...	20	
	O 21—66134 ...	20	
	O 23—89323 ...	20	
	L 5—63434 ...	10	
	O 8—47160 ...	10	
	O 6—41695 ...	10	
	O 42—66429 ...	10	
	O 14—38056 ...	10	
	O 17—81007 ...	10	
	O 41—08176 ...	10	
	O 18—89630 ...	10	
	L 29—05793 ...	5	
	L 21—08088 ...	5	
283	... O 10—00531 ...	10	Babu Hurry Narain Dey.
284	... L 76—39722 ...	10	Babu Nundo Lal Mitter.
285	... O 49—06914 ...	10	Babu Kassee Kinkur Sen.
286	... O 40—78323 ...	10	Babu Prem Chand Dalal.
	O 16—05658 ...	10	
287	... O 13—45771 ...	10	Mr. J. P. Warburnton.
288	... L 50—04119 ...	100	Moulvie Mirza Mahomed Ally.
	A 58—40424 ...	100	
	A 92—18412 ...	50	
	L 44—49949 ...	10	
	L 4—70464 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 10—45673 ...	100	Mr. Bapujee Pestonjee Khirrass, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 30th August 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
98 ...	B 59—83786 ...	100	Saravatha Iyengar, care of V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Vakil, High Court, Madras.
99 ...	B 58—02224 ...	10	K. Vartharajulu Naidu, Conjeveram.
100 ...	B 56—43655 ...	10	Mahomed Sheriff, Periamettoo, Madras.
101 ...	B 57—19354 ..	20	Mr. R. Dias, Sooramungalum.
102 ...	B 52—48558 ...	10	Mr. J. D'Souza, Carcoor Ghaut, *viâ* Nilembore.
	B 56—02113 ...	10	
	„ —68260 ...	10	
	„ —72278 ...	10	
15 ...	B 59—68550 *	100	G. Narayana Chetty, No. 125, Audiappa Naick Street, Madras.
	„ —68549		
16 ...	B 57—09316 *	20	S. Subramania Aiya, at Sami Aiyangar's house, No. 85, Kistna Kovil Street, Madura.
	„ —09319		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 1st September 1879.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M8 ...	C 33—22322	50	Sokerji Baji Rao, Bombay.
	„ —22332		

NAGPUR,
The 4th September 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September 1879.

No. 146E.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. S. Christian has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Madras, with effect from 18th June 1879.

Mr. C. V. Kistnama Charlu, B.A., Supernumerary Inspector, has been appointed to act as Inspector, Mount Division, with effect from 18th June 1879.

Mr. E. M. Dawes has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector, Madras Circle, with effect from 18th June 1879.

Mr. G. E. Walker has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Kistna Division, with effect from 18th June 1879.

The 8th September 1879.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

No. 147E.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1879.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 12th September 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	13th Sept.	From Bombay.
Overland mails *viâ* Bombay. .	6 „	16th „	Ditto.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern packets	6 „	15th „	Ditto.
The Straits and China . .	6 „	16th „	Strs. "A. Apcar" and "Moray."
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	6 „	17th „	Str. "Chinsurah."
Madras and Ceylon . . .	6 „	17th „	P. and O. Str. "Nizam."
Persian Gulf	6 „	15th „	From Bombay.
Akyab	6 „	16th „	Str. "Comilla."
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	19th „	Str. "Rajpootana."

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar, can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th September 1879.

Austin, Charles.	Cook, J. H.	Kelly, J. A.
Badham, M.	Domingo, —.	Kingsley, Miss.
Barnes, Miss.	Ferguson, G.	Knight, Geo.
Bass, E. Martin.	Findlay, R. N.	Landale, R. B.
Bell, Mrs. Mary Ann.	Gabriel, Mrs. E.	Leeck, Mr
Bragg, S.	Gomes, Mrs. M.	Mackintosh, E. A.
Brewer, W. J.	Gray, Lt C. M	Madden, J.
Brook, A. H.	Hall, James.	Martin, C M
Burk, Dr. J.	Hallett, E. H.	McNeil, Miss J.
Burgess, K. M.	Hariss, Geo. H.	Neaster, F.
Cawdory, F.	Harvey, E.	Noel, A. L.
Clark, Mrs. E.	Home, H. L.	Schmidt, Francis.
Clerke, Mrs.	Hume, Mrs. R. D.	Rowe, A. W.
Collen, B. M.	Jocheps, C.	Sheldon, Miss.
Copisthano, Bebee.	Jones, Mrs. R. A.	Thomas, M.
Cornelius, Mrs.	Justice, Mrs. M.	Ward, R. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amery, G.	Horden, M.	Pathei, W.
Archibald, Peter.	Hope, A.	Pesslitten, David.
Benett, W. C.	Hoskins, Capt Thomas.	Pryce, H.
Bowkett, W.	Howard, W.	Sandeman, H. A.
Brawn, Phil.	Hunderson, F.	Skelton, P. H.
Byford, H.	Hutchinson, James.	Sheldrake, Miss.
Craik, W.	Jantho.	Smith, Miss E.
Castello, Mrs. P.	Johnstone, B.	Stelfox, Dr.
Collings, Arthur.	J. W.	Stephen, Mrs M.
Croghan, W. J.	Liebenschutz, J. W. A.	Stout, J. A.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.	Lloyd, William C.	Sturmer, Miss A.
Coyle, J. F.	Macnog, John.	Stuart, W. G.
Darling, C. N. (R.R.)	Macleod, C. H	Sultan, Revd Geo.
Davison, T. W.	Mailly, Chalni, Monsieur.	Taylor, J. T.
Dutt, R. K.	Maltby, R.	Thomas, S.
Eales, E. F.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.R.)	Todd, Jas. C
E. F. G.	McKae, T. T.	Van-Lack, Mrs.
Forward, S.	McMahon, James.	Vermeux, E.
Fritsch, J.	Moodoo Krishun, S.	Upsdale, Harry.
Gabriel, Dr. A.	Moor, Daniel.	Walseley, Sir Charles.
Gage, W. H. St. G.	Morrison, W.	Waller, Robert Ross.
Garnier, Alfred.	Muller, M. J.	Wilson, J. H. (Ex. Engr.)
Houvisede, R.	Nicholson, T.	Williams, E. deC.
		Williams, D.

Newspapers.

Caleman, Geo.	Leggett, W.	Schmidt, F
Craik, William.	Marsham, —.	Waller, Robert Ross.
Croghan, W. J.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.R.)	

Registered Letters.

Clayton, W. H.	Jones & Co., W.	McKae, T. T.
Fernandus, J. W.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.R.)	Nicholson, Thomas.
Johnstone, H. S.		Sultan, Revd. G.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Verawal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C. G Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. de Richelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Main Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4 Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands
„ 17. Australia-South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast-Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.

**** The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. XII —The Bombay Code.

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphebia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-1; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to June 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Royal 4to.

Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—				
Vol. I	...	*Rs. 5,*	*by post*	*Rs. 6.*
„ II	...	„ *5,*	„	„ *6.*
No. 11, for 1876-77—				
Vol I	...	„ *5,*	„	„ *6.*
„ II	...	„ *5,*	„	„ *6.*
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade	...	„ *5,*	„	„ *6.*

Miscellaneous.

Geological Survey of India.

Vol. IX. Royal 8vo., pp. iv, 358. Pt. 1 (*price* 4 Rs.): Geology of Kutch. Pt. 2 (*price* 1 Re.): Geology of Nagpúr.—Geology of Sirban Hill. Carboniferous Ammonites, pp. 65.

Vol. X. Royal 8vo., pp. 359. Pt. 1 (*price* 3 Rs.): Geology of Madras.—Sátpúra Coal-basin. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs.): Geology of Pegu.

Vol. XI. Royal 8vo., pp. 338. Pt. 1 (*price* 2 Rs.): Geology of Dárjiling and Western Dúars. Pt. 2 (*price* 3 Rs.): Salt-region of Kohát, Trans-Indus: pp. 230.

Vol. XII. Royal 8vo., pp. 363. Pt. 1 (*price* 3 Rs.): South Mahrátta Country. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs.): Coal-fields of the Nága Hills: pp. 95.

Vol. XIII. Royal 8vo., pp. 248. Pt. 1 (*price* 2 Rs. 8 As.): Wardha Valley Coal-field. Pt. 2 (*price* 2 Rs. 8 As.): Geology of the Rájmahál Hills.

Vol. XIV. Geology of the Salt Range in the Punjab, Royal 8vo., pp. 13.

Vol. XV. Pt. 1 (*price* 2 Rs.): **Geology** of the Aurunga and Hutár Coal-fields (Palamow).

The price fixed for these publications is 5 Rs. (10*s.*) each volume.

To be had at the Geological Survey Office, Indian Museum; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta; or through any Booksellers. London: Trübner & Co.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. I.—Papers on the proposed Railway in Bengal, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. V.—History of the Operations for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide in Orissa, 1836 to 1854. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. VIII.—Report on the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Gurhwal, 1855, by W. J. Henwood. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Supplement to No. VIII.—Papers regarding the Forests and Iron Mines in Kumaon, 1855. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. X.—Papers on the Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces and Thayetmyo, 1854 & 1855. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XIV.—Minute by Earl Dalhousie on his Administration in India, dated 28th February 1856, being a review of the period from January 1848 to March 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XVII.—Reports on the Survey of the Mineral Deposits in Kumaon and on the Iron Smelting operation experimentally conducted at Dechouree, 1855 and 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LII.—Measures taken to give effect to the Recommendations of a Committee appointed to report on the state of Jail Discipline, and to suggest Improvements, 1867. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LIV.—Note on the state of education in India during 1865-66, by A. M. Monteath, Esq. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVII.—Note on the state of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price, Rs. 2-8 stitched copy, and Rs. 3-8 bound copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXIX.—Papers relating to Cattle Diseases, 1811 to 1868. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXI.—Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXIV.—Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys, 1867-68. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXXVI.—A Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXVII.—Papers relating to the Nicobar Islands. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

No. CVI.—Extracts from the Reports of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys of India, for 1871-72. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. II.—Report on the Administration of the Punjab for 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1853. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. IV.—Survey of the River Gogra. Road over the Tounghoop Pass. Report on the Cotton Fields of Pegu, 1854. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. VII.—Punjab Road Report for 1853 and 1854. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XI.—Report on the Census taken on the 1st January 1855 of the Population of the Punjab Territories. Administration of Mysore, 1856. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XV.—Jubbulpore School of Industry, Flax Operations in the Punjab. Survey Reports of the Central and Northern portions of Pegu, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XVIII.—General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories from 1854-55 to 1855-56, inclusive. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XX.—Reports on the Geography of the Province of Pegu and on the Working of the Topographical Survey. Report on the District of Tounghoop. Journal of a Tour from Tounghoo to the Salween River, Major J. Jacob's complaint against certain remarks of the Punjab Board of Administration. Silk Experiment at Lahore, 1856. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXIV.—Report on the Guicowar's Hospital. Notices on Karennee. Jubbulpore School of Industry. Statement of Criminals disposed of by the Thuggee Department, and Survey of the Andamans, 1858. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXVIII.—Report on the Teak Forests of Pegu for 1856. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXIX.—Progress Report of the Forests of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for 1858-59 and 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXX.—Report on the Bustar and Kharonde Dependencies of the Raepore District, 1861. *Price, Re 1-4; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXI.—Report on the Pegu Teak Forests for 1857-58 and 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXII.—Report on the Attaran Forests for the year 1860. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIX.—(1) Papers relating to the dependency of Bustar, 1862. (2) A Journey to Kokan, 1861. (3) Coal Mines at Thatay Khyoung, 1861. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XLVI.—Report on the Settlement of the Peshawur District, 1865. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLVIII.—Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition, and Report of the Karennee Mission, 1865. *Price, Re 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XLIX.—Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition during the season 1864-65, with Route Map. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. L.—Report on the Settlement of the Siam and Tenasserim Boundary, by Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E., 1866. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIII.—Report on the Revenue Settlement of the Nursingpore District, Central Provinces, 1867; also Report on the Census of the Central Provinces taken in November 1866. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LV.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dumoh District, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, effected by A. M. Russell, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 8 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II.	Nadiya and Jessore
Vol. III.	Midnapur, Hugbli and Howrah.
Vol. IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol. VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol. XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol. XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. ***Price, if taken*** *with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. ***Price, if taken*** *with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement: a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
„ Unbound copies ...	... „	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ...	„	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ...	„	3	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ...	„	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	... „	12	8	0

When Postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 025779, of the 4½ per cent. new loan of 1879, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Woomesh Chunder Dey and last endorsed to none, but blank endorsed by Woomesh Chunder Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

G. C. M[illegible],

Barripore, near [illegible].

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043475 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872, for Rs. 1,000. originally standing in the name of José Francisco daPiedade Pereira, and last endorsed to José André Pereira, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

JOSÉ ANDRÉ PEREIRA,

Orlim, Salsette, Goa,

Care of Mr. J. J. deSouza,

113, Cavel Street, Bombay.

The 21st August 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.
The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, 1879.
Preliminary Report of Select Committee and Religious Societies Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th September 1879.

No. 536.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th July last.

The 19th September 1879.

No. 540.—Consequent on the retirement of Colonel E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Colonel Spilsbury, with effect from the date of his retirement, but will continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission for the period during which Mr. Hodgkinson may officiate as Commissioner of the Arakan Division :—

Major G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Major H. R. Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. O. Brown, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. H. E. Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

These arrangements will take effect from the date of Colonel E. J. Spilsbury's retirement.

MEDICAL.

The 16th September 1879.

No. 473.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th September 1879.

No. 1058.—It is hereby notified that in exercise of the power vested in him by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, as modified by Act VIII of 1874, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to

cancel so much of the Home Department (Judicial) Notification No. 683, dated the 13th May 1875, as confers the powers of a Subordinate Judge *ex-officio* on the undermentioned sub-divisional officers :—

In the District of Goalpara.—The officer in charge of the Sub-division of Dhubri.

In the District of Darrang.—The officer in charge of the Sub-division of Mangaldai.

In the District of Sibsagar.—The officer in charge of the Sub-division of Jorehat.

In the District of Lakhimpur.—The officer in charge of the Sub-division of North Lakhimpur.

No. 1059.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10, Act VI of 1871, as modified by Act VIII of 1874, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to invest Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mangaldai, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

No. 1061.—Mr. C. E. Fox, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate, British Burma, with effect from the 22nd August last, during the absence of Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th September 1879.

No. 196.—Surgeon J. Reid, M.D., Second Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer, with effect from the 9th February last, the date of death of Surgeon-Major J. Dougall.

No. 197.—Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., Third Medical Officer, is appointed to officiate as Second Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon Reid, promoted.

No. 198.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Chundra Mittra, to be Third Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th September 1879.

No. 1295*G.-P.*—The following Notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 12th August 1879, is republished for general information :—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 18th, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major Samuel Barrett Miles to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Charles Bean Euan Smith, C.S.I., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Muscat, and Patrick James Craigie Robertson, Esquire, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bussorah.

GENERAL.

The 16th September 1879.

No. *A.*-141.—Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, 2nd Squadron Officer and Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed temporarily on special political duty under Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Field Force, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th September 1879.

No. 1783*G.-G.*—The following Regimental Order, dated 15th August 1879, issued by the Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the departure of Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, on leave preparatory to furlough, Captain G. R. Peart, 2nd in Command, will officiate until further orders as Commandant in addition to his other duties, from the date of taking charge.

The 17th September 1879.

No. 1802*G.-G.*—Major C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Haraotee, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Kota, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Powlett, proceeding on privilege leave.

The 18th September 1879.

No. *A.*-237.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Officiating Political Agent at Gwalior, is attached temporarily, on special political duty, to the Staff of Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., in command of the British troops moving toward Jalalabad through the Khaibar Pass, with effect from the date of taking charge.

The 19th September 1879.

No. *A.*-285.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is attached temporarily, on special political duty, to the staff of Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Field Force, with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 1811*G.-G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 1814*G.-G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th September 1879, *vice* Mr. H. M. Durand, on Special Political Duty.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Junior Attaché in the Foreign Department, to officiate as Senior Attaché, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

No. 1817*G.-G.*—The following promotions in the graded list of political officers are made with effect from the dates mentioned :—

Mr. Ney Elias, Officiating British Joint Commissioner at Leh, and Supernumerary Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Maitland, on special duty at Chirkari, 29th July 1879.

Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain Maitland, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, 29th July 1879.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, 14th February 1879.

Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, 14th February 1879.

No. 1822*G.-G.*—Captain F. A. Wilson, Supernumerary Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th September 1879.

No. 2816.—The Governor General in Council has raised by fifty rupees a chest the duty upon opium exported by sea from Bombay.

Accordingly, it is hereby notified that, till further orders, the transit through British India of opium, the export of which from Bombay is allowed, and its export by sea from that port, will be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140¼ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely :—

		Rs.
If weighed at Ajmír	...	725
If weighed elsewhere	...	700

As soon as is consistent with existing engagements, an excise at the rate of not less than Rs. 700 a chest must be levied upon the consumption of opium in British India and Berar.

The transit through British India, of opium intended for consumption in any Native State, will be permitted only upon satisfactory evidence that an excise at the rate of not less than Rs. 700 a chest is levied upon such consumption.

The 20th September 1879.

No. 2869.—The services of Mr. R. J. Whitten, Salt Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 2895.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August* 1879, *published as required by Section* 23 *of the Indian Paper Currency Act*, 1871 :—

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,60,47,575	48,23,471	39,99,378	88,22,849
Madras	1,21,88,730	1,00,06,010	8,60,000	1,08,66,010
Bombay	2,64,58,115	1,62,64,566	18,78,569	1,81,43,135
Allahabad	48,92,545	67,19,825	...	67,19,825
Lahore	68,04,055	64,91,885	...	64,91,885
Calicut	19,68,000	17,54,290	35,000	17,89,290
Coconada	9,01,295	46,43,940	75,000	47,18,940
Nagpore	28,11,315	35,44,565	...	35,44,565
Kurrachee	26,59,850	35,44,215	78,800	36,23,015
Akola	26,74,305	26,89,015	...	26,89,015
TOTAL ...	12,74,05,785	6,01,81,782	69,26,747	6,74,08,529
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,97,256
GRAND TOTAL ...				12,74,05,785

No. 2896.—In continuation of Notification No. 3097, dated 15th December 1871, the Governor General in Council hereby authorises the transfer of Notes or Stock of any Loan, the interest on which is Four per cent., into either the Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 or the Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

On payment of the usual renewal or consolidation fees, transfers may also be made from one of these Loans to the other; but no interest shall be paid in anticipation of the due date upon notes so transferred.

Upon the surrender of Notes and Stock of the three and a half per cent. Loan of 1853, together with an equal amount of Notes or Stock of either portion of the Transfer Loan, 1879, Notes or Stock of either of the said Four per cent. Loans of 1842-43 and 1865 for an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Notes or Stock thus surrendered will be issued in exchange therefor, together with interest in anticipation of the next due instalment.

No. 2863.—The Governor General in Council has determined that the resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3399, dated the 27th September 1877, prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance in the form of mileage for fractions of a mile, applies to travelling allowance for journeys by railway as well as for other journeys, but that under that Resolution mileage should be disallowed only for any fraction in the total of a bill.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th September 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 890.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Adolphus deKantzow,—14th September 1879.

No. 891.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George John Skinner,—16th September 1879.

No. 892.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, including 4 years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th September 1879.

Lieutenant Arthur Parry Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th September 1879.

No. 893.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Major A. C. W. Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), to officiate as Military Secretary, during the absence of Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., on field service, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

No. 894.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard, Officiating Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 1st August 1879, *vice* Captain W. Loch, appointed Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Lieutenant D'A. W. Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st August 1879, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Muir, seconded.

No. 895.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

From the 6th September 1879, *vice* Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, proceeded on field service.

No. 896.—In G. G. O. No. 462 of 1879, after "Captain G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General," add the words *in addition to his other duties.*

No. 897.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Lane Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Colonel J. B. Cox, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant E. Palmer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

With effect from 25th August 1879, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Graham, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, retired.

No. 898.—

RANK AND NAME.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to whom.
PERMANENT.			
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Blake.	Sub-Conductor.	8th March 1879.	*Vice* Sub Conductor T. Radford, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor Christopher Charters.	Ditto ...	11th June 1879.	*Vice* Sub-Conductor J. Hannon, deceased.
TEMPORARY.			
Sergeant John Blake ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	31st January 1879.	On return from furlough.
Sergeant John Robinson, *alias* John Winn.	Ditto ..	17th March 1879.	Sub-Conductor G. M. Grant, proceeded on furlough.
Sub-Conductor Alfred Broom Cross.	Officiating Conductor.	25th March 1879.	Conductor W. Powell, proceeded on furlough.
Sergeant Joseph Henry Brown.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	25th March 1879.	Conductor W. Powell, proceeded on furlough.
Sergeant Henry George Martin.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	11th June 1879.	Officiating Sub-Conductor Charters, confirmed in that grade.

No. 899.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, during the absence of Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, R.A., on furlough.

No. 900.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Wing Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, deceased.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Hughes.

No. 901.—SPECIAL.—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, as a special and temporary arrangement :—

To be Chief of the Staff of the Army in India.

Major-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Adjutant General in India.

No. 902—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th July, 1879, page 4531.

India Office, 17th July, 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Pycroft, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, dated 12th November 1873.

Lieutenant Alexander Gore Breffney Ternan, 51st Foot, dated 13th June 1874.

Lieutenant John Patrick Walter Spankie, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, dated 9th August 1874.

No. 903.—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Doorjun Sing, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Charles Martin, deceased, 14th February, 1879.

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Nurbeer Sai, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Khurrug Sing Rana, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Kalloo Thapa, to be Subadar, *vice* Khurrug Sing Rana, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Heema Chund, to be Subadar, *vice* Dhurm Sing, invalided; Color Havildar Buddree Sing Alley, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalloo Thapa, promoted; Color Havildar Pran Sai, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heema Chund, promoted,—7th August 1879.

No. 904.—Jemadar Bhola Singh, appointed on probation to the 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, in G. G. O. No. 598 of 1877, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th July 1877.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 905.—The following Clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st April 1879, is made applicable to India, as regards British Cavalry Regiments, and published for general information :—

CLAUSE 74.—EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS.

I.—REGULAR FORCES.

Appointments for Cavalry Pioneers.

1. The appointments for Pioneers in regiments of Cavalry will comprise the following articles, which will be issued in the proportion of one set for each squadron, and will be distributed and carried as indicated in the following table :—

Articles.	By whom carried.					Total of each set.
	N. C. O.	1	2	3	4	
TOOLS.						
Augers, screw, bull-nosed, 2-inch	1	...	...	...	...	1
Axes, hand, 2 lbs., handled	...	...	...	1	...	1
Files, saw, 3-square, hand, 5-inch	...	...	...	...	1	1
Handles, auger	1	...	...	...	...	1
„ file, small	...	...	...	...	1	1
Picks, light, handled	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pincers, end cutting, or nippers	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rules, 2-feet, four-fold, collarmake.s'	...	...	...	...	1	1
Saws, hand, framing, 18-inch	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sets, handsaw	...	...	...	...	1	1
Shovels, light, handled	...	...	1	...	...	1
Spanners, McMahon, 9-inch	...	...	1	1	...	2
CASES.						
Leather, brown — for hand axe, with pocket for 18 nails ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Leather, brown — holsters with straps — near, for auger and detonators ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Leather, brown — holsters with straps — off, for guncotton and auger handled	1	...	...	...	...	1
Leather, brown — holsters with straps — for pick	...	1	...	...	...	1
Leather, brown — holsters with straps — for shovel	...	...	1	...	...	1
Leather, brown — for saw and file; with two pockets, one for saw set and rule, and one for pincers with straps for shovel ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bag, indiarubber, for guncotton	1	...	...	...	...	1
Boxes, metal, for vesuvian matches (carried in the pouch) ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cylinders, tin, to hold 8 detonators	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pouch, leather, brown, for vesuvian matches	1	...	...	...	...	1
MATERIAL.						
Detonators, No. 8, each with two feet of Bickford's fuze attached	8	...	...	...	...	8
Discs, guncotton	22	...	...	...	...	22
Lashings, white rope, 1-in., 15-feet	...	1	1	1	2	5
Nails, iron, wrought, 4-in., No. 47	...	...	...	18	...	18
Wire, iron, soft, No. 22 W. G. yards	20	...	...	...	...	20

2. Detonators with cylinders and service guncotton discs will not be issued in time of peace.

3. The two privates of the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th troops will carry the tools arranged for Nos. 1 and 3 Pioneers, and the two privates of the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th troops those for Nos. 2 and 4 Pioneers. Each squadron will then be properly equipped.

4. Issues of appointments for Pioneers will not be made to the Household Cavalry.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 906.—The following extract from List No. 34, dated 2nd August 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon P. A. Weir.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Staff Corps.

Major W. J. W. Muir, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, R.A.

Surgeon A. B. Seaman.

Granted extension of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Staff Corps,—three months, private affairs.

Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Staff Corps,—one month, private affairs.

Captain R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry,—three months, private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.,—one week, private affairs.

No. 907.—Staff Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell, Army Remount Department, in veterinary charge of Reserve Remount Depôts, Saharanpore, is granted leave in India for one month on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 14th August 1879.

No. 908.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-Conductor W. Hill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—(m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 2nd April 1879, the date of his embarkation from Bombay per *Malabar*.

No. 909.—ARRIVALS—

Surgeon B. O'Brien, M.D.,—Fort William, 28th August 1879.

No. 910.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 848 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 642 of 1879, 1st August 1879, from Madras.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 911.—The following Notification by the Financial Department, republished for general information, is applicable to the three presidencies:—

No. 1497, *dated* 28*th March* 1879.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

Officers in the various departments of the public service, travelling on duty by railway, are generally allowed 1st, 2nd, intermediate, or 3rd class railway fare, single or double, or mileage, according to the traveller's position in the public service.

When an officer travels in an inferior class to that in which he is entitled to accommodation, it is not open to him to draw mileage or railway fare in his proper class, unless his actual expenses for himself, family, servants and luggage, for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regulated mileage or fare for his class.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is, accordingly, pleased to direct that every officer drawing railway mileage or fare shall attach to his bills one or other of the following two certificates at his option, *viz.*, either—

1. "I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or, as the case may be, first or second class)";

or

2. "I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants and my personal luggage."

REWARDS.

No. 912.—ORDER OF MERIT—

In G. G. O. No. 533 of 1879, for "Sowar Yakub Singh," read *Sowar Yakut Singh.*

No. 913.—The services of Captain E. W. H. Crofton, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, Adjutant of the Agra and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 914.—The services of Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1879.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 9th to 13th September 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
A. R. Ancrum (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	7th July 1879.	Intestate	1,598 13 10	...	13th November 1879.
J. J. Preston (*b*) ...	Captain ...	4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	1st May 1879.	"	4,286 1 11	...	Ditto.
Indian Military Service.							
J. Dougall ...	Surgeon-Major.	Madras Medical Department.	9th February 1879.	Testate ...	18 2 9	...	...

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, W. R. Ancrum, St. Leonard's Court, Gloucester.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, the Hon'ble Thomas Preston, 6, Queensbury Place, South Kensington, London.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th September 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—Mr. Daniel Patrick Driscoll, to be a 3rd Class Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Koel.*

No. 64.—Mr. Frank Thornbury, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Semiramis.*

2. Mr. George Hamilton Pigott, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Semiramis.*

3. Mr. Henry Brereton Hooper, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Koel.*

No. 65.—Mr. H. J. Black, 4th Grade Officer, and acting 3rd Officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, is confirmed in his appointment of 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from date of appointment, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. F. Stileman, 4th Grade Officer, attached to the I.G.S. *Dagmar*, to be 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 12th September 1879, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. W. H. Crozier, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th September 1879, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th September 1879.

No. 355.—The service of Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

No. 356.—Mr. G. M. Drury is confirmed in his appointment in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Bengal, with effect from 1st January 1879.

No. 357.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Traffic Branch of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways in Bengal, with effect from the dates specified, and subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State :—

Mr. W. M. Johnstone, promoted from Class IV to Class III with effect from 1st January 1879.

Mr. G. S. Leonard, appointed to Class IV with effect from 1st November 1878.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, appointed to Class IV with effect from 1st July 1879.

Mr. W. C. Boyce, appointed to Class IV.

The 15th September 1879.

No. 358.—The services of Colonel J. J. Dansey, S.C., Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 359.—Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway.

The 16th September 1879.

No. 360.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The 17th September 1879.

No. 361.—Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), now officiating as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Northern Bengal Railway.

No. 362.—Mr. T. Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, British Burma, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, *vice* Mr. Boyce, retired.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burma, until further orders.

No 363.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 353 of 12th September 1879, permitting Mr. E. A. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to resign his appointment from "3rd September 1879," read from "afternoon of 4th September 1879."

The 18th September 1879.

No. 364.—Mr. P. de Laval Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, retired from the service on 15th December 1876.

No. 365.—The services of Lieutenant E. W. Creswell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 366.—With reference to the Bombay Government Notification No. 80 of 8th September 1879, Mr. G. S. Morley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permanently transferred from Bombay to the Punjab General Branch.

The 19th September 1879.

No. 367.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from Bengal Railway Branch to the Jacobabad, Dadur and Quetta Railway Survey :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, as Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay will act under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

No. 368.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service :—

Captain J. Dundas, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India.

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Central Provinces.

No. 369.—The services of Colonel J. J. Hume, S.C., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E.

No. 370.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers under the terms of Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes :—

Bengal Provincial.

Isaac, T. S., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Watson, A. F., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Vivian, G. W., Ditto, 3rd Grade.

Handley, H. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Denonath Sen, Do. do.

Radhica Narian Ghose, Do. do., *temporary rank.*

Bengal Irrigation.

Fahie, W. J., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial.

Lawder, A. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.

Anderson, C. C., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Philpott, O., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

McKinney, H. G., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Provincial.

Anderson, J. P. C., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Blair, C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *temporary rank.*

Leupolt, C. B., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Narain Doss, Ditto, 4th do.

Issen Chunder Sircar, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Tresham, J. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *temporary rank.*

Tulloh, R. H., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mohendronath Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Punjab Irrigation.

Nielly, A., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

State Railways.

Cochrane, J. H., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Graham, H. C., Ditto, 1st do., *temporary rank.*

Doyle, J. P., Ditto, 2nd do.

Avern, F. M., Ditto, 2nd do.

Hunt, W., Ditto, 2nd do., *temporary rank.*

Hosking, W. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Winder, R., Ditto, 4th do.
Corbett, J. H., Ditto, 4th do.
Rammessar Nath, Ditto, 4th do.
O'Rafferty, C. P., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Bruff, P. J., Locomotive Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Central Provinces.

Crawford, H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

British Burma.

Dunn, W. H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Central India.

Umbica Churn Chowdhry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Hyderabad.

Pope, J. F., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Dobbs, R. S., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 371.—Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Dhond and Manmad and the Berar Railways until further orders.

No. 372.—Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Railway in Class II. of the Railway Revenue Establishment until further orders.

No. 373.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 471 of 6th November 1878, Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1879.

An Act for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once;

Saving.

but nothing herein contained shall affect any power conferred by any law relating to municipalities, or any rule made in exercise of any such power.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Hackney-carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of passengers which is kept, or offered, or plies for hire; and

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

Application of Act to municipalities.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

Power of Committees to make rules.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, have the force of law:

Power of Local Government to rescind rules.

Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it; and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

All rules made under this section when published for such time and in such manner as the authority making the same may, from time to time, prescribe, shall have the force of law.

Power to extend operation of rules beyond limits of municipality or cantonment.

5. The authority making any rules under this Act may extend their operation to any railway station, or specified part of a road, not more than six miles from the local limits of the municipality or cantonment concerned:

Provided that such extension shall be made, in the case of a municipality, with the sanction of the Local Government, and, in the case of a cantonment situate in British India, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

When any rules have been made under this Act for any municipality, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, extend the operation of such rules to any cantonment the boundary of which is not more than six miles distant from the boundary of such municipality.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

6. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,—

(*a*) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*b*) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*c*) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(*d*) regulate the description of animals, harness and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise;

(*e*) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;

(*f*) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(*g*) provide for the numbering of such carriages;

(*h*) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let such carriage to any person requiring the same;

(*i*) appoint places as stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(*j*) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be driven;

(*k*) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage;

(*l*) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;

(*m*) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorized by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges, and

(*n*) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriages, and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property on the delivery thereof to him.

Penalty for breach of rules.

7. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Disposal of fees and payment of expenses.

8. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Act shall in any municipality be credited and debited respectively to the municipal fund, and in any cantonment where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Power of Magistrate to decide disputes regarding fares.

9. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such dispute has arisen; and such Magistrate or bench may, besides determining the amount so in dispute, direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum as compensation for loss of time as such Magistrate or bench thinks fit.

Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

The decision of any Magistrate or bench in any case under this section shall be final.

When any such case is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

In case of dispute, hirer may require driver to take him to Court.

10. If at the time any dispute mentioned in section nine arises, any Magistrate or bench of Magistrates having jurisdiction in respect of such dispute is sitting within the local limits to which the rules apply, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate or bench for the purpose of making an application under that section.

Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1879.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS ACT, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Power to define and alter limits of port.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

4. Appointment of Commissioners.
5. Tenure of office.
6. Removal of Commissioners.
7. Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
8. Appointments, &c., to be notified.

CHAPTER III.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

9. Administration vests in Commissioners.
10. Power to hold property.
11. Transfer of Government property to Commissioners.
12. Compensation to municipality for loss of income.
13. Acquisition of land.
14. Property to be in trust.
15. Works to be constructed.
16. Power to make Port Rules.
17. Control of pilots within the port.
18. Free public landing-places.
19. Removal of bathing and landing places.
20. Appliances for shipping, &c., for sea-going vessels.
21. Sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
22. If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
23. Inland vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.
24. Power to order removal of vessels from wharves, &c.
25. Power to exempt from obligation to use wharves, &c.
26. Discharge of liability on goods landed.
27. Wharves, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.
28. Dues at Customs wharves, &c.
29. Private wharves, &c., prohibited.
30. Power to permit erection of private wharves, &c., within the port subject to conditions.
31. Wharves, &c., beyond port limits.
32. Scale of tolls and charges to be framed.
33. Commissioners' lien for tolls and charges.
34. Owner's lien for freight.
35. Discharge of ship-owner's lien for freight.
36. Goods may be removed to warehouses.
37. Recovery of tolls and charges by sale of goods.

SECTION.

38. Application of sale-proceeds.
39. Recovery of tolls and charges by distraint of vessel.
40. Port-clearance not to be granted till tolls, &c., are paid.
41. Compensation for damage to property of Commissioners.
42. River Police.
43. Local Government may delegate powers to survey steamers.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

44. Commissioners' acts subject to approval.
45. Control over works and expenditure.
46. Local Government may order survey.
47. Local Government may carry out neglected works.
48. Governor General in Council may revoke powers of Commissioners.

CHAPTER V.—OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

49. Chairman or Vice-Chairman to sue.
50. Commissioners not personally liable.
51. Commissioners liable for breach of trust.
52. Limitation of suits.
53. Indemnity to Commissioners for acts of Harbour-Master, &c.

CHAPTER VI.—OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

54. A Commissioner may be Secretary.
55. Seal and place of business.
56. Monthly meetings and remuneration for attendance.
57. Chairman and Vice-Chairman to attend.
58. Ordinary and special meetings.
59. Notice of meetings.
60. Conduct of business at meetings.
61. Mode of giving effect to resolutions.
62. Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.
63. Schedule of establishment.
64. Commissioners are public servants.
65. Commissioners may make bye-laws.
66. The making of contracts.
67. Manner in which work to be sanctioned.
68. Money to be kept in Bank.
69. Submission of reports, accounts and estimates.
70. Audit of accounts and sanction and publication of estimates.

CHAPTER VII.—PENALTIES.

71. Commissioners not to be interested in contract, &c.;
    but may be shareholder in a company so interested.
72. Infringement of section 21, 22, 23, 25 or 30.
73. Infringement of rules.
74. Punishment in default of fine.
75. Prosecutions.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

76. Saving of previous port regulations.
77. Receiving of dues as revenue.

SCHEDULES.

An Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the management of the affairs of the Port of Rangoon, and for that purpose to appoint Commissioners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in the local official Gazette.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 28.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"port":

"port" means the Port of Rangoon as defined for the purposes of this Act:

"river":

"river" means any flowing water within a radius of eight statute miles from Soolay Pagoda wharf navigable by vessels, and includes the bank up to high-water mark:

"high-water mark":

"high-water mark" means a line drawn through the highest points reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year:

"low-water mark":

"low-water mark" means the lowest point reached by ordinary ebb spring-tides at any season of the year:

"vessel":

"vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"master":

"master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"pilot":

"pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"owner":

"owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"land":

"land" includes the bed of the river below high-water mark, and also things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth; and

"commissioners."

"commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

Power to define and alter limits of port.

3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of the port for the purposes of this Act, and may, from time to time, with the like sanction, and by a like notification, alter such limits.

Such limits may extend to any part of the navigable approaches to the port, and may include any wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, tramways, warehouses, sheds and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of the port or river, whether within or without high-water mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water mark.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Commissioners.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, either by name or by virtue of their office, to be Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon:

Provided that—

(*a*) the number of such Commissioners holding office at one and the same time shall not be more than twelve or less than nine:

(*b*) the number of such Commissioners who are persons holding salaried offices under Government shall not be—

(i) less than four or more than six when the total number of Commissioners is eleven or twelve;

(ii) less than three or more than five when the total number of Commissioners is nine or ten.

Tenure of office.

5. Commissioners shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be reappointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any Commissioner.

Removal of Commissioners.

6. Notwithstanding anything in sections four and five, the Local Government may,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named shall cease from a specified date to be a Commissioner;

(*b*) by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named who, without the written consent of the Local Government, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners shall cease to be a Commissioner:

and the Commissioner so named shall cease to be a Commissioner accordingly.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

7. The Local Government may from time to time appoint one of the Commissioners to be Chairman and another of the Commissioners to be Vice-Chairman, and cancel such appointment. Such Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively shall receive such remuneration, if any, as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

Appointments, &c., to be notified.

8. Every appointment and removal from office made and resignation accepted under sections four, five, six and seven shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Administration vests in Commissioners.

9. Subject to the powers conferred on, and reserved to, the Governor General in Council and the Local Government respectively by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, the execution and administration of the powers and trusts created and declared by this Act shall be vested in the Commissioners.

Power to hold property.

10. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may acquire and hold moveable or immoveable property within or without the limits of the port; and with the same sanction may lease, mortgage, sell or exchange such property.

Transfer of Government property to Commissioners.

11. The property specified in schedule A hereto annexed shall be vested in the Commissioners:

Provided that—

(*a*) no buildings or other permanent structures shall be erected thereon, except with the sanction of, and in accordance with plans to be previously approved by, the Local Government;

(*b*) any portion of such property required by Government for a public purpose may be resumed by Government without claim to compensation on the part of the Commissioners, except for buildings or other permanent structures erected thereon with the sanction of the Local Government subsequently to the date on which this Act comes into force;

(*c*) if any question arises between the Government and the Commissioners as to the boundaries of any portion of such land, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and the decision of the Local Government in respect to such boundaries shall be final.

Compensation to municipality for loss of income.

12. As compensation for loss of income heretofore derived from any source of revenue transferred from the municipality of Rangoon to the Commissioners, the Local Government may assign annually to the said municipality, from the money received by the Commissioners, such sum not exceeding the average of such income during the five years next preceding the date on which this Act comes into force as the Local Government thinks fit.

Acquisition of land.

13. When any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, on the request of the Commissioners, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Commissioners.

Property to be in trust.

14. All property vested in, or acquired or held by, and all moneys paid or payable to, the Commissioners shall be held and applied by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Works to be constructed.

15. The works to be constructed and carried out by the Commissioners may include the following:—

(*a*) wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, with all necessary and convenient drains, arches, landing-places, stairs, fences and approaches;

(*b*) tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines and other appliances for conveying, receiving and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped;

(*c*) laying down moorings and the erection of cranes, scales and all other necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels;

(*d*) reclaiming, enclosing and raising any part of the bank or bed of the river within the limits of the port;

(*e*) the construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning, deepening and improving the bed of the river within the limits of the port;

(*f*) procuring and employing steam-vessels for towing vessels into, out of, in or upon the river or the port;

(*g*) such works without the limits of the port as shall be necessary for the protection of works executed under this Act;

(*h*) all such other works and appliances as may in the opinion of the Commissioners be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make Port Rules.

16. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for any of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(*a*) for regulating, declaring and defining the wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers on and from which goods shall be landed from and shipped in vessels within the port;

(*b*) for the safe and convenient use of such wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, and of landing-places, tramways, warehouses, sheds and other works in and adjoining the same;

(*c*) for regulating the reception and removal of goods within and from the premises of the Commissioners, and for declaring the procedure to be followed in taking charge of goods which may have been damaged before landing, or may be alleged to be so damaged;

(*d*) for the mode of payment of tolls, charges, dues and rates levied under this Act;

(*e*) for providing water for ships and for licensing and regulating water boats within the port;

(*f*) for the removal of wrecks from the port or the river and keeping clean the port, the river, the bank of the river and the works of the Commissioners, and for preventing filth or rubbish being thrown therein or thereon;

(*g*) for otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Such rules, when sanctioned by the Local Government, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Control of pilots within the port.

17. Within the limits of the port, pilots in charge of vessels shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by the Commissioners in respect to such vessels.

Free public landing-places.

18. The Commissioners shall make a sufficient number of landing-places within the port from and upon which the public shall be permitted to embark and land free of charge.

19. The Commissioners may occupy or remove or alter any bathing-place or landing-place within the port, and prohibit the public from resorting to or using the same: provided that the Commissioners shall provide for the use of the public such other bathing-places or landing-places (if any) as the Local Government may direct.

Removal of bathing and landing places.

20. For the expeditious and convenient shipment and landing of goods in and from sea-going vessels within the port, and for the storing of such goods, the Commissioners shall provide and maintain sufficient wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds, and sufficient servants and appliances, and shall by their servants land and ship all goods from and in any such vessel coming to such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, except where there is a lawful excuse for refusing to land or ship such goods, or such vessel is under any enactment for the time being in force not entitled to have her cargo shipped or discharged: provided that—

Appliances for shipping, &c., for sea-going vessels.

(*a*) the Commissioners shall not be bound to land, ship or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons of twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package;

(*b*) the Commissioners may, by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods, permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than the servants of the Commissioners.

21. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances for landing and shipping or for landing or for shipping goods from and in sea-going vessels, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by a notification published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier is ready for receiving, landing and shipping, or for landing or for shipping, as the case may be, goods from and in sea-going vessels.

Sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

From and after such publication the Commissioners may from time to time, when there is room at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, order to come alongside of such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for the purpose of landing and shipping goods, or for landing or for shipping the same, as the case may be, any sea-going vessel within the port which has not commenced to discharge cargo, or which, being about to take in cargo, has not commenced to take in cargo.

22. When a sufficient number of wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, sheds and appliances have been provided as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, direct that no goods shall be landed or shipped from or in any sea-going vessels within the port, save at such wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and may, in like manner, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

23. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier for receiving, landing or shipping goods from or in vessels, not being sea-going vessels, has been made and completed by the Commissioners with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances in that behalf, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the local official Gazette, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier is ready for receiving, landing and shipping goods from or in vessels, not being sea-going vessels, and that, within certain prescribed limits within the port to be specified in such order, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods from or in any vessel not being a sea-going vessel of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, nor for any such vessel while within such limits to anchor, fasten or lay within fifty yards of low-water mark without the consent of the Commissioners.

Inland vessels compelled to use wharves, &c.

If after such publication any such vessel, while within such limits, so anchors, fastens or lays, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed out of the said limits.

The Commissioners may in like manner, with the like sanction, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

24. The Commissioners may, by notice in writing, order the master or owner of any vessel to remove such vessel from any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier belonging to the Commissioners, and, unless such vessel is removed therefrom within thirty-six hours after service of such notice on the master or owner thereof, the Commissioners may charge in respect of such vessel such sum as they think fit not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day of twenty-four hours or portion of such day after the expiry of such thirty-six hours during which such vessel remains at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier.

Power to order removal of vessels from wharves, &c.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, from time to time permit certain specified vessels or classes of vessels to discharge or ship cargo, or certain specified cargo or classes of cargo, at such part of the port, in such manner, during such period, subject to such payments, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may think fit, and otherwise grant exemption from the provisions of such sections.

Power to exempt from obligation to use wharves, &c.

The Local Government may also, by like notification, cancel or modify any such notification.

26. Whenever any goods are landed by the Commissioners from any vessel, the Commissioners shall, if so required, give to the master of such vessel a receipt in the form or to the effect set forth in schedule B hereto annexed, and may in any such receipt include all goods landed from such vessel during one day. No master or owner of a vessel from which the goods in respect of which such receipt is given may have been landed shall be liable for any loss or damage to such goods which may occur after they have been so landed.

Discharge of liability on goods landed.

Wharves, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.

27. When the Local Government appoints, under the provisions of any Act for the regulation of duties of customs, any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed provided under this Act for the use of sea-going vessels to be a wharf for the landing or shipping or a warehouse for the storing of goods within the meaning of such Act, the Commissioners shall set apart, maintain and secure on or in such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed such portion thereof or place therein, or adjoining thereto, for the use of the officers of Customs as the Local Government approves of or appoints in that behalf.

Dues at customs wharves, &c.

28. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed, or portion thereof, has, under the provisions of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of Customs, all dues, rates, tolls, charges and rents payable under this Act in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, or for the stowage of goods therein, shall be paid and be payable to the Commissioners or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

Private wharves, &c., prohibited.

29. Save as hereinafter provided, no person except the Commissioners shall, after the date on which this Act comes into force, make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Any matter or thing so made, erected or fixed may be removed by the Commissioners, and the person who has so made, erected or fixed any such matter or thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing has been permitted to remain so made, erected or fixed after notice to remove the same has been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been incurred by the Commissioners in removing such matter or thing.

Power to permit erection of private wharves, &c., within the port subject to conditions.

30. The Local Government may, by an order in writing, and subject to the conditions contained in the same, permit any person to make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Wharves, &c., beyond port limits.

31. In case any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring is, after the date on which this Act comes into force, without the consent in writing of the Local Government, made, erected or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port are extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring has been made, erected or fixed, the Commissioners may remove, fill up or destroy such wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring without making any compensation therefor.

Scale of tolls and charges to be framed.

32. The Commissioners shall frame—

(*a*) a scale of tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing and shipment of goods from and in sea-going vessels and vessels not being sea-going vessels respectively at the wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and for the use of such wharves, quays, stages, jetties and piers by such vessels, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Commissioners, and for the removal of goods, and for the use of any mooring;

(*b*) a scale of tolls for the use of the said wharves, quays, moorings, stages, jetties and piers by any such vessels, in case the Commissioners permit the goods to be landed or shipped by others than their own servants; and

(*c*) a scale of charges for any services to be performed by the Commissioners or their servants in respect of any vessels or goods, or for the use of any works or appliances to be provided by the Commissioners.

Such scales shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, after approval or modification by the Local Government, shall be published by the Commissioners in the local official Gazette.

Subject to the like approval or modification and publication, the Commissioners may, from time to time, alter the said scales.

Every such scale shall be printed in the English and Burmese languages and characters, and shall be hung up, and kept hung up, in some conspicuous place at the several wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds.

Commissioners' lien for tolls and charges.

33. For the amount of all tolls, dues, rates and charges levied under this Act in respect of any goods, the Commissioners shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to seize and detain the same until such tolls, dues, rates and charges are fully paid.

Tolls, dues, rates and charges in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods, and, in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Commissioners or to be shipped for export, shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped.

The lien for such tolls, dues, rates and charges shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except a lien for freight, primage and general average where such lien has been preserved in the manner hereinafter provided, and a lien for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

Owner's lien for freight.

34. If the master or owner of any vessel, at or before the time of landing from such vessel of any goods at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, gives to the Commissioners notice in writing that such goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage or general average of an amount to be mentioned in such notice, such goods shall continue liable after the landing thereof to such lien.

Such goods shall be retained either in the warehouses and sheds of the Commissioners or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, in the public warehouses, at the risk and expense of

the owners of the said goods, until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

Discharge of ship-owners' lien for freight.

35. Upon the production to any officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf of a document purporting to be a receipt for, or a release from, the amount of such lien, executed by the person by or on whose behalf such notice has been given, the Commissioners may permit such goods to be removed without regard to such lien: provided they shall have used reasonable care in respect to the authenticity of such document.

Goods may be removed to warehouses.

36. Whenever goods have, without any default on the part of the Commissioners, been left for two clear days on or in any wharf or shed belonging to the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such goods to be removed either to any warehouse belonging to them, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, to the public warehouses; and the removal to and detention in any such warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods.

Whenever any goods are so removed, the Commissioners shall give notice to the consignee or owner of such goods of such removal, if his address be known, by letter sent by post to such address or left thereat; and shall also publish in the local official Gazette and in two local newspapers notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear; and the consignee or owner of such goods, in addition to the expenses of the removal of the same, shall be liable, in case the goods are removed to any warehouse of the Commissioners, to a charge for warehousing for the time during which the goods shall remain in the said warehouse.

If the goods are removed to the public warehouses, the said consignee or owner shall be liable to the charges for warehousing goods in such public warehouses; and the said goods shall remain subject to all liens to which they would have been liable if they had remained in the possession of the Commissioners, and shall be subject to the power of sale hereinafter given.

Recovery of tolls and charges by sale of goods.

37. If the tolls, dues, rates and charges payable to the Commissioners in respect of any goods under this Act are not paid, or if the lien for freight, primage or general average where such notice as aforesaid has been given is not discharged, the Commissioners may, and in the latter event, if required by or on behalf of the person claiming such lien for freight, primage or general average shall, at the expiration of four months from the time when the goods were placed in their custody, sell by public auction the said goods, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts hereinafter directed to be paid out of the produce of such sale.

Before making such sale, ten days' notice of the same shall be given by publication thereof in the local official Gazette and in two local newspapers.

If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or in any of the documents which have come into the hands of the Commissioners, or is otherwise known, notice shall also be given to the owner of the goods by letter delivered at such address or sent by the post; but the title of a *bonâ fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send such notice, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to enquire whether such notice has been sent:

Provided that, if such goods are of so perishable a nature as, in the opinion of the officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf, to render early or immediate sale necessary or advisable, the Commissioners may, within such period not less than twenty-four hours after the landing of the goods as they think fit, sell by public auction the said goods or such portion of them as aforesaid, in which event such notice, if any, shall be given to the owner of the goods as the urgency of the case admits of.

Application of sale-proceeds.

38. The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

(*a*) in payment of the expenses of the sale;

(*b*) in payment, according to their respective priorities, of the liens and claims excepted in section thirty-three from the priority of the lien of the Commissioners;

(*c*) in payment of the tolls, dues, rates and charges of landing, removing, storing or warehousing the same, and of all other charges due to the Commissioners in respect thereof.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner or consignee of the goods, or to his agents, on his applying for the same: provided such application be made within one year from the sale, or reason be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners why such application was not so made; and, in case such application shall not be so made nor reason shown, such surplus shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of this Act.

Recovery of tolls and charges by distraint of vessel.

39. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties are payable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, refuses or neglects to pay the same or any part thereof on demand, the Commissioners may apply to the Collector of Customs of the port, and such Collector shall distrain or arrest such vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount so due to the Commissioners is paid;

and, in case any part of the said tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment has been so made, the Collector of Customs may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and, with the proceeds of such sale, shall satisfy such tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the master of such vessel on demand.

Port-clearance not to be granted till tolls, &c., are paid.

40. If the Commissioners give to the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant the port-clearance of any vessel a notice stating that an amount therein specified is due in respect of tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties chargeable under this Act, or any rules

or orders made in pursuance thereof, against such vessel, or by the owner or master of such vessel, in respect thereof, or against or in respect of any goods on board such vessel, such officer shall not grant such port-clearance until the amount so chargeable has been paid.

Compensation for damage to property of Commissioners.

41. In case any damage or mischief is done to any wharves, docks, quays, jetties, stages, piers or works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act by any vessel, through the negligence of the master thereof or of any of the mariners or persons employed therein, any Magistrate of the town of Rangoon may, on the application of the Commissioners, and on declaration by them that payment for such damage or mischief has been refused or has not been made on demand, issue a summons to the master or owner of such vessel, requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief.

If, at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned appears or not, it is proved that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred rupees, the Magistrate may issue his warrant of distress, under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress, and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and such amount shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the distress: provided that if, at the time of the damage or mischief, the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorized officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour-Master's or Master-Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this section.

River Police.

42. The Commissioners shall provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment and maintenance of police, to be called "River Police," for the protection of the port, the approaches to the port and the river. Such sums shall be a first charge on any property vested in, and on any moneys paid or payable to, the Commissioners under this Act.

The River Police shall be enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*).

Local Government may delegate powers to survey steamers.

43. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate to the Commissioners all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma within the port under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, and may at any time resume the same.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners' acts subject to approval.

44. All acts and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government; and the Local Government may cancel, suspend or modify any such acts or proceedings, and may grant exemption from the payment of any tolls, charges, dues or rates leviable under this Act.

Control over works and expenditure.

45. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the cost and class of works which the Commissioners may execute, and the objects to which the receipts of the Commissioners shall be applied.

Local Government may order survey.

46. The Local Government may at any time order a survey and examination of any works of the Commissioners under this Act, or the site thereof, and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

Local Government may carry out neglected works.

47. If the Commissioners allow any work acquired or constructed by them under this Act to fall into disrepair, or do not complete any work commenced by them or duly estimated for and sanctioned, and do not, after notice given by the Local Government in writing, proceed effectually to repair or complete such work, the Local Government may cause such work to be restored, completed or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

Governor General in Council may revoke powers of Commissioners.

48. If at any time the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the purposes intended to be accomplished under this Act have not been and are not likely to be properly accomplished by the Commissioners, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be republished in the local official Gazette, give notice that, unless within six months the Commissioners take measures to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council for properly accomplishing such purposes, the powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners will, at the end of such period, be withdrawn and revoked.

On the expiration of the period aforesaid, the Governor General in Council may, if no such measures to his satisfaction have been taken by the Commissioners, declare such powers to be withdrawn or revoked, and may direct the Local Government to assume such powers; and thereupon such powers shall be withdrawn and revoked accordingly, and all the powers, rights and authorities and all the property vested by this Act in the Commissioners shall thereupon vest in the Local Government.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to sue.

49. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman or of their Vice-Chairman.

Commissioners not personally liable.

50. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts made in manner hereinafter provided.

Commissioners liable for breach of trust.

51. Every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he has been a party,

or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty.

Limitation of suits.

52. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything purporting to be done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall dismiss the suit.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given before suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Indemnity to Commissioners for acts of Harbour-Master, &c.

53. The Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master-Attendant or Harbour-Master, or of any Pilot, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned, or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the port; nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers or other things within the said limits which may be used by such vessel:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Commissioners from a suit in respect of any act done by or under their express order or sanction.

CHAPTER VI.

OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A Commissioner may be Secretary.

54. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, elect one of their number to be Secretary to the Commissioners.

Seal and place of business.

55. The Commissioners shall have a common seal inscribed "Port Commissioners, Rangoon," and an office where the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business.

Monthly meetings and remuneration for attendance.

56. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month; and for attendance at every such meeting the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, receive such fees as the Local Government may from time to time direct: provided that such fees shall not be given for attendance at such meetings oftener than once a month.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to attend.

57. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend all meetings of the Commissioners.

Ordinary and special meetings.

58. The Chairman, or, in the event of his illness or absence from Rangoon, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than three Commissioners, convene a meeting of the Commissioners for the transaction of any special business.

Meetings so convened are special meetings; all other meetings are ordinary meetings.

Notice of meetings.

59. At least three days' notice shall be given of every meeting of the Commissioners, and the notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted.

Conduct of business at meetings.

60. At all meetings of the Commissioners the business shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(*a*) the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall be President; if both be absent, the Commissioners may elect one of their number to be President;

(*b*) the President may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time;

(*c*) at special meetings no business shall be transacted other than the special business for the consideration of which the meeting was specially called; at ordinary meetings any business may be transacted of which due notice has been given;

(*d*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be such number, not less than five, as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe;

(*e*) all questions which may come before the Commissioners at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Each Commissioner shall have one vote; and, in case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote;

(*f*) minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up after each meeting and shall be signed by the President and at least one other member who was present at such meeting; a copy of all such minutes shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Mode of giving effect to resolutions.

61. The Commissioners may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce any of the rules made under the provisions of this Act, or they may appoint a special officer for such purpose.

Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.

62. No proceedings of the Commissioners at any special or ordinary meeting shall be deemed invalid solely by reason of defect of notice or defect of form.

Schedule of establishment.

63. The Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Local Government a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants. The Local Government may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same. Every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force till some other such schedule has been so prepared and sanctioned.

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in such schedule, nor to pay or allow to any officer or servant any salary, allowance or fee greater than, or beyond that, sanctioned therein.

Nothing in this section applies to artizans, porters or labourers.

Commissioners are public servants.

64. The Commissioners and the servants of the Commissioners other than artizans, porters and labourers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Commissioners may make bye-laws.

65. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act for regulating the time and place of their meetings, the conduct of their business, the division of the duties among themselves, the guidance of persons employed by them, the appointment, payment, leave, suspension and removal of their officers and servants mentioned in the schedule last aforesaid, and for other similar matters.

The making of contracts.

66. Such one of their number as the Commissioners may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint in this behalf may, for and on behalf of the Commissioners, enter into any contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed two hundred rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered in Rangoon, would bind him if such contract were on his own behalf; but every other contract by or on behalf of the Commissioners shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and by two other Commissioners, of whom one shall be an *ex-officio* Commissioner, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners: provided that no contract under or by virtue of which a sum greater than ten thousand rupees may in any event be payable by the Commissioners shall be valid without the assent in writing of the Local Government.

No contract not executed as in this section provided shall be binding on the Commissioners.

Manner in which work to be sanctioned.

67. No new work the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees shall be commenced by the Commissioners, nor shall any contract be entered into by the Commissioners in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the Commissioners at a meeting.

In case the estimated cost of such new work exceeds five thousand rupees, it shall not be commenced, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government and sanctioned by it in an order published in the local official Gazette.

And, in case the estimated cost of any such work exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Local Government shall not sanction the same until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Governor General in Council and approved by him.

Money to be kept in Bank.

68. All moneys raised by and paid to the Commissioners under this Act shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon, and no disbursement of such funds, or any part thereof, shall be made—

(*a*) in excess of such sum as may in that behalf be from month to month appropriated by the Commissioners at a meeting; or

(*b*) except under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Submission of reports, accounts and estimates.

69. The Commissioners shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government so to do, submit in such form and at such time as the Local Government may from time to time direct—

(*a*) statements of their receipts and disbursements under this Act;

(*b*) reports of all works executed and proceedings taken by them under this Act;

(*c*) an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for the expenditure of the same.

Audit of accounts and sanction and publication of estimates.

70. The accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and audited in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the estimate of probable receipts, and the proposals for expenditure as aforesaid, may on submission be sanctioned by the Local Government, or may be modified or altered and sanctioned.

An abstract of such estimates and proposals shall, when sanctioned, be published in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

Commissioners not to be interested in contract, &c.;

71. Any Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners who directly or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates, or agrees to participate, in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, as the case may be, and shall be incapable afterwards of being a Commissioner or holding employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

but may be shareholder in a company so interested.

Provided that no Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners shall be liable to a penalty under this section solely by reason of his being a shareholder in any duly incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of, the Commissioners.

Infringement of section 21, 22, 23, 25 or 30.

72. Whoever infringes any order issued under section twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three, or any condition prescribed under section twenty-five or thirty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and, if the infringement be continuing, with a further fine which may extend to one

hundred rupees for every day such order is infringed.

Infringement of rules.

73. Whoever infringes any rule framed by the Commissioners under section sixteen shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, if the infringement be continuing, to a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after notice of such infringement has been given by the Commissioners.

Punishment in default of fine.

74. Whenever any person is sentenced to a fine under this Act, the convicting Court may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, such person shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed the following scale:—

(*a*) two months in the case of continuing infringement of section twenty-nine;

(*b*) one month in the case of continuing infringement of sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three;

(*c*) fourteen days if the fine does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*d*) one month if the fine does not exceed one hundred rupees;

(*e*) two months if the fine exceeds one hundred rupees.

Prosecutions.

75. Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in this behalf and not otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving of previous port regulations.

76. All acts done and proceedings taken by the Strand Bank Committee before this Act comes into force, and all orders, rules and regulations relating to the port and to wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, landing-places, tolls, charges, rates and dues within the port made and issued before this Act comes into force, shall, whenever such acts, proceedings, orders, rules or regulations would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, made and issued under the provisions of this Act.

Receiving of dues as revenue.

77. All fees and sums due on account of property for the time being vested in the Commissioners, and all arrears of tolls, charges, rates and dues imposed under this Act, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue, in addition to the other modes hereinbefore provided.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Referred to in section* 11.)

I.—All the land belonging to Government between the river on the south and the Strand Road and the Monkey Point Battery Road on the north, but not including those roads, from Monkey Point on the east to and including the Canal on the west, except—

(*a*) the land occupied by the Municipality of Rangoon;

(*b*) the land occupied by the Military Authorities as an approach to Godwin's wharf and to an extent of 100 feet on either side thereof;

(*c*) the land occupied by the Military Authorities for the defences at Monkey Point;

(*d*) the land assigned for railway purposes;

(*e*) the land occupied on the east side of East Street by the Department of Public Works;

(*f*) the land occupied by Customs officers' quarters and by the Master Attendant's residence, office and compound.

II.—All other land belonging to Government within the limits of the present port of Rangoon lying within a line drawn at fifty yards from high water-mark, except—

(*a*) the land occupied by the Rangoon Gaol saw-mill;

(*b*) the land occupied as Government timber depôts at Ahlone and Monkey Point;

(*c*) the Dalla Dockyard and the lands attached thereto.

SCHEDULE B.

(*Referred to in section* 26.)

RECEIPT FOR GOODS

By the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

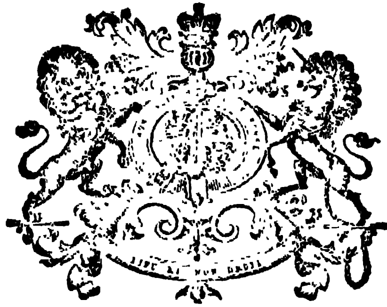
Landed during the day of from the , by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, the noted in the margin; contents and state of the contents unknown.

NOTE.—*If there be any apparent injury, this is to be stated.*

For the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

RANGOON;
The *day of* . A. B.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th, September, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 of 1879.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Saving clause.
   Interpretation-clause.
4. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

SECTIONS.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

5. Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.
   Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

6. Provisional detention by Local Government.
   Service of grounds on master.
7. Power to appoint surveyor.
   Action on receipt of his report.
   Order of final detention.
   Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.
8. Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.
   Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;
   where they differ.
9. Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

10. Detaining-officers.
    Their powers generally.
11. Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

SECTIONS.

12. Constitution of Court of Survey.
13. The Judge.
14. The Assessor.
15. Registrar of the Court.
16. Registrar to summon Court.
17. Case to be heard in open Court.
18. Power of Judge and Assessors.
19. Judge may appoint surveyor.
20. Owner or master may attend at survey.
21. Power of Judge to detain or release ship.
22. Report to Local Government by Court.
23. Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

Scientific Referees.

24. Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.
25. Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.
26. Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.
28. Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.
29. What included in costs of detention and survey.
30. Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.
    Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.
31. Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

Grain Cargoes.

32. Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.
    Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Deck and Load Lines.

33. Marking of deck-lines.
34. Marking of load-lines.
35. Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.
36. Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.
37. Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.
38. Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.
39. Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.
40. Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

SECTIONS.

41. Release of ship at any time by Local Government.
42. Who may enforce detention of ship.
43. Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.
44. Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.
45. Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.
46. Powers of person authorized to survey ship.
47. Certain persons to be deemed public servants.
48. Service of order where there is no master or resident owners, &c.
49. Order, &c., how to be served.
50. Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

51. Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
    Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.
    Definition of "ship."
52. Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.
53. Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.
54. In default of such ship, on board of any ship.
55. Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.
56. Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.
57. Penalty for refusing so to do.
58. Conditions under which master may claim payment.
59. Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.
60. Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.
61. Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

62. Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.
63. What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Power to make rules.

64. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

SECTIONS.
65. Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.
Publication of rules.
66. No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.
67. Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

68. Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.
69. Appointment of wreck-receivers.
70. Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck,
if he be the owner;
if he be not the owner.
71. Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.
Disputes concerning amount of salvage.
72. Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.
73. Wreck may in certain cases be sold.
74. Proceeds how applied.
75. Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

76. Saving clause.
77. Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.
78. Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.
79. Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

80. Addition to Act XII of 1875 after section 18.
Appointment and powers of port-inspectors.
Port-inspector to enquire into complaints, and report the same to shipping-master.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

81. New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.
Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.
82. Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.
Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

A Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of unsafe ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which sections 211 to 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship":

"ship", except in chapter III, includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"master":

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"wreck":

"wreck" includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water:

"port".

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India.

Interpretation-clause. "British Indian ship":

In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1856, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship":

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed":

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"unsafe".

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

4. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.

5. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British Indian ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

6. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship, in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

7. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, when it provisionally orders the detention of any ship, appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving the report of such person, may either

Action on receipt of his report.

order the ship to be released, or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

8. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section seven to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as such owner or master may select out of the list of assessors for the Court of Survey (nominated as hereinafter mentioned); and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

where they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

9. When a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may at any time, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-Officers.

Detaining-officers.

10. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose

of his duties under this chapter, the following powers (that is to say) :—

(a) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats or equipments on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

11. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections six and seven respectively of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of Survey.

12. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

13. The Judge shall be such person as may be summoned for the case, in the manner prescribed, out of a list (from time to time approved for the port by the Local Government) of District Judges, Judges of Courts of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and other fit persons.

The assessors.

14. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned, in the manner prescribed, by the Registrar of the Court (to be appointed as hereinafter declared) out of a list of persons periodically nominated for the purpose by the Local Government, or, if there is no such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Registrar of the Court.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint some fit person to be the Registrar of the Court.

Registrar to summon Court.

16. The Registrar shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the Court, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section ten conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(a) the procedure before the Court;

(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(c) the amount and application of fees; and

(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time approved by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Local Government and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Governor General in Council; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of the ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to Government all such costs and compensation as Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-line.

34. The owner or master of every British ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through the centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load such ship for that voyage.

Owner to make statement to Customs officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.

35. The owner or master of every such ship shall also, upon so entering her, insert, in the form of application for entry outwards made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. The master of every such ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book and also in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.

38. Any owner or master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc,

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

39. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the owner and master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.

40. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

41. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

42. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any Master Attendant, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs, may detain the ship.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

43. If any ship after such detention, or after service c 1 the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

44. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

45. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

46. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

47. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

48. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

49. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, delegate to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of the powers, and require the said Commissioners to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by sections thirteen and fifteen, the power of nominating assessors under section fourteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

51. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Definition of "ship:"

In this chapter "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars;

"local authority."

and "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed on the local authority under this chapter.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

52. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship, registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

53. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

54. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

55. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section fifty-three or section fifty-four, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

56. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-three or section fifty-four not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

57. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-six, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

58. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British

India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

59. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship, registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

60. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

61. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

62. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section fifty-nine, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-one, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

63. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

64. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

Local Government to appoint examiners,

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a marine surveyor in the territories administered by such Government, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.

66. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a marine surveyor and holding a certificate issued under section sixty-five, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate issued under that section.

Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

67. Any person who exercises such profession, in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six, shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and in default of payment with imprison-

5 c

ment for a term which may extend to six months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him whilst acting as a marine surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

68. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is hereby repealed.

Appointment of wreck-receivers.

69. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

70. Whenever any wreck is found within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, the finder shall as soon as practicable—

if he be the owner;

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be not the owner.

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

71. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.

72. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

73. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof, the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

74. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

75. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

76. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India or any foreign prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

77. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section ten.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

78. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

79. Every notice so given shall be communicated, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under

the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

Addition to Act XII of 1875, after section 18.

80. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Appointment and powers of Port-inspectors.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the Port-inspector, and suspend or remove such officer.

Every officer so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed (that is to say) :—

(*a*) he may at any time enter any vessel and may inspect the same and every part thereof, and the provisions and water provided for the use of the persons on board such vessel and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for the seamen;

(*b*) he may medically examine all or any of the persons on board such vessel;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of the log and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such vessel;

(*d*) he may call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and may require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) he may require any persons so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person."

Port-inspector to inquire into complaints.

"18B. The Port-inspector shall, on first entering any vessel after its arrival, inquire whether any seaman or apprentice on board such vessel desires to make any complaint against the master or any of the crew thereof.

In the event of any seaman or apprentice so desiring, the Port-inspector shall hear such complaint and record the particulars thereof in writing, and may, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the same, exercise any of the powers mentioned in section 18A.

and report the same to Shipping-master.

The Port-inspector shall forthwith report in writing to the Shipping-master the particulars of any complaint made to him under this section, together with his opinion thereon."

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.

81. In the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, for section three, the following shall be substituted :—

Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.

"3. When—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged on or near the coasts of India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in India;

(*e*) or any ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

and any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives information of the same, he shall without delay communicate such information to the Local Government.

In cases under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the ship concerned proceeds direct from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred to any place in India, the master of such ship at the time she arrives at such place,

shall, on arriving in India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.

82. After section twenty-five of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

"25A. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any master entering into an agreement with lascars or other Native seamen for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of this Bill may be roughly divided into three parts (namely) :—

I. those relating to unsafe and unseaworthy ships contained in chapter II;

II. those relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen contained in chapter III;

III. those contained in the subsequent chapters which make additions to, and amendments of, the existing law as to Merchant Shipping on various miscellaneous points.

I.—*Unseaworthy Ships.*

2. The whole law enacted by Parliament on the subject of seaworthiness of ships is now contained in the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80. There are two main reasons why that Statute does not meet the requirements of this country :

First.—None of its provisions apply to ships of British Indian register as distinguished from ships of British register. Ships of British Indian register (or "British Indian ships" as they are termed in the Bill) are a somewhat peculiar class of vessels, registered under Acts of the Indian legislature, and only possessing the status of British ships within certain defined limits in Eastern waters. As there is a large number of such ships sailing from ports in India, it is obvious that any law which does not include them is incomplete and inadequate.

Secondly.—Even with regard to British ships, to which the Statute does apply, though many of its provisions extend to them wherever they may be, still some—and perhaps the most important—are confined to such ships when sailing from ports in the United Kingdom, and are, therefore, totally inoperative in this country.

3. It is the object of this Bill to supplement the Statute, and by extending certain of its provisions to this country to make all ships, whether British or British Indian, sailing from ports in India subject to provisions similar to those to which British ships are subject in the United Kingdom.

In doing this, however, care has been taken strictly to confine the provisions of the Bill to those cases to which the Statute does not apply, and in no way to trench upon ground which its provisions already cover.

4. The sections of the Statute which have been adopted in this Bill are sections 4 to 12 inclusive, and sections 15, 22, 25, 26, 28, 34 and 35.

The effect of these provisions may be shortly stated as follows.

Section 4 makes it penal for any person to send, and any master to take, a ship to sea when she is in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered.

Section 5 makes it an implied condition in every contract of service with a seaman and in every instrument of apprenticeship that all reasonable efforts will be used to secure the seaworthiness of the ship.

Section 6 empowers the Board of Trade to order the detention of any British ship which they believe to be unsafe; and sections 7, 8 and 9 deal with the constitution and procedure of the Court of Survey, to which appeals may be made from such order.

Section 10 lays down the cases in which the Board and shipowner respectively shall be liable for costs of detention and survey. Section 11 empowers the Board to require security for costs from a complainant; whilst section 12 is taken up with general supplemental provisions as to the detention of ships.

By section 15, in cases of scientific difficulty, a special Court of appeal of scientific men is provided.

Section 22 enacts in what way only grain cargoes may be stowed.

Sections 25 and 26 lay down certain rules as to the marking of ships with deck and load lines—the former to indicate the position of each deck which is above water, and the latter the depth in the water up to which the owner intends to load the ship; and section 28 inflicts certain penalties for offences in relation to these marks.

Sections 34 and 35 contain miscellaneous provisions as to the enforcement of the detention of ships and service of orders, notices, &c., on masters.

5. Of the above provisions, sections 4, 5, 22 and 25 apply to British ships wherever they may be. They, therefore, already apply *proprio vigore* to such ships in India; and, accordingly, the Bill extends them only to British Indian ships. The other sections apply to British ships only when in ports in the United Kingdom; and, therefore, the Bill extends them both to British and British Indian ships in this country.

6. In adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seems advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one. In drafting this chapter therefore, the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, have been followed as closely as possible, not merely in substance, but also in wording. The different circumstances of India have, however, required certain alterations in the authorities who are to carry out the provisions of the chapter. For example, it has been necessary to substitute "Local Government" for "Board of Trade," and to

alter the list of persons from whom the Judge of the Court of Survey shall be summoned; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been authorized to delegate his powers under the proposed Act to the Calcutta Port Commissioners (section 50); but, as a rule, the provisions of the English Act have been adopted as they stand.

II.—Distressed Seamen.

7. The main provisions of the existing law relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen are contained in sections 211 and 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, forming a portion of Part III of the Act. Section 109 of the Act applies these provisions to—

(*a*) all ships registered in any British possession when they are out of the jurisdiction of that possession;

(*b*) all ships registered in any British possession and plying between any place in the United Kingdom and any place not situated in that possession;

(*c*) all sea-going ships registered in the United Kingdom, with some exceptions immaterial for the present purpose; and

(*d*) the owners, masters and crews of all such ships.

There may thus be ships registered in India to which these provisions apply, *e.g.*, an Indian ship at Singapore or Hong-Kong, or one plying between Galle and London. There may also be ships of English register, though plying exclusively within British Indian waters and manned by Native crews, to which the same provisions apply, as is the case with some of the vessels of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which are registered in Glasgow.

8. Sections 211 and 212 of the Act made provisions in favour of distressed seamen "being subjects of Her Majesty," and it is clear that in this expression all subjects, whatever their place of birth, are included.

9. By subsequent enactments powers have been conferred on the Board of Trade to issue binding instructions for the regulation of the relief of distressed seamen. The enactment now operative for this purpose is the twenty-second section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862. The instructions issued by the Board relate to distressed seamen generally, making no distinction between different classes. They appear clearly to apply to all seamen over whom the Act of 1854 gives jurisdiction, *e.g.*, they would apply to Bengal lascars in distress at Penang.

10. A question arises as to the circumstances under which these instructions, which, as shown above, apply to some ships while in Indian waters and also include lascars who are British subjects, become applicable to such lascars. This arises on the interpretation of the conditions laid down in the Act, which are that the seamen, besides being distressed, shall be *abroad* and desire to be conveyed *home*. These words may equally, accurately and literally be construed either of the *place* or the *possession* at or in which the seaman is, and it is possible to do little more than guess at the construction they should receive.

11. It is thus clear that, on the most restrictive construction of the Act, there are many cases occurring in British India to which the Act and instructions apply, but that from the vagueness of the terms used in the Act, it is impossible to tell how far such cases may extend.

12. It is not competent to the Government of India to effect of its own motion any amendment of the terms of sections 211 and 212 of the Act of 1854. It might do so possibly if that Act stood by itself; but the instructions issued by the Board of Trade, which are the means whereby these sections are worked, are no part of the Act of 1854, but depend for their authority on the Act of 1862, which it is beyond the power of the Government of India to repeal or affect. On the other hand, there are cases not falling within those enumerated in paragraph seven as governed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, for which the Government of this country has power to legislate.

13. It is with these latter cases that chapter III of the Bill deals. Under the first construction of the words "abroad" and "home" referred to in paragraph ten, the case mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 52 of the Bill is no doubt to some extent provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; but on either construction of these words it will be admitted that there are some places in British India where a Native seaman may be which are not *abroad* to him, though not actually his *home*. These cases will be provided for, while, as the Bill does not purport to provide for any case in which the Board of Trade have power to issue instructions, any possibility of conflict between the Local and Imperial Acts will be avoided.

14. Following section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, the local authorities in India have been empowered to send home distressed foreign as well as British seamen, and further to send seamen home in foreign ships. This extended power may be found useful in the case of some Asiatic seamen not subjects of Her Majesty.

15. The money paid in respect of the seamen referred to in clause (*a*) of section 52 should be recovered from the ship to which the distressed seaman belonged by the Secretary of State in Council; and section 61 accordingly provides for its being recovered in India by him. In the case mentioned in clause (*c*) of section 59, it would appear that, under section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Government of India can empower the Board of Trade to

recover the money for it by adapting the provisions of section 213 of the Act to the case. Accordingly, there has been added in section 62 a power to the Board of Trade to recover for the Government of India, which will probably be found useful when the money has to be recovered in England or in British possessions abroad.

16. A draft of these provisions has been submitted to the Board of Trade, who have agreed to issue new instructions in conformity with the Bill, and to adopt as the rate of subsistence for Native Indian seamen that to be fixed for such persons by the Government of India under the Bill. The result is that, if these provisions become law, the instructions of the Board of Trade and this Act will cover the whole ground, although it may still remain uncertain how much is covered by the instructions of the Board and how much by the Act.

III.—Miscellaneous Amendments.

17. The other provisions of the Bill do not call for much notice. They have all been introduced to provide for cases in which it appears that the provisions of the existing law are wanting or insufficient.

18. By a recent order of Government, all officers holding port appointments have been prohibited from undertaking private surveys. It having since been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by this order, in consequence of the private surveyors at some ports not possessing the confidence of the mercantile community, provision has been made in the Bill (chapter IV) for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and prohibiting any unlicensed person from acting as a marine surveyor in any port where there may be any such licensed surveyor.

19. Chapter V, providing for the appointment of receivers of wreck, has been introduced at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, who considers that some provisions on the subject similar to those in the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 are desirable. In the event of this portion of the Bill becoming law, chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, relating to salvage in ports, will become unnecessary, and it is accordingly proposed to repeal it.

20. Chapter VI provides for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they are properly furnished with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Section 30 of the English Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, deals with this point. Though under it the Board of Trade is apparently given power to appoint persons to inspect ships for such purpose anywhere, still it is doubtful whether it was intended to give them this power in a British possession abroad, and still more doubtful whether the Board would be willing to exercise this power. It has, therefore, been considered the best course for the legislature of this country to take independent power in the matter.

21. Chapter VII, by an addition to the Ports Act, 1875, provides for the appointment of an officer called a "Port-inspector." This officer, in addition to performing the duties at present performed by the Health-officer (for the performance of which duties he is by the Bill invested with certain legal powers), is intrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which may be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any others of the crew. This latter provision has been inserted, in compliance with the desire of the Secretary of State, for the protection of lascars or other Oriental seamen when serving on board a European ship.

22. Chapter VIII makes two amendments of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875. The one extends the provisions of section 3 of that Act so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which are at present unprovided for. This change has been introduced at the request of the local Marine authorities, and is in accordance with the provisions of the English law as recently amended. The other amendment gives the Local Government power to fix a scale of provisions, for less than which it will be penal for a master to contract with any lascar or Native seaman—a provision which has been found to be essential for the protection of such seamen.

SIMLA;
The 29th August, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary, Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 18th July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
" Honorary Treasurer, Union Church, Simla, dated 11th July, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 609C, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No 3].
" Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 17, dated 21st August, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2560-191, dated 28th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 704, dated 30th August, 1879 [Paper No. 6].

2. We have extended the operation of the Bill to property of every description held by religious bodies, as it has been represented to us that it would be of little practical use to certain of those bodies if it were restricted in the manner originally intended.

3. We have added sections based on sections 13 and 14 of Act XXI of 1860, providing for the dissolution of religious bodies and for the disposal of their property when they are dissolved.

4. We have also added a section (8 of the Bill as now amended) providing for a reference to the High Court in the event of any question arising as to whether any person is a member of a religious body or as to the validity of any appointment made under the Act.

5. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in the Madras, the Calcutta, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, the British Burma and the Rájputána Gazettes. Having regard to the importance of the amendments now made, we think it desirable that the Bill should be republished.

The 10th September, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
B. W. COLVIN.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Bodies.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain bodies of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold property acquired for such purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Religious Societies Act, 1879":

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once; and

Local extent.

shall extend to the whole of British India;

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or to any persons whom the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from th operation of this Act.

Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for.

2. When any body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any property,

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such body,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of any such trustee or of any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in a manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such body, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of such body actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, and shall be executed in the presence of such meeting, and attested by two or more credible witnesses.

Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding anything contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts and with and subject to the same powers and provisions as it was vested in the old trustees.

Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

Provision for dissolution of societies and adjustment of their affairs.

6. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any such body as aforesaid may at a meeting convened for the purpose de-

termine that such body shall be dissolved; and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith, or at the time then agreed upon; and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of such body, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of such body applicable thereto, if any, and, if not, then as such body at such meeting may determine:

provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the members of such body, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of such body is situate; and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit.

Upon a dissolution no member to receive profit.

7. If upon the dissolution of any such body there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of such body or any of them, but shall be given to some other body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present at a meeting convened for the purpose, or in default thereof by such Court as last aforesaid.

Questions may be submitted to High Court.

8. When any question arises as to whether any person is a member of any such body as aforesaid, or as to the validity of any appointment under this Act, any person interested in such question may apply by petition to the High Court for its opinion on such question. A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such other persons interested in the question as the Court thinks fit.

Any opinion given by the Court on an application under this section shall be deemed to have the force of a declaratory decree.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

Memorandum of the appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate

at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said*) on the day of 18 , A. B. of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of

(*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel*) and property now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—
(*here insert the same*).

Second.—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—
(*here insert the same*).

Dated this day of 187 .

Signed by the said A. B. as Chairman of the said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the presence of—

C. D.

E. F.

A. B.,
Chairman of the said Meeting.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain fell in all districts; the harvest is progressing with a fair outturn; ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding for the *rabi* crops. In Bombay there was slight rain; more is required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; locusts are still doing injury in parts of Sind, and rats in the Deccan; the *kharif* crops are excellent; the harvest has begun in Sind. The rainfall in Bengal was general and heavy in the north and Behar, in the Purneah District almost 38 inches fell during the week; prospects continue to improve in Burdwan; floods are abating in Dacca, but distress still continues there; the *bhadoi* crop has been much injured by inundations, but the prospects of the *aman* are promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in some districts in the early part of the week, but a break has occurred since, and there is every appearance of the rains having come to a close; prospects are excellent. In the Punjab also the rainfall was slight in a few of the districts; prospects are favourable throughout the province. A clear week has done good in the Central Provinces to the cotton and *jowar* crops which were injured by previous continuous rain; prospects are good. In Burma there was general, and in parts heavy, rain; much damage is reported to have been done by floods in the Tharrawaddy District; crops are promising. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects continue good; and in Coorg where the crops were suffering owing to heavy rain, there has been an improvement.

The rain has been much less than in the previous week, and the rainy season in many places seems to be closing. Prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In parts, the harvest has begun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 13th)	2·02	*Ragi* 19·91; early dry and wet crops thriving; cultivation of first crop paddy still proceeding in some places; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ 11th)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·29; prices stationary; pasture and water abundant; crops reported fading in Markapur owing to insufficient rain, elsewhere thriving; cotton and later *korra* being sown.
Ganjam („ 13th)	1·01 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97.
Kistna („ „)	·86 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·23; 48 inches water over anicut; *jonna*, tobacco, cotton and castor being sown; standing crops doing well; *gidda jonna* and *korra* in ear; *sazza* and maize being harvested in some localities.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	1·37 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 19·16; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·72 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 22·60; standing crops generally good; deficient rain in 3 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 1 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 16th)	3·78 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·49; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn half to full.
Madura („ 13th)	1·32 (average of 12 stations).	Ragi 17·82.
Malabar („ „)	2·89 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·75; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 9 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 17th)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 13th,—15¾ feet, last year 18 feet 11 inches; some damage to *kharif* anticipated in Sehwan from sudden fall in river; salt-water encroaching in Shahbandar; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops everywhere good; reaping commenced in Guni; locusts in six talukas; fever prevalent; river greatly fallen; want of water complained of in Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Guni.
Ahmedabad ...	·14	Total rainfall 31·77; crops excellent; fever prevailing; slight cholera in city.
Baroda ...	·40	Total rainfall 49·75; fever prevalent in city; cholera broken out in one town in interior; crops good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	·54	Total rainfall 33·82; break continued; crops good; cholera in Jalálpor.
Násik ...	...	Crops good; favourable weather continues; slight cholera; prices somewhat risen.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·60	Total rainfall 56·67, being 7·60 below average; weather fine; temperature normal.
Poona (Sept. 14th) ...	Maximum in Mawal 1·88; minimum in Indapur ·021.	Rain wanted throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in some talukas.	More rain wanted; *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing delayed for want of rain in 4 talukas; injury from rats in parts of 4 talukas; cholera in 4 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Crops generally good, excepting in Sángola, where damaged by previous excessive rain; break continuing, but rain now desirable; rats doing damage in places; condition of poor slightly improving.
Dharwar ...	·62 (average)	Crops good; cotton sowing progressing; damage by rats decreasing.
Kanara ...	Maximum 2·70 at Karwar, minimum ·90 at Sirsi.	Total rainfall 116·17; rice harvest commenced in Karwar taluka; cattle-disease in Honáwar and Mundgod; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·24	Total rainfall 26·30; crops very good; fever prevalent; cholera in Nawánagar. *General Remarks.*—*Kharif* crops generally excellent; but rain required in Deccan for *rabi* sowings; cholera exists slightly in several districts of Guzerat and Deccan.
Bengal (Sept. 17th)—		
Chittagong ...	1·27	Weather close and oppressive; *aus* harvest nearly complete, outturn good; transplantation still continues; crops doing well.
Dacca ...	3·14	Floods slightly falling; fifteen public alms-houses opened, five private ones; distress continues; *amun* promising, except where totally lost in south; public health good; rice second quality twelve seers a rupee.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·37	*Aus* being reaped, a full average crop; *amun* prospects fair; average price of common rice ten seers per rupee; fever in places; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	4·54	Small quantity of *aus* saved from flood being reaped; continued rain and cloudy weather likely to injure *amun* plants and *kalai* lately sown; average price of common rice eleven seers; fever in places; public health generally good; most zemindars assisting their ryots with money and grain; river falling daily.
Rajshahye ...	9·05	Heavy rain throughout district; *aus* being cut generally; one-fourth of this crop destroyed, but in Puttia and north of Charghat loss from eight to fourteen annas; jute nearly all cut, about half of this crop damaged; about one-fourth of *amun* destroyed, remainder promises a full yield; *ganja* cultivation progressing; common rice 10 to 13 seers; fever as usual at this time of the year; public health good; no present necessity for relief works; river falling slowly.
Burdwan ...	1·93	Prospects of crops improved by seasonable rain; general health good.
Rungpore ...	5·15	Weather showery; crops very satisfactory; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	4·47	Ganges still in high flood; *kalai* destroyed; cholera ceasing; common rice 13 seers.
Purneah ...	37·96	Reports hitherto very favorable; nearly 36 inches of rain on the 13th instant; effects not reported, but as water has run off very freely it is hoped little or no damage done; farming operations delayed by heavy rain; price of rice 12 to 14 seers, wheat 13 to 15; a tendency to higher prices; health good; rivers in great flood.
Patna ...	3·39	Rice prospects excellent; heavy local rain; Ganges again falling.
Durbhanga ...	6·70	Comla in flood for third time; paddy promises well; other crops average; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·37	All crops promising; prices stationary, with tendency to fall; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·02	Transplantation and weeding of *sarudh* going on, but prospects not favorable in parts of 8 chucklas owing to injuries done by insects; *biali* yield will also be affected; rice 14 seers; a few cholera cases. *General Remarks.*—Rain general, heavy in Northern Bengal and Behar; prospects in the Burdwan division have somewhat improved, but rain rather too late for transplantation in some places; in Midnapore and Balasore rain is still wanted; *bhadoi* has been greatly injured, but the crop where not flooded is yielding fairly; *amun* prospects are generally promising, except where it has been destroyed by inundation; insects are doing some injury to young *amun* in Cuttack, Pooree, and Sarun.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(Sept. 17th).		
Benares (Sept. 16th)	3·0	A fine hot break since Saturday; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 29·2; every appearance of close of rains; wheat 14$\frac{9}{16}$ seers for the rupee; some fever; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	12·3	Total rainfall 63·7; fall of 11 inches on Wednesday, cause of heavy floods in south-west; seasonable break followed; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing; prices of minor grains falling; cholera abating; fever still prevalent.
Agra („ 16th)	·1	Crops ripening; prospects good; clear weather; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Rains seem to be over; sky cloudless; fresh wind from west; health good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind westerly; crop prospects splendid; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease abating; sporadic cholera at Hauper and Sirdhana; wheat 17, *bajra* 19, and *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 16th)	...	Weather clear; millets and rice being out in places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Lucknow (Sept. 17th)	·5	Barley 22 seers ; weather fine ; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	2·8	The heavy rain in earlier part of week has been succeeded by a break of four days, or damage would have ensued ; *sawan*, *makra* and *kakun* have mostly been reaped and the *kooari* paddy is beginning to be cut ; slight cattle-disease.
Sitapur („ 17th)	...	Favourable break ; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7	Prospects continue good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in some districts in early part of week, since then a seasonable break ; prospects excellent ; health generally good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi, where fever is still prevalent ; cattle-disease reported from Partabgarh ; cholera abating and prices falling in Jhansi.
Punjab (Sept. 16th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable ; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·0	Crops progressing favourably ; *rabi* operations going on rapidly ; prices still falling ; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops very promising and prices falling ; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Prices steady ; health generally good, but few cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good ; fever very prevalent.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair, but prices have risen.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair ; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair ; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects throughout the Province favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 17th)	......	*Jowar* and cotton greatly improved by break ; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	·05	Crops excellent ; prospects of cotton brightening ; small-pox continues ; prices falling.
Saugor ...	......	Clear, with bright sunshine ; cotton thriving ; other crops progressing; small-pox continues ; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	......	Cool ; break continues ; cotton improved ; other crops good ; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	·37	Cotton and other crops good ; prices stationary.
Raipur (Sept. 13th)	·58	All crops doing well ; cholera and small-pox continue ; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	·55	Break beneficial ; all crops good ; cholera and small-pox continue ; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—A clear week with bright sunshine and occasional clouds ; cotton and *jowar* where injured by continuous rain in previous weeks improving ; prospects of all crops generally good.
British Burma— (Sept. 17th)—		
Akyab ...	6·42	Total rainfall 194·21 ; public health good ; slight cattle-disease ; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	2·62	Total rainfall 78·85 ; public health good ; slight fever prevalent ; cattle-disease very slight ; a little damage done to crops by floods in three sub-divisions.
Bassein ...	4·18	Total rainfall 71·77 ; public health good ; slight cattle-disease ; lands west of Ngawoon and four circles on the east still under water ; ploughing and transplanting continue in other parts.
Prome ...	1·15	Total rainfall 32·40 ; slight cholera and small-pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good ; crop prospects generally excellent.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·93	Total rainfall 138·43 ; public health good ; cattle-disease very slight ; crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·3	Total rainfall 60·31 ; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Crops generally healthy and very promising ; floods in Tharrawaddy have caused much damage ; river rising at Thyetmyo ; sowing not yet finished in Thonkwa owing to floods ; public health good ; mild cholera and small-pox in parts ; very slight cattle-disease.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 17th)	7·86	Weather seasonable ; apprehensions entertained of damage to *sali* paddy on low lands on account of the rising of the river again.
Sylhet („ „)	1·89	Prospects good.
Cachar („ 16th)	...	Season warm with rain at night ; prospects of rice crops continue very good ; common rice at 10 seers a rupee ; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 17th)	2·08	Weather warm with occasional showers ; general prospects of crops good ; transplanting *sali* nearly finished ; fevers continue ; cattle-disease abated ; no further report of small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 17th)—		
Bangalore ...	3·34	Crops generally in good condition; prospects improving in Coorg; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·93	
Mercara ...	4·39	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 17th)—		
Amráoti ..	...	Break continues; *jowari* has improved and cotton is now doing very well.
Akola ...	...	Crops generally excellent.
Hyderabad (Sept. 18th)	·28	Crops generally promising; *jowar* and pulse slightly affected by excessive rainfall in some districts; rats causing damage to crops in Naldrug and Shorapur but being destroyed; public health good.
Central India States (Sept. 17th)—		
Indore ...	2·75	Prospects continue excellent; last rain has insured water-supply for opium culture; food-prices still high; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	·02	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	·97	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·6	Crops are being gathered; prices falling.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Crops good; health fair; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	2·05	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·96	
Mánpur ...	·53	Weather clear, with good sunshine; reaping of *mukka* crops continues.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 17th)	·84	Total rainfall 67·61; occasional clouds; break.
Serohi („ 11th)	...	Tanks and wells good; health fair, improving; crops good; rain wanted; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 6th)	·64	Health good; cloudy with showers; locusts in several districts; no damage; prospects favourable.
Meywar („ 12th)	·2	Tanks and wells good; fever still prevalent; good outturn expected.
Harowtee („ 13th)	·36 in Tonk and ·05 in Shahpura.	Prospects favourable; health fair.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	1·67	Cloudy; health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	......	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	......	Favourable sunshine; prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur ...	......	No report received.
Ulwur („ 16th)	2·85 (average)	Fine weather; prospects good.
Nepal—		
Katmandú (Sept. 9th)	1·006	Fair; cholera has again broken out.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, which was originally drafted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, had been subjected to careful revision by the Select Committee. The points in which amendments had been introduced referred chiefly to the exclusion of sections which formed part of the original draft, regarding which it had been found, on examination, that provision already existed in other Acts, and their repetition, therefore, in the present Bill was not necessary. These related to provisions connected with the Indian Ports Act of 1875 and to the section which conferred powers of borrowing money, which was provided for by the Local Authorities Loan Act passed in Council the other day. The amendments which the Select Committee thought desirable with reference to the exclusion of these sections had been fully accepted by the Chief Commissioner, as also other amendments, referring partly to the schedule of the Bill, which reserved from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Port all lands which it was desirable to reserve connected with the defence of the Port, land required by the Railway and a small portion now in the possession of the Municipality. The rest of the land was made over to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, with the balance now in the hands of the Strand Bank Committee, which would be applied for the purpose of carrying out the Port-trust. He believed that, if the Bill was passed, it would be one of great benefit to the Port of Rangoon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a preliminary Report of the Selecs Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religioue Congregations. He said that the Committee had extended the operation of tht Bill to property of every description held by religious bodies, and had added a section providing for a reference to the High Court in the event of doubt arising as to whether any person was a member of a religious body, or as to the validity of any appointment made under the Act. They had also added sections providing for the dissolution of the religious bodies to which the Bill applied, and for the disposal of their property when they were dissolved. Those changes were considered to be so important that the Committee had recommended that the Bill as amended be published.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 11th September, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th September 1879.

No. 16.—Mr. R. B. Flindell, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th September 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 26th August 1879.

No. 125.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. Horst, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Captain S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, and Captain G. W. Martin, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, are appointed to officiate, respectively, in the 1st and 2nd Grades of Assistant Superintendent from the afternoon of the 3rd June 1879, the date on which Mr. Horst made over charge of his duties.

No. 126.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain D. C. Andrew, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, on the forenoon of the 13th June 1879, the following reversions are made, with effect from that date:—

Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and Captain G. W. Martin, Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to their substantive appointments of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd and 3rd Grades.

No. 127.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. McGill, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Captain E. H. Steel, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, and Captain G. W. Martin, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, are appointed to officiate, respectively, in the 1st and 2nd Grades of Assistant Superintendent from the afternoon of the 20th June 1879, the date on which Mr. McGill made over charge of his duties.

No. 128.—Consequent on the departure of Captain J. Hill, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Europe on furlough for six months on medical certificate, the following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th July, the date on which Captain Hill made over charge of his duties :—

Captain S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

The 16th September 1879.

No. 132.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Course in Botany has been fixed for the F. A. Examination of Female Candidates :—

Oliver's First Book on Indian Botany, Part I and Chapter I, Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of following plants, the principles of their natural classification and the diagnosis and detailed account of the following six natural orders :—

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Graminaceæ.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th September 1879.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 13th September 1879.

No. 34.—Privilege leave for six weeks has been granted to Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, with effect from the forenoon of 16th instant.

No. 35.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Major E. Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, during the absence of Colonel Russell, or until further orders.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

The 16th September 1879.

No. 36.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 37.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

No. 38.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1879, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 23 of 7th April 1879.

No. 39.—Baboo Ashootosh Mitter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Bundelcund Road Division on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo.

By Order,
E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September 1879.

No. 78.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works, which he joined on forenoon of 1st September 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 11th September 1879.

No. 25.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st September 1879.

The 15th September 1879.

No. 26.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned to duty, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 24 of 23rd August 1879.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 16th September 1879.

No. 65.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 66.—Mr. V. Rigby, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Tirhoot State Railway, will, in addition to his own duties, discharge the current duties of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, or until further orders.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Murree, the 6th September 1879.

No. 79.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Soan Division, Punjab Northern Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), or until further orders.

No. 80.—Mr. W. Home, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch-Nassirabad Railway Survey, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 25th August 1879.

The 12th September 1879.

No. 81.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Bhopal Railway Survey.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

WESTERN SYSTEM,—Rivers Conservancy Division.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 16th September 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Notification No. 73, dated 7th August 1879, by the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 26th August 1879.

H. C. GRAHAM,
Supdt. of Rivers, Punjab and Sindh.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 94.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 329 and 339, dated, respectively, the 18th and 29th August 1879, Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 1st September, and is posted to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

No. 95.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 71, dated 11th June 1879, Major J. B. Sparks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from eighty-six days' privilege leave on the forenoon of 2nd September 1879, on which date he resumed charge of the Mooltan Division from Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer. The balance of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 4th September 1879.

No. 96.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 75, dated 21st June 1879, Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from eighty-seven days' privilege leave on the forenoon of 23rd August 1879.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th September 1879.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Conder, Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, returned from the leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 10, dated 11th June 1879, on the forenoon of the 26th August 1879.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 13th September 1879.

No. 67.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 300, dated 23rd July 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the 22nd July 1879.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th September 1879.

No. 9.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notifications Nos. 13 and 14, dated 23rd and 28th July 1879, Mr. A. B. Thomson and Mr. F. J. Ivens, respectively, made and took over charge of the duties of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of this Railway on the afternoon of the 4th August 1879.

S. BISCOE, *Capt., S.C.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th September 1879.

No. 47.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 40, dated 18th August 1879, Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 12th August 1879, the date on which he was relieved of his duty in the Western System of State Railways.

The 15th September 1879.

No. 48.—The three months' privilege leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 42 of 15th August 1879, to Mr. Robert Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Agra Division of this Railway, is hereby cancelled.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th September 1879.

No. 10.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 9, dated 1st August 1879, on the afternoon of the 5th August 1879.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 13th September 1879.

No. 22.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 18, dated 5th August 1879, on the forenoon of the 10th instant from Rutlam.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 347.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st August 1879.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Architectural and Buildings Division.	June 1879	Aug. 9, 1879
2	Assam ...	Ditto ..	Do. 20, ,,
3	Military Works . / Rajputana .	Ditto ..	Do. 22, ,,
5	Port Blair .	Ditto ..	Do. 25, ,,
6	Coorg ... / Central India .	Ditto .	Do. 27, ,,
8	Central Provinces / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
10	Mysore ... / Indian Telegraph	Ditto .	Do. 30, ,,
12	Madras / Buildings under Quetta Agency.	May 1879	July 26, 1879
14	Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
15	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Aug. 1, 1879
16	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 6, ,,
17	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 7, ,,
18	Bombay ... / British Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 9, ,,
20	Punjab ..	Ditto ..	Do. 27, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ..	June 1879	Aug. 25, 1879
2	Madras . / British Burmah ..	May 1879	July 26, 1879
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ..	Aug. 2, 1879
5	Bombay ...	Ditto .	Do. 9, ,,
6	North-Western Provinces & Oudh.	Ditto ..	Do. 21, ,,
7	Punjab	Apl. 1879	Do. 14, ,,

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	May 1879	July 26, 1879
2	Bombay ..	Ditto ..	Aug 5, 1879
3	Bengal ..	Ditto ...	Do. 8, ,,
4	Punjab ...	Ditto	Do. 27, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces & Oudh	Mar. 1879	July 7, 1879

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. / Kathiawar ...	June 1879	Aug. 16, 1879
3	Sindia	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
4	Stores Branch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
5	Mysore ..	Ditto .	Do. 29, ,,
6	Punjab Northern / Punjab Northern, Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
8	Indus Valley .	May 1879	July 21, 1879
9	Tirhoot / Western Rajputana.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
11	Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
12	Holkar ... / Sindia-Neemuch	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
14	Rajputana ... / Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Ditto ...	Aug. 4, 1879
16	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 5, ,,
17	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, ,,
18	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,
19	Calcutta & South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
20	Nalhattee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
21	Wardah Coal ...	Apl. 1879	July 21, 1879

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1879	Aug. 16, 1879
2	Indus Valley ...	May 1879	July 21, 1879
3	Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
4	Tirhoot ... / Patna and Gya ..	Ditto ..	Do. 28, ,,
6	Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
7	Punjab Northern / Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ...	Aug. 1, 1879
9	Sindia ...	Ditto ..	Do. 5, ,,
10	Northern Bengal...	Ditto ...	Do. 7, ,,
11	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, ,,
12	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Nulhattee ... / Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
15	Oomraotee ... / Khamgaon ...	Apl 1879	July 21, 1879

The 6th September 1879.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th September 1879.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		20,94,910 0 0
	Rs. A. P.	
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,35,67,877 13 0	
Public Deposits at Branches	2,03,40,931 8 11	3,39,08,809 5 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,85,97,793 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,09,625 14 0
Sundries		12,21,415 4 3
RUPEES		7,64,32,583 14 1

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		1,25,94,960 2 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		65,86,195 4 6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		97,83,298 15 5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1,58,84,969 12 0
Balances with other Banks		4,74,442 5 0
Bullion		......
Dead Stock		9,57,685 7 1
Stamps		8,727 5 0
Sundries		2,71,164 6 11
		4,65,61,443 9 11
	Rs. A. P.	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,20,27,461 3 7	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,78,13,679 0 7	2,98,71,140 4 2
RUPEES		7,64,32,583 14 1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th Sept. 1879.

W. WESTLAND.
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 8	...	...	...	22,37,857	58,91,699	37,87,211
" 9	...	...	...	22,37,857	58,91,699	37,87,211
" 10	...	...	2,35,207	20,17,152	61,12,303	40,07,915
" 11	...	...	1,48,416	18,77,251	62,52,205	41,47,816
" 12	6,60,000	.	4,81,720	20,91,625	67,06,830	46,02,142
" 13	...	...	4,80,135	16,32,077	71,65,478	50,61,000

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th Sept. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th Sept. 1879 ... Rs. 2,93,76,245-15-10

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1879.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W53	... M 37—49229 ...	100	Madhavrao Anandrao, Jinsiwalla, Ahmednagar.
	M 35—79493 ...	50	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H140	... M 34—34968 ...	20	Kaikhashroo Byramji Kharas, Jabulpur.
	M 45—03563 ...	10	
H141	... M 47—42538 ...	10	J. A. Doyle, Sholapur.
	" —49617 ...	10	
H142	... M 8—33767 ...	5	M. Poonyacotee, Munmad.
H143	... M 47—21960 ...	10	Gopal Govind Gokhlay, Poona.
M54	... M 8—89542	10	Kala Ajbaji, Bombay.
	" —53685		

BOMBAY,
The 16th Sept. 1879.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
196	... L 97—56651 ...	10	Sita Nath Koloo.
	O 1—84580 ...	10	
197	... O 30—80527 ...	50	Babu Rajendra Mullick.
198	... O 66—87200 ...	100	Babu Bhoot Nath Chunder.
199	... O 66—87661 ...	100	Babu Hridoy Nath Dutt.
	" —87662 ...	100	
	" —87663 ...	100	
200	... O 30—70404 ...	50	Inspector R. McDowell.
201	... L 84—31530 ...	100	Babu Ram Hridoy Banerjee.
202	... O 48—70749 ...	10	Mr. Geo. Hiley.
	O 42—62794 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
289	... O 49—73525 ...	10	Babu Kali Churn Haldar.
290	... O 34—34661 ...	100	Raj Kissore Lal.
291	.. O 47—45149 ..	10	Mr. An. D'Souza.
292	... O 44—71928 ...	10	Babu Kuber Chunder Mukerjee
293	... O 7—50939 ...	10	Mr. F. S. Braham.
294	... O 49—57691 ...	10	Mr. G. Wilson.
295	... O 66—61352 ...	100	Chandka Singh.
	A 91—48079 ...	100	
78	... A 96—95536 ...	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Sircar.
	" —95537 ..		
	L 76—08498 ..	10	
	" —08497 ...		
139	... L 31—38117 ...	5	Mr. J. L. Simpson.
	" —38114 ...		
140	... L 31—38894 ...	5	Babu Komola Churn Mukerjee.
	" —38895 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—87246 ..	5	Postmaster General, Madras.
J 7—92166 ...	5	Inspecting Postmaster, Bangalore.
J 9—29166 ...	10	P. David, Trichinopoly.
J 7—92110 ...	5	Shaik Ali, Vizianagram.
J 7—87246 ...	5	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9-96519 ...	5	Mr. Theodore Rozario, Calicut.
J 9—29176 } * „ - 29177 }	20	B. Ibrahim Saib, Mercara.
J 7—38159 } * „ —46908 }	5	Donee Chund Sett, Calicut.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, The 9th September 1879.

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—47079 ...	20	Mrs. Maria Lancaster, Multan.
G 8—53347 } * „ —53348 }	20	Mr. Umernath, Clerk, Post Office, Quetta.
G 8—55812 } * „ —55816 }	20	Hajee Buchul Jooma, Shopkeeper, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE, The 8th September 1879.

W. PATTON,

Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
61	... E 16—54574 ...	10	The Station Master, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore.
62	... E 15—47361 ...	50	Dya Ram, Kundla Kush, Lahore.
63	... E 15—45173 ...	50	Gunesh Das, Rawalpindi.
64	. E 16—21871 ...	10	Debi Dass, Merchant, Seikh Budin.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
74	... E 10—24512 ...	10	Hajee Sewji, Bombay.
60	... E 5—63186 ...	20	Dr. S. A. Karim, Narna District.
97	... E 15—43638 ...	50	W. Shakespear, Forest Department, Multan.
104	... E 15—10733 ...	50	Lal Behari Mitter, Calcutta.
107	... E 8—17558 ...	5	Mrs. M. Cowley, Saharunpore.
113	... E 5—54969 ...	20	Seikh Aminud Deen, Calcutta.
114	.. E 16—39266 ...	10	Nanuck Chund, Rawalpindi.
M1	. L 67—96587 } E 15—09019 }	50	Dewan Muthra Das, Kupurthala.
M5	.. E 7—56312 } „ —56313 }	5	Tarachund Gunsham Das, Calcutta.
M7	... E 10—78531 } „ —78532 }	10	C. S. Bayley, Esq., Ranigunge.

LAHORE, The 13th September 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50	... B 56—84358 ... B 57—27879 ... B 59—82050 ...	10 20 100	Shaik Ali, Pensioned Subadar-Major, Bahadoor, Cantonment, Vizagapatam.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
103	... B 46—09502 ...	5	C. C. Narayana Rao, Student, School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.
104	... B 56—52583 ... B 54—90705 ... B 59—43815 ... „ —61301 ...	10 20 100 100	Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
105	... B 46—37209 .. B 56—57888 ...	5 10	N. Venkatakistnama Charri, Sriparambudur.
106	... B 59—24114 ..	100	N. Bheema Rao, Bellary District, Gooty.
107	B 59—21997 ... „ —86281 ...	100 100	Chetlalla Vencatasubbiah, Cuddapah.
108	... B 54—37247 ... B 58—80306 ...	20 100	Shullum Khan, Savoy, Madras.
109	... B 55—09894 ...	50	Pootiah, son of Mungoondiah, Kunigal, Toomkoor District, Nundidroog Division.
17	. B 46—29632 } * „ —29633 }	5	W. Ramakrishna Nayidu, Madras.
18	... B 54—51224 } * „ —51225 }	20	Mr. J. Black, No. 41, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 8th September 1879.

H. S. GROVES,

Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,

in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,

for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H14	... F 9—76289 ...	50	Balajee Bhowanee, Numbertaker, G. I. P. Railway, Harda.
H22	... F 7—61130 ...	10	Bheekaji, Potdar of Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.

NAGPUR, The 11th September 1879.

W D. COWLEY,

Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P.,

in charge of Paper Currency.

Report of a Deserter from the 63rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 9th day of September 1879.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 16Bde.—384, Private Joseph Phillips.

Age.—25 years 4 months.

Size.—5 feet 7 inches.

Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—(Tattoo) 1st September 1879.

Place of Desertion,—Umballa, Punjab.

Date of Enlistment,—20th April 1875.

At what Place Enlisted,—Manchester, England.

Parish and County in which Born,—St. John's, Manchester, Lancaster.

Marks,—Cut above left eye and right wrist.

Trade,—Packer.

Coat or Jacket,—Waistcoat,—Breeches or Trowsers,— } Supposed to be wearing part of his regimental clothing (shirts, socks or boots).

REMARKS,—Supposed to have left Umballa in company with an engine-driver travelling towards Lahore.

Under 1 year's service, remainder forfeited by sentences of Courts-martial.

W. L. AUCHINLECK, *Major,*

Comdg. 63rd Regt.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that between the 25th April and 1st May 1879 the following treasure was found in the field of one Rahimanmia Wd. Chandmia, in the village of Konoshi, Sheogaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District:—

Name of Treasure	Description of Treasure.	Weight of Treasure.	Value of Treasure.
Gold coins 25 in number, date not known.	18 large and 2 small coins bear on the obverse 2 seated figures (Shiva and Parbutti) and Hindoo inscriptions on the reverse. Several are much worn. 2 large and 1 small coins bear on the obverse a lotus-shaped device with a rude figure of an elephant on one side; reverse as above. 2 small coins bear on the obverse a single seated figure (male).	20 of the coins weighing 26 gunjas each, or a little less. 5 do. 13 do.	The estimated value of the whole is Rs 106-13. The weight used in weighing the coins was the seed of the gungya, or "abrus precatorius."
One head ornament of gold.	Called "nag" in the form of a snake which native ladies use as a head ornament	1½ tolas and 10 gunjas.	
One small box of brass.	Of an oval but rather elongated shape, with a lid at the thin end.		

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Ahmednagar at his Office, on the 15th day of November 1879, in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. KING,

Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
AHMEDNAGAR,
The 9th July 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 28th March 1879 treasure consisting of the articles noted below, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 211, was found in a field belonging to one Ramasamy, in the village of Melapungudi, Trippatur Division, Madura District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Madura District, at his Office on the 2nd February 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

1. Pieces of gold jewels, some set with stones.
2. One gold chain.
3. Gilt copper wires, of which 12 pagoda weight is gold.
4. A piece of gold.

H. J. STOKES,

Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MADURA,
August 1879.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 19th September 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	22nd Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6 "	22nd "	French Steamer "Meinam"
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	24th "	Str. "Chanda"
Overland mails *via* Bombay	6 "	26th "	From Bombay*
Do. Book post and Pattern packets	6 "	25th "	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	26th "	Str. "Pemba"
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo	6 "	26th "	Str. "Busheer."
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, also for Batavia and certain Australian Colonies, *viz.*, Fiji Islands, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria *via* Singapore	6 "	27th "	From Bombay.

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Réunion can be forwarded

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th September 1879.

Alexander, James.
Allan, —.
Aratoon, E. F.
Aviet, J. S.
Badham, M.
Baliant, Otto.
Baptiste, J. C.
Barnard, David.
Beetson, N. W.
Bragg, S.
Brewer, W. J.
Burk, Dr. J.
Cartland, Mrs.
Champion, J. M.
Clerke, Mrs. P.
Culloden, Mrs. M.
Davis, Thos.
Dias, W. T.
Evans, J
Finlay, C. G.
Fox, C. J.
Fraser, J. B. O.
Gabriel, Mrs. E.
Gomes, Mrs. M.
Graham, W.
Greenfield, W. H.
Hall, J.
Hariss, Geo. H.
Harrison, F. W.
Harvey, E.
Home, H. L.
Hume, Mrs. R. D.
Hunter, Mrs. C.
Jones, Mrs. R. A.
Justice, Mrs. M.
Kaufman, L.
Kelly, J. A.
Kemp, E. A. S.
Lawrence, G.
Leonard, D.
Madden, J.
Martin, C. M.
McDonald, Mrs. M.
Millington, R.
Moth, J. A.
Necholas, W.
Paul, Baptist.
Rowe, A. W.
Sarkies, Martin.
Schmidt, Francis.
Thomas, M.
Windsor, Thos.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Alexander, P. D.
Amery, G.
Andrews, Albert.
Archibald, Peter.
Benett, W. C.
Bowkett, W.
Bradshaw, H. H.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Collings, Arthur.
Croghan, W. J.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Taswalla.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)
Davison, T. W.
Dutt, R. K.
Eales, E. F.
Forward, S.
Fritsch, J.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gage, W. H. St. G.
Garnier, Alfred.
Gibbons, H. J.
Hagard, D F.
Halden, Capt. H.
Hall, James.
Harry Das Banerjee.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee.
Henvisede, R.
Horden, M.
Hope, A.
Hoskins, Capt Thomas.
Howard, W.
Janthe.
Johnstone, B.
Johnston, S.
J. W.
Kelly, Thomas.
Macleod, C. H.
Mailly, Chalni, Monsieur
Maltby, R.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
MacIntyre, A.
McMahon, James.
Merrett. W.
Moodoo Krishun, S.
Moor, Daniel.
Morrison, W.
Muller, M. J.
"Nelly."
Nicholson, T.
Oates, Mrs.
Pathel, W.
Pesshitten, David.
Robbentrap, Dr.
Ridgeway, W. H.
Sandeman, H. A.
Skelton, P. H.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Stellox, Dr
Stephen, Mrs M.
Stout, J. A.
Sturmer, Miss A.
Taylor, J. T.
Thomas, S.
Todd, Jas. C.
Verneux, E
Upsdale, Harry.
Walseley, Sir Charles.
Waller, Robert Ross
Wilson. J. H. (Ex. Engr.)

Newspapers.

Caleman, Geo.
Croghan, W. J.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, —
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
Schmidt, F.
Waller, Robert Ross.

Registered Letters.

Clayton, W. H.
Johnstone, H. S.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
Nicholson, Thomas.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

	Rs.	
For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES .	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington; 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fish-ing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, B.N.; 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Com-mander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and An-gria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Verawal Roads—Kattywar. by Lieutenants C. G. Constable and A. W. Stiffe, in 1853, with corrections by Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1878. *Price, Rs. 1-4.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. British Burma, Pegu. Compiled from a recent examination by Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I.N., Superintendent of Marine Survey of India, and the latest Government Charts, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1879. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{300}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876 *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877 *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Price, Annas 4.*

Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad. *Price, Annas 4.*

Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gaspar Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island--Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia - South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef--Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Wog (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and Postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code.

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Scientific results of the second Yarkund Mission—

Mollusca, Re. 1-8; Geology, Re. 1-8; Ichthyology Rs. 3-8; Reptilia and Amphibia, Rs. 2-8; Hymenoptera, Re. 1-8; Neuroptera, Re. 1-12; *packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Memorandum of Practice in the trial of Civil Suits. Issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, 1876. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Ditto ditto in Urdu. *Price, as above.*

General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, for the year 1877. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Administration of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1876-77. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1875-76. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills, Political Agency, for 1877-78. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Revised and continued up to 1876 by Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Attaché in the Foreign Department. Super-royal 8vo., cloth. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the General public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III, IV and VI, 10 annas each.*

Vol. I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Vol. II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VI.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Central Asia.

Vol. VII.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1877). *Price, As. 4.*

List of corrections and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I (1878). *Price, As. 6.*

Non-Official Supplement to above. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Additions to the Non-Official Supplement to Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

P. W. D. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 1st April 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cloth, Demy 4to.

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters I and II of the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in Chapters III and IV of the above Rules. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Revised Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Rules. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

List of Hospital Assistants serving in the Bengal Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1879. *Price, 8 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5, packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Now ready.

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Or

The Three Codes in one volume. Price, *Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to June 1879, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas each volume.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re 1.*

Part I.—*Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Royal 4to.

Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 10, for 1875-76—			
Vol. I	...	*Rs. 5, by post*	*Rs. 6.*
„ II	...	„ *5,* „	„ *6.*
No. 11, for 1876-77—			
Vol I	...	„ *5,* „	„ *6.*
„ II	...	„ *5,* „	„ *6.*
„ I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade	...	„ *5,* „	„ *6.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. LVI.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wurdah District of the Central Provinces, effected by H. Rivett-Carnac, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVII.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Baitool District of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, by W. Ramsay, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LVIII.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana for 1865-66 and 1866-67, Part I. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LIX.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana for 1865-66 and 1866-67, Part II. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LX.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1866-67. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXI.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Saugor District, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, effected by Lieutenant-Colonel J N. H. Maclean, 1867. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. LXII.—Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Bhundara District, Central Provinces, effected by A. J. Lawrence, B. C. S., 1868. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXIII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana State for 1868-69. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXV.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1868-69, by Col. H. D. Daly, C.B. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viâ* Bhamô, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent Mandalay. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. LXXXII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1869-70. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. LXXXVI.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1870-71. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CI.—Report on the various Arab Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CV.—Voyage on the Euphrates, Suklewich to Muskeneh. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. CIX.—Annual Administration Report of the Munnipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873. *Price, 4 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXVIII.—Annual Administration Report of the Munipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873-74. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXIX.—Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1873-74. By A. C. Lyall, Esq., Officiating Chief Commissioner. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXX.—Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail, and Sanitary Report for 1874. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. CXXIV.—Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the year 1874. By Major E. R. C. Bradford, General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXXV.—Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1874-75. By Leslie S. Saunders, Esq, B.C.S., Commissioner. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXVI.—Administration Report of the Munipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1874-75. *Price, 4 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. CXXVII.—Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1875. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. CXXXIX.—Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXX.—Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Districts for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CXXXIV.—Administration Report of the Munnipore Agency for 1875-76. *Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1869-70.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage. 4 annas.* For the year 1870-71.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1871-72.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1872-73.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1869-70. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Financial Department and of the office establishment of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, with Appendix, published monthly. *Price, of each Number, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

The Financial Statements from the years 1863-64 to 1873-74. *Price, Re. 1 each; packing and postage, 2 annas each.*

Financial Statements bound in one Volume, from the years 1860-61 to 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 12 annas.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, with Appendices. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with Appendices. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, with Appendices: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R.E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

No. 14.—Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, 3 Vols., with Supplement. *Price, Rs. 14 the set; packing and postage, Rs. 4-4.*

No. XIII.—Progress Reports of the P. W. Dept. for 1854-55, 1856. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XVI.—Report on the Operations connected with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road from 1850 to 1855, by Captain D. Briggs. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XIX.—(*1st*) Report on the communication between Calcutta and Dacca, by Lieut. Greathed, 1855. (*2nd*) Progress of Dacca and Arracan Road, by Lieutenant Sims, 1855. (*3rd*) Report on the Creek Navigation from Akyab to Toungoop, by Captain Dicey, 1854. (*4th*) Report on the Toungoop Mountain Road, by Lieutenant Forlong, 1855. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XXI—Revenue Reports of the Ganges Canal for the year 1855-56, by Lieut. Col. R. Baird Smith; and Irrigation in Egypt, by Captain J. G. Fife. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXII.—Official correspondence on the subject of attaching Lightning Conductors to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXV.—Selection of papers from 1853 to 1858, regarding the construction of a Light-house on the Alguada Reef. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXVI.—Report on the Government Iron Works at Kumaon, with Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for establishing Iron Works in Kumaon, and Remarks on the Iron Deposits of Himalayas, by W. Sowerby, 1858. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 8 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 6 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Grant of Leases for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. *Price, 8 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backerganj Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3. postage, 4 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansingh.
Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.
Vol. XII. Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol. XIII. Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol. XIV. Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol. XV. Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol. XVI. Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol. XVII. Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol. XVIII. Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol. XIX. Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol. XX. Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol. XX. General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 8-4.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st July 1879. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies ...	... Rs.	45	0	0
" Unbound copies ...	... "	35	0	0

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ...	"	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ...	"	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ...	"	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

The Book named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

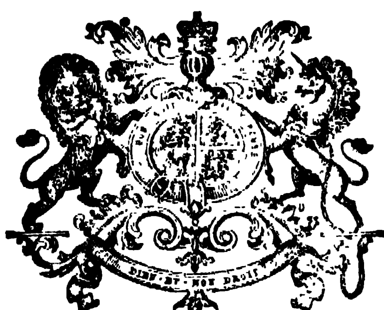
Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto, with postage ...	... "	20	0	0

"Bengali Government Gazette."

For one year, without postage	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	... "	12	8	0

When Postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043475 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872, for Rs. 4,000, originally standing in the name of José Francisco daPiedade Pereira, and last endorsed to José André Pereira, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

JOSÉ ANDRÉ PEREIRA,

Orlim, Salsette, Goa,

Care of Mr. J. J. deSouza,

113, Carel Street, Bombay.

The 21st August 1879.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ASSIMILATION OF THE CURRENCY OF RÉUNION TO THAT OF FRANCE.

No. 1678, dated Fort William, the 18th September 1879.

ORDER—*By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

Read—

A Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 280, dated the 31st July 1879, and enclosures, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France—

No. 280, dated India Office, London, the 31st July 1879.

From—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, and of the Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of the Government Arrêté, therein referred to, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France.

Dated Foreign Office, the 30th June 1879.

From—JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Esq.,
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy, which has been received from the Acting British Consul at Réunion, of a Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of a Government Arrêté relative to the assimilation of the currency of the Colony to that of the mother country.

Sur le rapport de l'Ordonnateur et du Directeur de l'intérieur, De l'avis du Conseil privé, Avons Arrêté et arrêtons.

Article 1er.—Les espèces démonétisées en vertu du décret du 2 Avril 1879 sus-visé, continueront d'être reçues en paiement dans les caisses publiques jusqu'au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement.

Elles seront également reçues à titre d'échange dans les dites caisses contre de la monnaie nationale et des billets de la Banque Coloniale, pendant un délai qui commencera à courir à partir du 12 Mai 1879 et prendra fin le 31 du même mois.

Article 2.—Ne seront admises à l'échange pour leur valeur nominale que les monnaies qui avaient cours légal au moment de la promulgation du décret précité.

Toutefois, seront échangées et aux mêmes conditions les roupies frappées postérieurement à celles tarifées par l'arrêté du 12 Decembre 1818 et qu'on a toujours admises sans distinctions dans les caisses publiques.

Article 3.—Cet échange sera opéré tous les jours du 12 au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement de 8 à 10 heures du matin et de midi à 4 heures du soir, dans les diverses caisses publiques ci-après désignées, savoir :

A Saint-Denis, chez le Trésorier payeur, le percepteur des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement des actes civils et judicaires ;

A Saint-Paul, chez le trésorier particulier et le percepteur des contributions ;

A Saint-Pierre et à Saint-Benoit, chez les percepteurs des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement ;

A Sainte-Marie, Sainte-Rose et Saint-Philippe, chez les receveurs des postes ;

A Salazie et à la Plaine des Palmistes, chez les receveurs municipaux ;

Et dans les autres Communes de l'Ile, chez les percepteurs des contributions.

Article 4.—A partir de la publication du présent arrêté, toutes les monnaies étrangères qui viendraient à être importées dans la Colonie, seront déposées dans les entrepôts des Douanes d'où elles ne pourront être retirées qu'à partir du 1er Juin 1879, si, jusque là, elles n'ont été ré-exportées par leurs propriétaires.

Article 5.—L'Ordonnateur et le Directeur de l'intérieur sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié, inséré au Bulletin Officiel de la Colonie et déposé au Secretariat du Gouvernment.

CUINIER.

St. Denis, le 5 Mai 1879.

Par le Gouverneur,

L'Ordonnateur,
GILBERT PIERRE.

Le Directeur de l'Intérieur,
ED. MANÈS.

DÉCRET.

Le Président de la République.

Vu le sénatus consulte du 3 Mai 1854 qui règle la constitution des colonies de la Martinique, de la Guadeloupe et de la Réunion, et notamment les articles 6 §§ 10 et 8 ;

Sur le rapport du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et du Ministre des Finances ;

Le Conseil d'Etat entendu.

DÉCRÈTE :

Article 1er.—Seront promulgués à la Réunion les lois, décrets et ordonnances, relatifs au régime monétaire de la Métropole, et qui n'ont pas encore été mis en vigueur dans la dite Colonie.

Article 2.—Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires au présent décret, ainsi qu'aux lois, décrets et ordonnances sur le régime monétaire métropolitain, promulguées antérieurement ou à promulguer en conformité de l'art. 1er ci-dessus et notamment les ordonnances, décrets et arrêtés, portant fixation d'une valeur légale pour les monnaies étrangères.

Un arrêté du Gouverneur déterminera les conditions et les délais dans lesquels s'opérera le retrait des espèces démonétisées.

Article 3.—Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et le Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait à Paris, le 2 Avril 1879. (Signé) JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la Republique,
Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies,
(Signé) JAURÉGUIBERRY.

Le Ministre des Finances,
(Signé) LÉON SAY.

ORDERED, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. WESTLAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879
		3rd Aug. 1878.	2nd Aug. 1879.	to 3rd Aug. 1878.	to 2nd Aug 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,15,845	5,56,351	2,18,59,849	2,34,61,419	16,01,570	..
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	36,843	56,707	20,95,411	26,26,212	5,30,801	..
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ..	72,805	73,279	22,76,687	20,10,219		2,66,468
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,047	56,668	29,43,122	29,81,068	37,646	..
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	91,426	1,29,500	51,12,275	62,12,895	11,00,620	..
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,643	1,06,490	40,16,389	38,85,520		1,30,869
Ditto ..	South Indian ..	53,808	61,227	19,66,646	19,37,822	...	28,824
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,26,449	2,65,152	1,82,24,112	1,71,60,464	...	10,63,648
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	34,946	70,123	44,45,555	49,77,017	5,31,462	.
	Total ...	11,57,812	13,75,497	6,29,40,316	6,52,52,636	23,12,290	...
	State.						
23rd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,956	1,983	79,446	83,429	3,983	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,178	1,824	55,612	55,385	...	257
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,135	50,554	18,71,244	24,12,120	5,40,876	..
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,878	12,665	4,57,614	5,18,616	61,002	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ..	(b)47,355	(c)33,787	..	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	599	482	69,232	51,908	...	17,324
9th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,498	2,834	82,761	1,19,011	36,250	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,971	12,168	4,75,934	4,09,391	..	66,543
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,817	4,737	2,60,893	2,75,231	14,338	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,337	21,887	5,01,888	9,93,177	4,91,289	...
23rd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,269	5,544	91,572	2,01,973	1,10,401	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley ...	9,502	11,255	6,30,455	6,11,032	..	19,423
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	11,250	22,404	5,05,604	6,56,630	1,51,026	..
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,559	1,394	(d)57,387	63,953	6,566	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ..	...	1,497	(e)64,085	3,35,379	2,71,294	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,470	33,040	(f)26,531	15,53,527	15,26,996	..
	Total ...	1,09,419	1,84,268	52,77,643	83,74,549	30,96,906	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,67,231	15,59,765	6,82,17,989	7,36,27,185	54,09,196	..
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3 40,88,529	3,68,13,592	..	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,41,29,460	3,68,13,593	26 138 .84.	

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 3rd August 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1878.

No. XXXII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th August 1878.	For week ending 9th August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th August 1878.	Total from 1st January to 9th August 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main .	4,77,384	4,84,029	2,23,37,233	2,39,45,448	16,08,215	...
Ditto	„ Jubbulpore	38,985	38,198	21,31,396	26,64,710	5,30,314	...
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	92,745	70,987	23,69,432	20,81,206	...	2,88,226
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,356	53,454	30,12,778	30,34,522	21,744	...
Ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,05,610	1,52,400	52,17,915	63,65,295	11,47,380	...
9th ditto ..	Madras ...	1,20,627	1,10,552	41,37,016	39,96,072	...	1,40,944
Ditto ..	South Indian ...	60,136	61,334	20,26,782	19,99,156	...	27,626
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,30,590	2,53,040	1,84,54,702	1,74,13,504	...	10,41,198
Ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	45,056	58,981	44,90,611	50,35,998	5,45,387	...
	Total ...	12,40,519	12,83,275	6,41,80,865	6,65,35,911	23,55,046	...
	State.						
23rd Aug 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1,917	1,722	81,363	85.151	3,788	...
Ditto .	Nalhati ...	1,092	1,782	56,734	57,167	433	..
Ditto .	Rajputana ..	33,278	43,192	19,04,522	24,55,312	5,50,790	...
Ditto ..	Holkar ..	7.727	11,278	4,65,341	5,29,894	64,553	...
	Khamgaon .	...	(*a*)	(*b*) 47,355	(*c*) 33,787	...	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ..	454	410	69,686	52,318	..	17,368
9th ditto ..	Wardha Valley .	1,698	2,050	84.459	1,21,061	36,602	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's .	9,690	10,857	4,85.624	4,20,248	...	65,376
16th ditto ..	Tirhoot .	7.026	6,046	2,67,919	2,81,277	13,358	...
Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	12,887	23,446	5,14,775	10,16,623	5,01,848	...
23rd ditto ..	Neemuch ...	5.962	5.858	97.534	2,07,831	1,10,297	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ..	7.946	10,734	6,38,401	6,21,766	...	16,635
Ditto .	Northern Bengal .	14,161	17.970	5,19.765	6.74,600	1,54,835	...
23rd ditto .	Sindia ...	1,849	1,041	(*d*) 59,236	61,994	5,758	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad	...	1,242	(*e*) 64,085	3,36,621	2,72,536	...
Ditto	Indus Valley ...	4,799	33.973	(*f*) 31.330	15,87,500	15,56,170	...
	Total ..	1,10,486	1.71,601	53,88,129	85,46,150	31,58,021	...
	GRAND TOTAL	13,51,005	14,54,876	6,95,68,994	7,50,82,061	55,13,067	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3.47,63,626	3,75,41,030	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,48,05,368	3,75,41,031	27,35,663	...

(*a*) Return not received. (*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879. (*d*) Total receipts from 10th January to 10th August 1878.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st July to 10th August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 806, 807, 808 AND 809 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF			REMARKS.
		Able bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces	Dehra Dún	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6 0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur	3 5 3	4 5 0	10 0 4	
	Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	4 0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	
	Bulandshahr	3 12 4	4 11 5	7 8 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Kumaun	6 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 10 8	
	Bijnor	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	3-0 to 3-8	3-8 to 4-0	7-0 to 7-8	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	4 0 0	3-8 to 4-4	6 0 to 7-0	
	Taráï Pergunnahs	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra	4 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 1	3 12 0	7 14 2	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	1 13 8	1 15 8	4 0 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	1 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 to 7-8	
	Bánda	4 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Allahabad	4-8 to 5-0	5 0 0	11 13 4	
	Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 6 4	
	Mirzapur	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	
	Gh//zipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 1 6	
Oudh.	Lucknow	3 0 0	1 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unáo	2 10 0	4 0 0	5 5 3	
	Bára Banki	2 11 0	.	7 8 0	
	Sitapur	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
	Hardui	2 13 0	.	7 5 6	
	Kheri	3 1 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	
	Fyzabad	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	
	Bharaich	3 0 0	..	9 0 0	
	Gonda	2 13 0	3 8 0	8 10 10	
	Rai Bareli	No return received.			
	Sultánpur				
	Partábgarh				

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1136 AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6th SEPTEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pencillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murawa, Naglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Secunderabad	7 3	7 2	7 2	...	.	...	8 12	8 4	6 0	9 9	9 4	6 7	14 7	11 11	..	14 7	14 2	...	...	...	..	8 14	8 10	7 8	105 0	90 0	70 0	8 12	8 9	8 14	
Bolarum	7 11	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 6	9 0	8 11	6 12	15 7	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	7 12	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 0	9 0	9 6	
Chudderghat	6 12	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	13 8	11 0	8 12	13 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
Indore	8 14	8 9	9 14	...	..	...	6 10	6 14	6 13	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 13	11 6	16 8	12 10	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	10 10	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	
Goona	15 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	27 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	
Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	.	..	..	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 12	13 12	10 8	10 8	10 0	..	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	11 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	13 12	13 8	11 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	10 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first five months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL . . .	37,53,138	6,66,371	44,19,509	31,54,668	4,82,890	36,37,558	38,94,040	4,94,260	43,88,300	33,12,154	5,65,106	38,77,260	29,34,601	3,38,805	32,73,406
BOMBAY . . .	19.57,299	3,36,766	22,94,065	17,12.985	47,972	17,60,957	20.58,210	48,494	21,06,704	18,56,398	85,354	19,41,752	16.40,178	80,045	17,20,223
SIND . . .	87,386	84,732	1,72,118	81,682	9,621	91,303	1,22,521	15,001	1.37,522	1,01,300	9,355	1,10.655	1,53,920	8,214	1,62,134
MADRAS . . .	7,89,745	6,24,511	14,14,256	8,01.792	3.81,151	11,82,943	5,52,224	72,937	6,25,161	6,56,981	1,79,884	8,36,865	5.79,483	2,11,460	7,90,943
B. BURMA . . .	3,25,884	16,41,497	19,67,381	4,11,009	11,81,716	15,95,725	4,33,302	9,24,308	13,57,610	5,98,497	11.94,010	17.92.507	5,31,643	15,53,197	20,84,840
TOTAL .	69.13,452	33,53,877	1,02,67,329	61,65,136	21,03,350	82,68.486	70,60,297	15,55,000	86,15,297	65,25,330	20,33,709	85,59,039	58,39,825	21.91,721	80,31,546

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to July only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **AUGUST** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eleven months, October 1878 to August 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.	United Kingdom.		Austria		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																				
Calcutta	8,707	1,90,148	...		...		536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540	.	.	.		40,970	11,15,617
Other Ports	...	...		...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	.	.		...		.	...	.
Total, August 1879 ...	8,707	1,90,148			.		536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540		.	...	...	40,970	11,15,617
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.	404,927	91,86,532	35,952	8,57,320	50,293	10,92,793	10,787	2,56,988	...	...	...	...	225,835	64,07,032	...	8	381	6,285	727,975	1,78,08,658
Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	7,517	1,88,737	.	...	5	146	.	.	...	...	29	528	42,122	11,81,508	40	150	85	2,159	49,798	13,73,248
1876-77 ...	150,053	34,41,290	9,095	1,99,702	3,485	84,865	402	8,006	..	...	3	100	129,447	36,66,524	.	..	27	256	292,512	74,01,735
1875-76 ...	51,714	10,63,390	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	..	..	218,846	62,34,836	854	20,874	12	879	271,587	73,23,2[illegible]8
Bombay and Sind.																				
Bombay	20,015	5,83,210	22,541	6,85,000	12,439	3,87,750	30,494	8,98,650	.	.	..	...	4,664	1,36,250	.	.	59	225	90,242	26,71,085
Kurrachee	3,388	95,575	..	..	700	20,000			...	...	.	.	2,923	83,800					7,011	1,99,375
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	.	...	...	.	..		.	.	.	.	.	..
Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	..	..	...	..		.	.		.	.	.	..
Total, August 1879 .. .	23,403	6,78,785	22,541	6,85,000	13,139	3,87,750	30,494	8,98,650	...	...	...	...	7,587	2,20,050	.	..	59	225	97,253	28,70,460
Total 11 months. October 1878 to August 1879.	931,621	2,58,68,252	313,229	90,02,704	411,027	1,20,24,456	346,301	95,79,035	1,641	60,000	...	...	50,778	14,51,832		...	137,659	38,10,515	2,192,456	6,20,96,794
Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	1,151,992	3,17,53,113	351,852	99,65,418	425,893	1,20,53,096	429,490	1,22,24,267	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	56,678	16,96,037	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,671,325	7,48,99,531
1876-77 ...	1,439,112	3,92,33,527	442,982	1,09,10,251	639,311	1,83,14,217	305,076	81,96,935	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	106,851	29,58,096	6	50	188,360	60,22,512	3,114,962	8,55,07,363
1875-76 ...	1,963,116	4,92,43,683	330,970	86,48,584	536,493	1,37,22,930	232,648	61,03,183	51,602	21,26,875	...	...	164,485	49,76,673	...	...	130,200	35,34,474	3,461,714	8,83,56,402

MADRAS.																				
Madras	20,243	5,43,270	...	...	1,010	26,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	21,253	5,69,694
Cocanada	10,834	2,59,340	...	...	4,504	1,11,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15,398	3,70,900
Tuticorin	15,645	4,05,444	3,080	52,170	6,880	1,89,720	2,143	57,000	...	...	.	1	..	..	...	...	268	7,200	27,969	7,41,535
Other Ports	..	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	1	31	1	31
Total, August 1879	46,725	12,08,054	3,060	52,170	12,3[illegible]	3,27,704	2,143	57,000	...	...		1					269	7,231	64,621	16,82,160
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.	293,471	75,78,814	29,456	7,74,005	43,4[illegible]1	11,39,761	25,685	6,47,052	.	.	1	25	1,061	28,662	..		10,715	2,94,031	403,792	1,01,64,130
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1877-78 ...	173,466	41,58,160	2,144	51,600	23,704	5,60,510	13,304	3,36,270	..	..	3,753	53,037	13,585	3,11,929	.	...	7,765	1,66,440	237,514	57,09,006
1876-77 ...	80,906	19,15,674	1,474	34,200	22,368	4,82,612	8,502	1,99,525	..	...	8,558	2,08,871	12,544	2,57,615	...	..		.	134,252	30,38,697
1875-76 ...	387,583	86,47,777	20,711	4,79,236	79,852	16,63,476	21,218	4,40,250		..	2,357	52,822	44,296	10,73,310	.	.	10,355	2,39,[illegible]	585,402	1,25,22,579
BRITISH BURMA.																				
Rangoon	921	15,828	...	...	..	...	.	...		..	...			..	4,124	83,967		.	5,245	99,515
Other Ports	...	...	...	.	.		.	..		.	...	..		.			..	.	.	
Total, August 1879	921	15,828	...	.	.	.		..		.	.				4,124	83,967			5,245	99,515
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.	30,697	6,07,326	..	...		..	.	..			.	.	4,732	92,[illegible]	90,072	7,99,296	635	10,939	75,156	15,09,553
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1877-78 ...	39,710	7,90,079	...	.	..	..		..		..	..	.	5,161	81,271	47,588	5,88,202		..	92,459	15,44,552
1876-77 ...	73,009	13,48,544	..	...	..	...	..	...		.	.	...	..	...	26,329	4,90,344	3,632	53,013	192,374	15,92,191
1875-76 ...	4,071	71,721	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..		65,881	13,12,450	.	.	69,052	13,94,071
GRAND TOTAL.																				
Total, August 1879	70,756	20,92,815	25,621	7,67,170	25,543	7,15,474	33,17[illegible]	9,65,679		..		1	30,314	11,31,580	4,321	83,9[illegible]7	358	7,456	[illegible]	57,68,052
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.	1,660,916	4,32,40,924	578,039	1,06,34,329	584,721	1,12,[illegible],410	382,773	1,07,83,935	1,641	5,[illegible]	1	25	282,226	79,79,538	30,072	7,99,264	140,390	17,24,670	3,399,578	9,18,68,135
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1877-78 ...	1,372,685	3,68,80,109	353,996	1,00,17,078	449,9[illegible]2	1,26,13,742	442,894	1,25,60,537	49,412	12,85,125	3,7[illegible]2	93,585	117,746	32,70,7[illegible]	47,625	9,83,352	213,861	61,15,074	3,651,386	8,38,25,325
1876-77 ...	1,742,980	4,55,39,335	413,551	1,11,44,153	665,164	1,88,91,694	313,940	84,05,758	33,364	8,71,775	8,561	2,08,971	218,542	60,12,135	26,335	4,00,351	191,423	59,75,761	3,614,100	9,78,39,366
1875-76 ...	2,406,484	5,90,26,571	351,745	91,29,377	617,375	1,53,96,406	253,933	65,45,105	81,802	21,26,875	2,357	62,822	147,627	1,22,14,829	66,735	13,33,224	140,597	37,72,352	4,368,655	10,95,86,560

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 of 1879.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1879.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Saving clause.
   Interpretation-clause.
4. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

SECTIONS.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.
Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

5. Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.
   Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

6. Provisional detention by Local Government.
   Service of grounds on master.
7. Power to appoint surveyor.
   Action on receipt of his report.
   Order of final detention.
   Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.
8. Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.
   Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;
   where they differ.
9. Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

10. Detaining-officers.
    Their powers generally.
11. Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

SECTIONS.

12. Constitution of Court of Survey.
13. The Judge.
14. The Assessor.
15. Registrar of the Court.
16. Registrar to summon Court.
17. Case to be heard in open Court.
18. Power of Judge and Assessors.
19. Judge may appoint surveyor.
20. Owner or master may attend at survey.
21. Power of Judge to detain or release ship.
22. Report to Local Government by Court.
23. Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

Scientific Referees.

24. Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.
25. Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.
26. Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.
28. Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.
29. What included in costs of detention and survey.
30. Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

    Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.
31. Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

Grain Cargoes.

32. Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

    Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Deck and Load Lines.

33. Marking of deck-lines.
34. Marking of load-lines.
35. Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.
36. Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.
37. Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.
38. Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.
39. Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.
40. Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

SECTIONS.

41. Release of ship at any time by Local Government.
42. Who may enforce detention of ship.
43. Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.
44. Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.
45. Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.
46. Powers of person authorized to survey ship.
47. Certain persons to be deemed public servants.
48. Service of order where there is no master or resident owners, &c.
49. Order, &c., how to be served.
50. Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

51. Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

    Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

    Definition of "ship."
52. Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.
53. Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.
54. In default of such ship, on board of any ship.
55. Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.
56. Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.
57. Penalty for refusing so to do.
58. Conditions under which master may claim payment.
59. Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.
60. Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.
61. Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

62. Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.
63. What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Power to make rules.

64. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

SECTIONS.

65. Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.
Publication of rules.
66. No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.
67. Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

68. Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.
69. Appointment of wreck-receivers.
70. Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck,
if he be the owner;
if he be not the owner.
71. Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.
Disputes concerning amount of salvage.
72. Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.
73. Wreck may in certain cases be sold.
74. Proceeds how applied.
75. Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

76. Saving clause.
77. Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.
78. Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.
79. Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

80. Addition to Act XII of 1875 after section 18.
Appointment and powers of port-inspectors.
Port-inspector to enquire into complaints, and report the same to shipping-master.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

81. New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.
Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.
82. Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.
Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

A Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of unsafe ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which sections 211 to 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship":

"ship", except in chapter III, includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"master":

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"wreck":

"wreck" includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water:

"port".

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship":

In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship":

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed":

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

"unsafe".

4. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

5. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British Indian ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same:

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to use of reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

6. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship, in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Service of grounds on master.

7. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, when it provisionally orders the detention of any ship, appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving the report of such person, may either order the ship to be released, or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Power to appoint surveyor.

Action on receipt of his report.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Order of final detention.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of Survey.

8. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section seven to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as such owner or master may select out of the list of assessors for the Court of Survey (nominated as hereinafter mentioned); and

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

where they differ.

9. When a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may at any time, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-Officers.

10. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Detaining-officers.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose

Their powers generally.

of his duties under this chapter, the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats or equipments on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

11. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections six and seven respectively of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of Survey.

12. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

13. The Judge shall be such person as may be summoned for the case, in the manner prescribed, out of a list (from time to time approved for the port by the Local Government) of District Judges, Judges of Courts of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and other fit persons.

The assessors.

14. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned, in the manner prescribed, by the Registrar of the Court (to be appointed as hereinafter declared) out of a list of persons periodically nominated for the purpose by the Local Government, or, if there is no such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Registrar of the Court.

15. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint some fit person to be the Registrar of the Court.

Registrar to summon Court.

16. The Registrar shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the Court, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section ten conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(a) the procedure before the Court;

(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(c) the amount and application of fees; and

(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time approved by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Local Government and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Governor General in Council; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid,

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of the ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

29. For the purposes of this chapter, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

Provided that where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to Government all such costs and compensation as Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

Grain Cargoes.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Deck and Load Lines.

33. Every British Indian ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

Marking of deck-lines.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

34. The owner or master of every British ship (except ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing and pleasure yachts) shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through the centre.

Marking of load-line.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load such ship for that voyage.

35. The owner or master of every such ship shall also, upon so entering her, insert, in the form of application for entry outwards made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Owner to make statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of such disc with regard to deck-lines.

36. The master of every such ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book and also in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

Master to enter copy of this statement in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Ship to be kept so marked till her return to a port in British India.

38. Any owner or master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc,

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for concealing marks, &c.

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

39. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the owner and master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on owner for having misleading marks.

40. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

41. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

42. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any Master Attendant, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs, may detain the ship.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

43. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

44. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

45. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

46. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

47. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

48. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

49. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, delegate to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of the powers, and require the said Commissioners to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by sections thirteen and fifteen, the power of nominating assessors under section fourteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Calcutta Port Commissioners.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

51. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Definition of "ship:"

In this chapter "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars;

"local authority."

and "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed on the local authority under this chapter.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

52. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship, registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

53. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

54. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

55. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section fifty-three or section fifty-four, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

56. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-three or section fifty-four not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

57. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-six, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

58. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British

India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

59. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship, registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

60. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

61. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

62. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section fifty-nine, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-one, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

63. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

64. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of marine surveyors.

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a marine surveyor in the territories administered by such Government, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

No person to practise as marine surveyor unless qualified.

66. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a marine surveyor and holding a certificate issued under section sixty-five, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate issued under that section.

Penalty for practising as marine surveyor without certificate.

67. Any person who exercises such profession, in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six, shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and in default of payment with imprison-

ment for a term which may extend to six months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him whilst acting as a marine surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-six.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

68. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is hereby repealed.

Appointment of wreck-receivers.

69. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

70. Whenever any wreck is found within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, the finder shall as soon as practicable—

if he be the owner;

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be not the owner.

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

71. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by wreck-receiver.

72. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

73. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof, the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied

74. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

75. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

76. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India or any foreign prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

77. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section ten.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

78. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

79. Every notice so given shall be communicated, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate unde-

the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations.

CHAPTER VII.

PORT-INSPECTORS.

Addition to Act XII of 1875, after section 18.

80. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following sections shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Appointment and powers of Port-inspectors.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the Port-inspector, and suspend or remove such officer.

Every officer so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed (that is to say) :—

(*a*) he may at any time enter any vessel and may inspect the same and every part thereof, and the provisions and water provided for the use of the persons on board such vessel and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for the seamen;

(*b*) he may medically examine all or any of the persons on board such vessel;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of the log and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such vessel;

(*d*) he may call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and may require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) he may require any persons so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person."

Port-inspector to inquire into complaints,

"18B. The Port-inspector shall, on first entering any vessel after its arrival, inquire whether any seaman or apprentice on board such vessel desires to make any complaint against the master or any of the crew thereof.

In the event of any seaman or apprentice so desiring, the Port-inspector shall hear such complaint and record the particulars thereof in writing, and may, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the same, exercise any of the powers mentioned in section 18A.

and report the same to Shipping-master.

The Port-inspector shall forthwith report in writing to the Shipping-master the particulars of any complaint made to him under this section, together with his opinion thereon."

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

New section substituted for section 3 of Act IV of 1875.

81. In the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, for section three, the following shall be substituted :—

Notice of accidents to be given to the Local Government.

"3. When—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged on or near the coasts of India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in India;

(*e*) or any ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

and any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives information of the same, he shall without delay communicate such information to the Local Government.

In cases under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the ship concerned proceeds direct from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred to any place in India, the master of such ship at the time she arrives at such place,

shall, on arriving in India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Insertion of section after section 25 of same Act.

82. After section twenty-five of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

"25A. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any master entering into an agreement with lascars or other Native seamen for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of this Bill may be roughly divided into three parts (namely) :—

I. those relating to unsafe and unseaworthy ships contained in chapter II;

II. those relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen contained in chapter III;

III. those contained in the subsequent chapters which make additions to, and amendments of, the existing law as to Merchant Shipping on various miscellaneous points.

I.—*Unseaworthy Ships.*

2. The whole law enacted by Parliament on the subject of seaworthiness of ships is now contained in the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80. There are two main reasons why that Statute does not meet the requirements of this country :

First.—None of its provisions apply to ships of British Indian register as distinguished from ships of British register. Ships of British Indian register (or "British Indian ships" as they are termed in the Bill) are a somewhat peculiar class of vessels, registered under Acts of the Indian legislature, and only possessing the status of British ships within certain defined limits in Eastern waters. As there is a large number of such ships sailing from ports in India, it is obvious that any law which does not include them is incomplete and inadequate.

Secondly.—Even with regard to British ships, to which the Statute does apply, though many of its provisions extend to them wherever they may be, still some—and perhaps the most important—are confined to such ships when sailing from ports in the United Kingdom, and are, therefore, totally inoperative in this country.

3. It is the object of this Bill to supplement the Statute, and by extending certain of its provisions to this country to make all ships, whether British or British Indian, sailing from ports in India subject to provisions similar to those to which British ships are subject in the United Kingdom.

In doing this, however, care has been taken strictly to confine the provisions of the Bill to those cases to which the Statute does not apply, and in no way to trench upon ground which its provisions already cover.

4. The sections of the Statute which have been adopted in this Bill are sections 4 to 12 inclusive, and sections 15, 22, 25, 26, 28, 34 and 35.

The effect of these provisions may be shortly stated as follows.

Section 4 makes it penal for any person to send, and any master to take, a ship to sea when she is in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered.

Section 5 makes it an implied condition in every contract of service with a seaman and in every instrument of apprenticeship that all reasonable efforts will be used to secure the seaworthiness of the ship.

Section 6 empowers the Board of Trade to order the detention of any British ship which they believe to be unsafe; and sections 7, 8 and 9 deal with the constitution and procedure of the Court of Survey, to which appeals may be made from such order.

Section 10 lays down the cases in which the Board and shipowner respectively shall be liable for costs of detention and survey. Section 11 empowers the Board to require security for costs from a complainant; whilst section 12 is taken up with general supplemental provisions as to the detention of ships.

By section 15, in cases of scientific difficulty, a special Court of appeal of scientific men is provided.

Section 22 enacts in what way only grain cargoes may be stowed.

Sections 25 and 26 lay down certain rules as to the marking of ships with deck and load lines—the former to indicate the position of each deck which is above water, and the latter the depth in the water up to which the owner intends to load the ship; and section 28 inflicts certain penalties for offences in relation to these marks.

Sections 34 and 35 contain miscellaneous provisions as to the enforcement of the detention of ships and service of orders, notices, &c., on masters.

5. Of the above provisions, sections 4, 5, 22 and 25 apply to British ships wherever they may be. They, therefore, already apply *proprio vigore* to such ships in India; and, accordingly, the Bill extends them only to British Indian ships. The other sections apply to British ships only when in ports in the United Kingdom; and, therefore, the Bill extends them both to British and British Indian ships in this country.

6. In adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seems advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one. In drafting this chapter therefore, the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, have been followed as closely as possible, not merely in substance, but also in wording. The different circumstances of India have, however, required certain alterations in the authorities who are to carry out the provisions of the chapter. For example, it has been necessary to substitute "Local Government" for "Board of Trade," and to

alter the list of persons from whom the Judge of the Court of Survey shall be summoned; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been authorized to delegate his powers under the proposed Act to the Calcutta Port Commissioners (section 50); but, as a rule, the provisions of the English Act have been adopted as they stand.

II.—Distressed Seamen.

7. The main provisions of the existing law relating to the relief and conveyance home of distressed seamen are contained in sections 211 and 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, forming a portion of Part III of the Act. Section 109 of the Act applies these provisions to—

(*a*) all ships registered in any British possession when they are out of the jurisdiction of that possession;

(*b*) all ships registered in any British possession and plying between any place in the United Kingdom and any place not situated in that possession;

(*c*) all sea-going ships registered in the United Kingdom, with some exceptions immaterial for the present purpose; and

(*d*) the owners, masters and crews of all such ships.

There may thus be ships registered in India to which these provisions apply, *e.g.*, an Indian ship at Singapore or Hong-Kong, or one plying between Galle and London. There may also be ships of English register, though plying exclusively within British Indian waters and manned by Native crews, to which the same provisions apply, as is the case with some of the vessels of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which are registered in Glasgow.

8. Sections 211 and 212 of the Act made provisions in favour of distressed seamen "being subjects of Her Majesty," and it is clear that in this expression all subjects, whatever their place of birth, are included.

9. By subsequent enactments powers have been conferred on the Board of Trade to issue binding instructions for the regulation of the relief of distressed seamen. The enactment now operative for this purpose is the twenty-second section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862. The instructions issued by the Board relate to distressed seamen generally, making no distinction between different classes. They appear clearly to apply to all seamen over whom the Act of 1854 gives jurisdiction, *e.g.*, they would apply to Bengal lascars in distress at Penang.

10. A question arises as to the circumstances under which these instructions, which, as shown above, apply to some ships while in Indian waters and also include lascars who are British subjects, become applicable to such lascars. This arises on the interpretation of the conditions laid down in the Act, which are that the seamen, besides being distressed, shall be *abroad* and desire to be conveyed *home*. These words may equally, accurately and literally be construed either of the *place* or the *possession* at or in which the seaman is, and it is possible to do little more than guess at the construction they should receive.

11. It is thus clear that, on the most restrictive construction of the Act, there are many cases occurring in British India to which the Act and instructions apply, but that from the vagueness of the terms used in the Act, it is impossible to tell how far such cases may extend.

12. It is not competent to the Government of India to effect of its own motion any amendment of the terms of sections 211 and 212 of the Act of 1854. It might do so possibly if that Act stood by itself; but the instructions issued by the Board of Trade, which are the means whereby these sections are worked, are no part of the Act of 1854, but depend for their authority on the Act of 1862, which it is beyond the power of the Government of India to repeal or affect. On the other hand, there are cases not falling within those enumerated in paragraph seven as governed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, for which the Government of this country has power to legislate.

13. It is with these latter cases that chapter III of the Bill deals. Under the first construction of the words "abroad" and "home" referred to in paragraph ten, the case mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 52 of the Bill is no doubt to some extent provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; but on either construction of these words it will be admitted that there are some places in British India where a Native seaman may be which are not *abroad* to him, though not actually his *home*. These cases will be provided for, while, as the Bill does not purport to provide for any case in which the Board of Trade have power to issue instructions, any possibility of conflict between the Local and Imperial Acts will be avoided.

14. Following section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, the local authorities in India have been empowered to send home distressed foreign as well as British seamen, and further to send seamen home in foreign ships. This extended power may be found useful in the case of some Asiatic seamen not subjects of Her Majesty.

15. The money paid in respect of the seamen referred to in clause (*a*) of section 52 should be recovered from the ship to which the distressed seaman belonged by the Secretary of State in Council; and section 61 accordingly provides for its being recovered in India by him. In the case mentioned in clause (*c*) of section 59, it would appear that, under section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Government of India can empower the Board of Trade to

recover the money for it by adapting the provisions of section 213 of the Act to the case. Accordingly, there has been added in section 62 a power to the Board of Trade to recover for the Government of India, which will probably be found useful when the money has to be recovered in England or in British possessions abroad.

16. A draft of these provisions has been submitted to the Board of Trade, who have agreed to issue new instructions in conformity with the Bill, and to adopt as the rate of subsistence for Native Indian seamen that to be fixed for such persons by the Government of India under the Bill. The result is that, if these provisions become law, the instructions of the Board of Trade and this Act will cover the whole ground, although it may still remain uncertain how much is covered by the instructions of the Board and how much by the Act.

III.—Miscellaneous Amendments.

17. The other provisions of the Bill do not call for much notice. They have all been introduced to provide for cases in which it appears that the provisions of the existing law are wanting or insufficient.

18. By a recent order of Government, all officers holding port appointments have been prohibited from undertaking private surveys. It having since been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by this order, in consequence of the private surveyors at some ports not possessing the confidence of the mercantile community, provision has been made in the Bill (chapter IV) for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and prohibiting any unlicensed person from acting as a marine surveyor in any port where there may be any such licensed surveyor.

19. Chapter V, providing for the appointment of receivers of wreck, has been introduced at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, who considers that some provisions on the subject similar to those in the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 are desirable. In the event of this portion of the Bill becoming law, chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, relating to salvage in ports, will become unnecessary, and it is accordingly proposed to repeal it.

20. Chapter VI provides for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they are properly furnished with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Section 30 of the English Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, deals with this point. Though under it the Board of Trade is apparently given power to appoint persons to inspect ships for such purpose anywhere, still it is doubtful whether it was intended to give them this power in a British possession abroad, and still more doubtful whether the Board would be willing to exercise this power. It has, therefore, been considered the best course for the legislature of this country to take independent power in the matter.

21. Chapter VII, by an addition to the Ports Act, 1875, provides for the appointment of an officer called a "Port-inspector." This officer, in addition to performing the duties at present performed by the Health-officer (for the performance of which duties he is by the Bill invested with certain legal powers), is intrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which may be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any others of the crew. This latter provision has been inserted, in compliance with the desire of the Secretary of State, for the protection of lascars or other Oriental seamen when serving on board a European ship.

22. Chapter VIII makes two amendments of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875. The one extends the provisions of section 3 of that Act so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which are at present unprovided for. This change has been introduced at the request of the local Marine authorities, and is in accordance with the provisions of the English law as recently amended. The other amendment gives the Local Government power to fix a scale of provisions, for less than which it will be penal for a master to contract with any lascar or Native seaman, a provision which has been found to be essential for the protection of such seamen.

SIMLA,
The 29th August, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.